A SVRVAY OF LONDON.

Contayning the Originall, Antiquity, Increaſe, Moderne eſtate, and deſcription of that Citie, written in the yeare 1598. by Iohn Stow Citizen of London.

Alſo an Apologie (or defence) againſt the opinion of ſome men, concerning that Citie, the greatneſſe thereof.

With an Appendix, containing in Latine, *Libellum de ſitu & nobilitate Londini:* Written by William Fitzſtephen, in the raigne of Henry the ſecond.



Imprinted by Iohn Wolfe, Printer to the honorable Citie of London: And are to be ſold at his ſhop within the Popes head Alley in Lombard ſtreet. 1599.

TO THE RIGHT

Honorable, the Lord Mayor of the Citie of London, to the communaltie, and *Citizens of the ſame, Iohn Stow Citizen, wiſheth long health and felicitie.*

SInce the firſt publiſhing of the perambulation of *Kent*, by that learned Gentleman M. *William Lambert* Eſquire, I haue hearde of ſundry other able perſons to haue (according to the deſire of that author) aſſayed to doe ſomewhat for the particular Shires and Connties, where they were borne, or dwelt, of which none that I knowe (ſauing M. *Norden*, for the Counties of Middleſex, & *Hertford*) haue vouchſafed their labors

to the commõ good in that behalf. And therefore concurring with the firſt, in the ſame deſire to haue drawn together ſuch ſpeciall deſcriptions of each place, as might not onely make vp an whole body of the Engliſh Chronographie amongſt our ſelues: but alſo might giue occaſion, and courage to M. *Camdin* to increaſe and beutifie his ſingular worke of the whole, to the view of the learned that be abroade. I haue attempted the diſcouery of *London*, my natiue ſoile and Countrie, at the deſire and perſwaſion of ſome my good friendes, aſwell becauſe I haue ſeene ſundrie antiquities my ſelfe touching that place, as alſo for that through ſearch of Recordes to other purpoſes, dyuers written helpes are come to my handes, which few others haue fortuned to meete withall, it is a ſeruice that moſt agreeth with my

profeſſed

profeſſed trauelles. It is a duty, that I willingly ow to my natiue mother & Countrie. And an office that of right I holde my ſelfe bound in loue to beſtow vpon the politike body and members of the ſame: what *London* hath beene of auncient time, men may here ſee, as what it is now euery man doth behold: *I* know that the argument, being of the chiefe and principall Citie of the land, required the penne of ſome excellent Artiſen, but fearing that none woulde attempt, and finiſh it, as few haue aſſayed any, I choſe rather (amongſt other my *L*aboures) to handle it after my plaine manner, then to leaue it vnperformed. Touching the Dedication, I am not doubtfull where to ſeeke my patrone, ſince you be a politique eſtate of the Citie, as the walles & buildinges be the materiall partes of the ſame. To

youtherefore, doe I addreſſe this my whole labour, as well that by your authority I may be protected, as warranted by your own skill and vnderſtanding of that which I haue written, I confes that I lacked my deſire to the accõpliſhment of ſome ſpeciall partes; but I truſt hereafter that ſhalbe ſupplied, and *I* profeſſe (if more touching this worke come vnto me) to afforde it, in all dutie. *In* the meane time, I recommend this to your view, my laboures to your conſideration, and my ſelfe to your ſeruice, (as I haue profeſſed during life) in this or any other.

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Suruay of London, conteyning the originall, antiquitie, increase, moderne estate, *and description of that Cittie.*

AS Rome the chiefe Citie of the world to glorifie it selfe, drew her originall from the Gods, Goddesses, and demy Gods, by the Trotan progeny. So this famous Citie of London for greater glorie, and in emulation of Rome, deriueth it selfe from the very same originall. For (as Iessery of Monmoth, the Welche Historian reporteth Brute descended from the demy god Eneas, the sonne of Venus, daughter of Iupiter, aboute the yeare of the world 2855. the yeare before Christes natiuitie, 1108. builded a Citie neare vnto a riuer now called Thames, and named it Troynouant, or Trenouant. Geffery Mommoth. Trinouantum hath the writen Copies.

King Lud afterwarde not onely repayred this Cittie, but also added fayre buildings, Towres, and wals, and called it after his owne name Caire-Lud or Luds towne, and the strong gate which he builded in the west part of the Cittie, hee likewise for his owne honor named it Ludgate. Caire-Lud, the Citie of Lud, but Luds town is a Saxon word.

This Lud had issue two sons, Androgeus, and Themantius, who being not of age to gouerne at the death of their Father: their Vnckle Cassibilan, tooke vpon him the crowne, about the eight yeare of whose raigne, Iulius Cesar arriued in this land with a greate power of Romains to conquer it, the manner of which conquest I will summarily set down out of his own Commentaries, which are of farre better credit, then the relations of Geffery Monmouth. Cesars Commentaries. liber. 5.

The chiefe gouernement of the Britons, and ordering of the warres, was then by common aduice committed to Cassibilan, whose Signiorie was seperated from the Cities towardes the sea coast, by the riuer called Thames, about fourescore miles from the sea, this Cassibilan in times past, had made continuall warre vpon the Cities adioyning, but the Britons being moued with

the Romaines inuasion, had resolued in that necessitie to make him their Soueraigne and Generall of the warres (which continued hot betweene the Romains and them) but in the meane while, the Trinobantes which was then the strongest Cittie well neare of al those countries (and out of which Citie a young gentleman called Mandubrace vpon confidence of Cesars helpe, came vnto him into the maine land of Gallia now called France, and thereby escaped death, which he should haue suffered at Cassibilans hande,) sent their Ambassadors to Cesar, promising to yeeld vnto him, and to doe what he should commande them, instantly desiring him, to protect Mandubrace from the furious tirannie of Cassibilan, and to send him into their Cittie, with authority to take the gouernment thereof vpon him. Cesar accepted the offer, and appointed them to geue vnto him 40. Hostages, and withall to finde him graine for his army, and so sent he Mandubrace vnto them.

Trinobants Citizens of London

Mãdubrace and the Trinobants yeeld to Cesar, and he defended them.

When others saw that Cesar had not onelie defended the Trinobantes against Cassibilan, but had also saued them harmeles from the pillage of his own souldiers, then did the Conimagues, Segontians, Ancalits, Bibrokes, and Cassians, likewise submit themselues vnto him, and by them he learned that not farre from thence was Cassibilans towne, fortified with woods, and marish ground, into the which hee had gathered a greate number both of men and cattell.

Cassibilans towne west from London for Cesar saith 80. miles from the sea, Cities of the Britaines were combersom woods fortified.

For the Brittons call that a town (saith Cesar) when they haue fortified a combarsom wood with a ditch and rampire, and thether they resorte to abide the approach of their ennemies, to this place therefore marched Cesar, with his Legions, hee founde it excellentlie fortified both of nature, and by mans aduice: neuertheless he resolued to assault it in two seuerall places at once, whereupon the Brittons being not able to endure the force of the Romaines, fled out at an other parte, and left the towne vnto him: a greate number of cattell he found there, and many of the Britons he slew, and other he tooke in the chase.

Whilst these thinges were a doing in these quarters, Cassibilan sent messengers into Kent, which lieth vpon the sea, in which there raigned then 4. particular kinges, named Cingetorix, Caruil, Taximagul, and Segonax, whome he commanded to raise all their

their forces, and suddenly to set vppon, and assault the Romaines, in their trenches, by the sea side: the which when the Romaines perceiued, they sallied out vpon them, slew a greate sorte of them, and taking Cingetorix their noble Captaine prisoner, retired themselues to their Campe in good safety.

When Cassibilan harde of this, and had formerly taken many other losses, and found his countrie sore wasted, and himselfe left almost alone by the defection of the other Cities, he sent Ambassadors by Connius of Arras, to Cesar, to entreate with him, concerning his own submission, the which Cesar did accept, and taking Hostages, assessed the Realme of Britaine, to a yearely tribute, to be payed to the people of Rome, giuing straight charge to Cassibilan, that he should not seeke any reuenge vpon Mandubrace or the Trinobantes, and so withdrew his armie to the sea againe.

Britaine sessed to pay a yerely tribute to the Romaines.

Thus farre out of Cesars Commentaries concerning this Historie, which happened in the yeare before Christes natiuitie 54. in all which processe there is for this purpose to bee noted, that Cesar nameth the Citie of Trinobantes, which hath a resemblance with Troy noua or Trinobantum, which hath no greater difference in the Orthographie, then changing b. into v. and yet maketh an error which I will not argue, onely this I will note that diuers learned men do not thinke ciuitas Trinobantum to be well and truely translated, the Citie of the Trinobantes: but it should rather be the state, comonalty, or Signiory, of the Trinobantes: for that Cesar in his Comentaries vseth the worde ciuitas, onely for a people liuing vnder one, and the selfe same Prince and law, but certaine it is that the Cities of the Britaines, were in those daies neither artificially builded with houses, nor strongly walled with stone, but were onely thicke and combarsom woodes plashed within and trenched aboute: and the like in effect do other the Romaine and Greeke autors directly affirme, as Strabo *Pomponius* Mela, and Dion a Senator of Rome, which flourished in the seuerall raignes of the Romaine Emperours, Tiberius Claudius, Domitian, and Seuerus, to wit that before the arriuall of the Romains, the *Britons* had no townes but called that a town which had a thicke intangled wood, defended as I saide with a ditch and banke, the like whereof the Irishmen our next neighbors

Trinobant, new London.

Cities of the Britans not artificially builded with houses nor walled with stone

Strabo, *Pomponius*. Mela, Tacitus. Dion.

doe at this day call Paces, but after that these hether partes of Britaine were reduced into the forme of a Prouince by the Romaines, who sowed the seedes of ciuilitie ouer all Europe, this Citie whatsoeuer it was before, began to bee renowned, and of fame.

For Tacitus, who first of all Autors nameth it Londinum, sayth that in the 62. after Christ it was albeit, no Colonie of the Romaines, yet most famous for the greate multitude of Marchantes, prouision, and intercourse. At which time in that notable reuolte of the Britons from Nero, in which 70000. Romaines & their leager fellowes were slaine, this Citie with Verulam nere S. Albons, and Maldon, then all famous: were ransacked and spoiled.

London most famus for Marchantes and intercourse.

For Suetonius Paulinus then Lieftennant for the Romaines in this Ile, abandoned it: as not then forfeyted, and left it to the spoile.

Shortly after, Iulius Agricola, the Romaine Liefetennant, in the time of Domitian, was the first that by adhorting the Britaines, publikely, and helping them priuately, wun them to builde houses for themselues, temples for the Gods, and courtes for Iustice, to bring vp the noblemens children in good letters and humanity, and to apparrell themselues Romaine like, where as before (for the most parte) they went naked, painting their bodies &c. as all the Romaine writers haue obserued.

The Britons had no houses, but cottages.

The Britons went naked their bodies painted.

True it is I confesse, that afterwarde many Cities and Townes in Britaine vnder the gouernement of the Romaines, were walled with stone, & baked bricks, or tyles, as Richborrow, or Ryptacester, in the Ile of Thanet, til the channell altered his course, besides Sandwitch, in Kent, Verulamium besides S. Albones, in Hartfordshire, Cilcester, in Hampshire, Roxcester in Shropshire, Kenchester in Herefordshire, three miles from Hereford towne, Ribchester, 7. miles aboue Preston, on the water of Ribble, Aldeburge a mile from Borrowbridge, or Wathelingstreet, on Vre River and others, & no doubt but this our Citie of London, was also walled with stone, in the time of the Romaine gouernement here, but yet very lately, for it seemeth not to haue beene walled in the yeare of our Lorde 296. because in that yeare when

Richborow in Kent
Verulamium.
Cilcester
Roxcester
Kenchester,
Keyland.
Of the wal, about London.

when Alectus the Tyran was slaine in the field, the Frankes easily entred London, and had sacked the same, had not God of his greate fauour, at the very instant brought along the riuer of Thames, certaine bandes of Romaine Souldiers, who slew those Frankes in euerie streete of the Cittie.

In few yeares after, as *Simeon* of Durham, an ancient writer reporteth, Hellen the mother of *Constantine* the greate, was the first that inwalled it aboute the yeare of Christ 306. howsoeuer those wals of stone might be builded by *Helen*, yet the Britõs, (I know) had no skil of building with stone, as it may appeare by that, which followeth about the yere after Christ, 399, when Arcadius & Honorius the sonnes of Theodosius Magnus, gouerned the Empire, the one in the East, the other in the West, for Honorius hauing receiued Britaine, the Citie of Rome was inuaded and destroyed, by the Gathes after which time the Romaines left to rule in Britaine, as being, imployed in defence of their Territories nerer home, whereupon the Britains not able to defende themselues against the inuasions of their enemies, were many yeres together vnder the oppression of two most cruell nations, the Scots and Pictes, and at the length were forced to send their Ambassadors with letters and lamentable supplications, to come, requiring aide and succour from thence, vpon promise of their continuall fealtie, so that the Romaines woulde rescue them out of the handes of their ennemies. Hereupon the Romaines sent vnto them a Legion of armed Souldiers, which comming into this Iland, and incountering with the ennemies, ouerthrew a great number of them, and draue the rest out of the frontiers of the countrie, and so setting the Britaines at liberty, counselled them to make a wall, extending all along betweene the two seas, which might be of force to keepe out their euill neighbours, and then returned home with greate triumph: But the Britaines wanting Masons builded that wall not of stone as they were aduised, but made it of turfe, and that so slender, that it serued litle or nothing at al for their defence: and the ennemie perceiuing that the Romaine *Legiõ* was returned home, forthwith arriued, out of their boates, inuaded the borders, ouercame the countrie, and as it were, bare down al that was before them.

Simeon of Durham,

The Romaines left to gouerne Britaine.

The Scots and Picts inuade this land.

Britaines vnskilfull of building with stone

Whereupon Ambassadors were eftsoones dispatched to Rome, lamentably beseeching that they woulde not suffer their miserable countrey to be vtterly destroyed : then againe an other Legion was sent, which comming vpon a suddaine, made a greate slaughter of the ennemie, and chased him home, euen vnto his own country. These Romaines at their departure, tolde the Britaines plainely, that it was not for their ease or leasure to take vpon them any more such long and laborious iournyes for their defence, and therefore bad them practise the vse of armour and weapons, and learne to withstand their ennemies, whome nothing else did make so strong as their faint hart, and cowardise, and for so much as they thought that it would be no small helpe and encouragement vnto their Tributary frendes whom they were now forced to forsake, they builded for them a wall of harde stone from the west sea to the east sea, right betweene those two Cities, which were there made to keepe out the ennemies, in the selfe same place where Seuerus before had cast his Trench. The Britaines also putting to their helping handes as labourers.

Witichindus. Wal of ston builded by the Romãs: betwtixt the Britans, and Scots.

This wall they builded 8. foote thicke in breadth, and 12. foote in height, right as it were by a lyne, from east to west, as the ruines thereof remaining in many places til this day, do make to appeare. Which worke thus perfected, they giue the people straight charge to looke well to themselues, they teach them to handle their weapons, and they instruct them in warlike feates. And lest by the sea side southwardes, where their ships lay at harbor, the ennemie should come on land, they made vp sundrie Bulwarkes each somewhat distant from the other, and so bid them farewell as minding no more to returne. This happened in the daies of the Emperour Theodosius the younger almost 500. yeares after the first arriuall of the Romaines here, aboute the yeare after Christes incarnation, 434.

Malmsbery. Bede. The Britains giuen to gluttony, dronkennes, pride and contention.

The Britaines after this, continuing a lingering & doubtful war with the Scots and Pictes, made choice of Vortiger, to bee their king and leader, which man (as sayth Malmesbery,) was neither valorous of courage, nor wise of counsell, but wholy giuen ouer to the vnlawful lusts of his flesh: the people likewise in short time, being growne to some quietnes gaue themselues to gluttony, and dronkennes,

drunkennes, pride, contention, enuie, and such other vices, casting from them the yoke of Christ. In the meane season a bitter plague fell among them, consuming in short time such a multitude, that the quicke were not sufficient to bury the deade, and yet the remnant remayned so hardened in sinne, that neither the death of their frendes nor feare of their owne daunger, could cure the mortality of their soules, whereupon a greater stroke of vengeance insued vpon the whole sinfull nation. For being now againe infested with their old neighbors the Scots, and Pictes, they consult with their king Vortiger, and send for the Saxons, who shortly after arriued here in Britaine, where saith Bede, they were receiued as frends: but as it proued they minded to destroy the countrie as ennemies for after that they had driuen out the Scots and Pictes, they also draue the Britaines some ouer the seas, and some into the waste mountaines of Wales and Cornewell, and deuided the countrie into diuers kingdomes amongst themselues.

The Britaines plagued for their sinfull life.

Witichendus. Bede.

The Saxons sent for to defend the Britaines, but they draue the into the mountains.

These Saxons were likewise ignorant of the Architecture or building with stone, vntill the yere of Christ 680. for then it is affirmed that Bennet Abbote of Wirall, Maister to the reuerend Bede, first brought Masons and Workemen in stone into this Iland amongst the Saxons, (he I say) brought hyther Artificers of stone houses, Paynters and Glasiers, artes before that time vnto the Saxons vnknowne, who before that time vsed but wodden buildinges.

Saxons vnskilful of building with stone.

Benet a monk brought masons into this land amongst the Saxons.

Thus much be sayed for walling, not onely in respect of this Citty, but generally also of the first, within the Realme. Now to returne to our Trinouant, (as Cesar hath it) the same is since by Tacitus, Ptolomeus, and Antoninus called Londinium, Longidinum, of Amiamus, Lundinum, and Augusta who calleth it an auncient Citie of our Britaines Lundayne, of the olde Saxons, Lundonceaster, Londonbeig, of strangers, Londra and Londres, of the inhabitants, London, whereof you may reade a more large and learned discourse, and how it tooke the name in that worke of my louing frend M. Camden now Clarenciaulx which is called Britania.

Trinouãt since called Londõ.

Camden.

This Citie of London hauing beene destroyed and brent by the Danes and other Pagan ennemies about the yere of Christ,

the city of London destroyed by the Danes, and againe repaired.

839. was by Alfred king of the west Saxons, in the yere 886. repayred and honorably restored, and made againe habitable. Who also committed the custody thereof vnto his sonne in law, Ethelrod Earle of Mercia, vnto whome before hee had giuen his daughter Ethelfled.

And that this Citie was strongly walled, may appeare by diuers accidents, whereof I haue read some, namely William of Malmesbery, hath that about the yeare of Christ, 994. the Londoners, shut vp their gates and defended their king Ethelrod, within their wals against the Danes, in the yeare 1016. Edmõd Ironside raigning ouer the west Saxons Canute the Dane bringing his nauie into the west part of the bridge, cast a Trench aboute the Citie of London, and then attempted to haue won it by assault, but the Citizens repulsed him and driue him from their wals. Also in the yeare 1052. Earle Godwin with his nauie sayled vp by the south ende of the bridge, and so assailed the wals of this Citie, ‡ William Fitzstephen writing in the raigne of king Henry the second, of the wals of this Citie, hath these words The wal is high and great, well towred on the Northside with due distances betweene the towers. On the southside also the Citie was walled and towred, but the fishful riuer of Thames with his ebbing, and flowing hath long since subuerted them.

W. Malmesbery. Assur. Marianus Florentius,

W. Fitzstephē The Citie of London walled round aboute by the Riuer of Thames.

This may suffice for proofe of a wall, and some thereof, about this Citie, and the same to haue bene of greate antiquity, as any other within this Realme, and now touching the maintenance & repayring the saide wals, I finde that in the yere 1215, the 16. of King Iohn, the Barons entring the Citie by Ealdgate, first tooke assurance of the Citizens, and then they brake into the houses of the Iewes, and searched their coffers, and after with greate diligence repayred the wals, and the gates of the Citie of London with stone, taken from the Iewes broken houses. In the yeare 1257. Henry the 3. caused the wals of the Citie of London, which were sore decayed and destitute of Towers, to be repayred in more seemely wise then before, at the common charges of the Citie. Also in the yeare 1282. king Edward the first granted to H. V Valleis Maior, and the Citizens of London, the fauour, to take toward the making of the wall, and inclosure of the Citie, certaine customes, as appeareth by his graunte. This wal was then to be made

Wals of London repayred

Roger of Windouer. Mathew Paris, Randulph Cocshall.

Mathew Paris

made from Ludgate to Fleete bridge, and along by the water of Fleete, vnto the riuer of Thames. Moreouer in the yere 1310. Edward the 2. commanded the Citizens to make vp the wal alredy begunne, and the Tower, at the ende of the same wall, within the water of Thames neare vnto the blacke Fryers &c. It was also granted by king Richard the second in the 10. of his raign that a Toll shoulde be taken of wares, solde by lande and by water for 10. yeares, towardes the repayring of the wals and clensing of the ditch aboute London. In the 17. of Edward the 4. Ralfe Ioceline, Mayor, caused parte of the wall aboute the Citie of London, to be repayred, to wit, betwixt Aldgate and Aldersgate he also caused the Moorefielde to bee searched for clay, and willed bricke to be made, and brent there, he likewise caused chalke to bee brought out of Kent and to be brent into lime in the same Moorefield, for more furtherance of the worke. Then the Skinners, to begin in the East, made that parte of the wall, betwixt Algate and Buries marke towardes Bishopsgate, as may appeare by their armes in three places fixed there, the Mayor with his cõpany of the Drapers made all that part, betwixt Bishopsgate & Alhallowes Church in the same, and from Alhallowes towards the Posterne. A great part of the same wal called Moregate was repayred by the executors of Sir Iohn Crosby, late Alderman, as may appeare by his Armes, standing in two places there. Other Companies repayred the rest of the wal to the Posterne of Criplegate. The Goldsmiths repayred frõ Criplegate, towards Aldersgate, & there the work ceased. The circuite of the wall of London on the landes side, to wit from the tower of London in the east, vnto Aldgate, is 82. perches: from Aldgate to Bishopsgate, 86. perches: from Bishopsgate in the north to the Postern of Criplegate 162 perches, from Criplegate to Ealdersgate 75. perches, from Eldrichgate to Newgate, 66. perches, from Newgate in the west to Ludgate, 42. perches, in all 513. perches of assize. From Ludgate againe to the Fleete dike, west, about 60. perches: from Fleete bridge south to the riuer of Thames, aboute 70. perches, and so the totall of these perches amounteth to 643. euery perch, consisting of 5. yeardes and a halfe, which do yeelde 3536. yardes and a halfe, conteyning 10608 foote, which make vp two english miles and more by 608. foote.

Patent.

Circuit of the Wall from the east to the west.

Of the Auncient and Present Riuers, Brooks, Boorns, Pooles, wels, and Conduites of fresh water, seruing the Citie, as also of the ditch, compassing the wall of the same.

AUnciently vntill the Conquerors time, and 200. yeres after, the Citie of London was watered besides the famous Riuer of Thames, on the South part, with the riuer of the wels, as it was then called on the west, with a water called walbrooke, running through the middest of the Citie into the riuer of Thames seruing the hart thereof. And with a fourth water or Boorne, which ran within the Citie, through Langborne warde, watering that parte in the East. In the west Suburbes was also an other greate water, called Oldborne, which had his fall into the Riuer of wels: then was there 3. principall Fountaines, or wels in the other Suburbes, to wit Holly well, Clements well, and Clarkes wel. Neare vnto this last named fountaine, were diuers other wels, to wit Skinners well, Fags well, Tede well, Leders well, and Radwell. In west Smithfield there was a Poole, in recordes called Horsepoole, And one other Poole neare vnto the parish Church of S. Giles without Criplegate. Besides all which they had in euery streete and lane of the City diuers fayre wels, and fresh springes: and after this manner was this Citie then serued, with sweete & fresh waters, which being since decayed, other meanes haue beene sought to supply the want, as shall bee shewed, but first of the aforenamed Riuers and other waters, is to be said, as followeth.

Riuer of Thames.

Thames the most famous Riuer of this Iland, beginneth a little aboue a village called winchcombe in Oxfordshire, and still increasing passeth first by the vniuersitie of Oxford, and so with a maruelous quiet course to London, and thence breaketh into the French Ocean by maine tides, which twise in 24. howers space doeth eb and flow, more then 60. miles in length, to the great com-

commodity of Trauellers, by the which all kinde of Marchandise be easily conueyed to London, the principall store-house, and staple of all Commodities within this Realme: so that omitting to speake of greate ships, and other vessels of burden, there perteyneth to the Cities of London, westminster and Burrough of Southwarke aboue the number as is supposed of 2000. Wherryes and other small boates, whereby 3000. poore men at the least bee set on worke and maintained.

whirries on the Thames.

That the Riuer of the wels in the west parte of the Citie, was of old time so called: it may be proued thus, william the Conquerour in his Charter, to the Colledg of S. Martin, le Grand in London, hath these wordes: I do geue and grant to the same church all the land and the Moore, without the Posterne, which is called Criplegate, on eyther parte of the Posterne, that is to say, from the North corner of the wal, as the ryuer of the wels, there neare running departeth the same Moore from the wal, vnto the running water which entreth the Cittie, this water hath beene since that time called Turnemill Brooke: yet then called the riuer of the Wels, which name of Ryuer continued: and it was so called in the raign of Edwarde the first: as shalbe shewed, with also the decay of the saide riuer, in a fayre booke of Parliament recordes, now lately restored to the Tower, it appeareth that a parliament being holden at Carlile in the yere 1307, the 35. of Edwarde the first, Henry Lacy Earle of Lincolne, complayned that whereas in times past the course of water, running at London, vnder Oldeborne bridge, and Fleete bridge into the Thames, had beene of such bredth and depth, that 10. or 12. Shippes, Nauies, at once with Marchandizes, were wont to come to the foresaide bridge of Fleete, and some of them to Oldborne bridge: now the same course by filth of the Tanners and such others, was sore decayed: also by raising of wharfes, but specially by a diuersion of the water made by them of the new Temple, for their nulles standing without Baynardes Castle, in the first yeare of King Iohn, and diuers other impedimentes, so as the saide ships could not enter as they were wont, and as they ought, wherefore he desired that the Mayor of London with the Sheriffes, and other discrete Aldermen, might be appointed to view the course of the saide water, and that

Riuer of wels

Decay of the Riuer of the Wels.

parliament record.

Riuer of wels bare shipes.

patent record

Mils by Baynardes castle made in the first of King Iohn.

that by the othes of good men, all the aforesaide hinderances might be remoued, and it to be made as it was wont of olde: whereupon Roger le Brabason, the Constable of the Tower, with the Maior and Sheriffes were assigned to take with them honest and discrete men, and to make diligent search & inquiry, how the said ryuer was in olde time, and that they leaue nothing that may hurt or stop it, but keepe it in the same estate, that it was wont to bee: so farre the recorde. Whereupon it followed that the saide riuer, was at that time clensed, these mils remoued, and other thinges done for the preseruation of the course thereof, notwithstanding neuer brought to the old depth, and breadth, whereupon the name of riuer ceased, and it was since called a Brooke, namely Turnmil or Tremill Brooke, for that diuers mils were erected vpon it, as appeareth by a fayre Register booke, conteyning the foundation of the Priorie at Clarken wel, and donation of the landes, thereunto belonging, as also by diuers other recordes.

River so called in the yeare 1307.

Turnemill brooke.

This brooke hath beene diuers times since clensed, namely and last of all to any effect. In the yeare 1502. the 17. of Henry the 7. the whole course of Fleete dike, then so called was scowred (I say) down to the Thames, so that boates with fish and fewell were rowed to Fleete bridge and to Oldborne bridge, as they of olde time had beene accustomed, which was a great commodity to all the inhabitantes in that part of the City.

In the yeare 1589. was granted a fifteene, by a common Councell of the Cittie, for the clensing of this Brooke or dike and the money amounting to a thousand markes was collected, and it was vndertaken that by drawing diuers springes about Hampstid heath, into one head and course, both the Citie should be serued of fresh water, in all places of want, and also that by such a follower, as men call it the channell of this brooke shoulde bee scowred into the Ryuer of Thames, but much money being therin spent, the effect fayled, so that the brookes by meanes of continuall incrochments vpon the banks gyttying ouer the water, and casting of soilage into the streame, is now become worse cloyed and choken then euer it was before.

Fleete dike promised to be clensed: the money collected, but the Citizens deceiued.

The running water so called by William the Conqueror in his saide Charter, which entreth the Citie &c. before there was

A running water called Walbrooke.

any

any ditch betweene Bishopsgate and the late made Posterne called Moregate, entred the wal and was truely of the wall called Walbrooke not of Gualo as some haue farre fetched: it ranne through the Citie with diuers windinges from the North towardes the South into the riuer of Thames, and had ouer the same diuers Bridges, along the Streetes and Lanes, through which it passed. I haue read in an olde writing booke intituled the customes of London, that the Prior of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate ought to make ouer V Valbrooke in the ward of Bredstreete, against the stone wall of the Citie, vz. the same Bridge that is next the Church of Al Saintes, at the wall. Also that the Prior of the new Hospitall, S. Marie Spittle, without Bashopsgate ought to make the middle parte of one other Bridge next to the saide Bridge towardes the North: And that in the 28. yeare of Edwarde the first, it was by inquisition found before the Maior of London that the parish of S. Stephen vppon walbrooke, ought of right to couer the course of the saide Brooke, and therefore the Shieriffes were commanded to distrayne the saide Parishioners so to doe in the yeare 1300. the keepers of those Bridges at that time were V Villiam Iordan, and Iohn de Bauer. This watercourse hauing diuers Bridges, was afterwardes vaulted ouer with Bricke, and paued leuill with the streetes and lanes, where through it passed, and since that also houses haue beene builded thereon, so that the course of V Valbrooke is now hidden vnder ground, and thereby hardly knowen. Langborne water so called of the length thereof, was a greate streame of water breaking out of the ground, in Fan Church streete, which ran downe with a swift course, west, through that streete, thwart Grastreet and downe Lombardestreete, to the west ende of S. Mary V Volnothes Church, and then turning the course South downe Shareborne lane, so termed of sharing or deuiding, it brake into diuers rilles or rillets to the Riuer of Thames, of this Bourne that warde tooke the name, and is till this day called Langborne warde, this Bourne also is long since stopped vp at the heade and the rest of the course filled vp and paued ouer, so that no signe thereof remaineth more then the names aforesaide, Oldeborne or Hilborne was the like water, breaking out aboute the place

liber customs.

Walbrooke vaulted and paued ouer.

Shareborne lane.

Langbourne warde.

wher

where now the bars do ſtand, and it ran downe the whole ſtreete till Oldebourne bridge, and into the Riuer of the VVels, or Turnemil Brook: this Bourn was likewiſe long ſince ſtoped vp at the head, & in other places where the ſame hath broken out, but yet till this day, the ſaide ſtreete is there ſtill called high Oulde-bourn hil, and both the ſides thereof together with al the grounds adioyning that lye betwixt it, and the riuer of Thames remayne full of ſpringes, ſo that water is there found at hand, and harde to be ſtopped in euery houſe.

Fitz ſtephen. Holy well

There are (ſaith Fitzſtephen) neare London, on the North ſide ſpeciall wels, in the Suburbes: ſweete, wholeſome, and cleare, amongſt which Holy wel, Clarkes wel, & Clementes wel, are moſt famous and frequented by Schollers, and youths of the City in ſommer euenings, when they walke forth to take the aire. The firſt, to wit, Holywel is much decayed and marred with filthineſſe, purpoſely layd there, for the heightening of the ground, for garden plots: the fountaine called S. Clements wel, North from the Pariſh church of S. Clements, and neare vnto an Inne of Chancery, called Clements Inne, is thereof yet layre curbed ſquare with harde ſtone, and is alwaies kepte cleane for common vſe: it is alwaies ful, and neuer wanteth water, the third is called Clarks well, or Clarken well, and is alſo curbed aboute ſquare with ſtone. Not far from the weſt ende of this Clarkes well Church without the ſtone wall that incloſeth the Church, the other ſmaller wels that ſtood neare vnto Clarkes wel, to wit Skinners wel, Fagges well, Todwell, Loders well, and Redwell, are all decayed and ſo filled vp. that their places are now hardly diſcerned: ſomewhat North from Holywell is one other well curbed ſquare with ſtone, and is called Dame Annis the cleare, and not farre frō it but ſomewhat weſt, is alſo one other cleare water called Perilous Pond, becauſe diuers youthes by ſwimming therein haue bene drowned, and thus much be ſaide for fountaines and wels.

Clements well.

Clarkes well

Skinners well

Dame Annis the cleare.

Perilous pond

Horſe poole in Weſt Smithfielde was ſometime a greate water, and becauſe the inhabitantes in that parte of the Citie did there water their Horſes, the ſame was in olde recordes called Horſepoole, it is now much decayed, the ſprings being ſtoped vp and the land water falling into the ſmall bottome, remayning

Horſe poole.

inclosed with Bricke, is but fowle: and is called Smithfielde Ponde.

The Poole by S. Giles Churchyarde was a large water in the yeare 1244. for it is read that Anne of Lodbury was drouned therein, this Poole is now for the most parte stopped vp, but the spring is preserued, and it was cupped about with stone by the Executors of Richarde Vvhittington. poole without Cripplegate.

The said riuer of the Wels, the running water of Walbrooke, the Bournes aforenamed, and other the fresh waters that were in and aboute this Citie, being in processe of time by incrochment for buildinges and otherwise vtterlie decayed, and the number of Citizens mightely increased, they were forced to seeke sweete waters abroade, whereof some at the request of king Henry the thirde, in the 21. yeare of his raigne, were for the profite of the Citie, and good of the whole Realme thether repayring, granted to the Citizens and their Successors by one Gilbert Sanford, with liberty to conuey water from the towne of Teiborne, by Pypes of leade into their Citie, & the first Cesterne of leade castellated with stone in the Citie of London was called the greate Conduit in west Cheape, and was begunne to bee builded in the yeare 1285. Henry Wales being then Maior: the water course from Padington to Iames hed hath 510. rodds, from Iames hed on the hill to the Mewsgate, 102. rodds, from the Mewsgate to the crosse in Cheape 484. rodds. Patent 1236.

The Tonne vpon Cornhil, was Cisterned in the yere 1401. Iohn Chadworth then being Maior.

Bosses of water, at Belinsgate, by Powles wharfe, and by S. Giles Church without Cripplegate made aboute the yere 1423.

Water conueyed to the Gaoles of Newgate and Ludgate, 1432.

Water procured to the Standarde in west Cheape aboute the yeare 1431. king Henry the first in the yeare 1442. graunted to Iohn Hatharley, Maior licence to take vp 200. fodar of Leade for the building of Conduites of a common Garnery and of a new Crosse in west Cheape, for honor of the Citie.

The Conduit in Aldermanbury and the Standarde in Fleete streete were made and finished by the executors of Sir William

East-

Eastfielde in the yeare 1471. a Sesterne was added to the standerd in Fletestreete, and a Sesterne was made at Fleete bridge, and one other without Criplegate in the yeare 1478.

Conduite in Grastreete in the yeare. 1491.

Conduite at Oldbourne Crosse aboute 1498. againe new made by William Lambe, 1577.

Little Conduite by the *Stockes* market aboute. 1500.

Conduite at Bishopsgate aboute 1513.

Conduite at London wall aboute 1528.

Conduite at Aldgate without, aboute, 1535.

Conduite in Lothbury, and in Colemanstreete. 1546.

Conduite of Thames water, at Dowgate. 1568,

Thames water conueyed. into mens houses, in the east parte of the City.

Thames water conueyed into mens houses by pypes of lead from a most artificiall forcier standing neare vnto London bridge and made by *Peter* Moris Dutchman in the yeare 1582. for seruice of the Citie, on the East part thereof.

Conduites of Thames water by the parish churches of S. Marie Magdalen, and S. Nicholas Colde Abby neare vnto olde Fishstrete, in the yeare 1583.

Conduites in old fishstreet.

Thames water conueyed into the west part of the City.

One other new Forcier was made neare to Broken wharfe, to conuey Thames water into mens houses of west Cheape, about Powles, Fleetestreete &c. by an English Gentleman, named Beuis *Bulman*, in the yeare 1594. Thus much for waters, seruing this Citie, first by Riuers, Brookes, Boornes, Fountaines, Pooles, &c. And since by Conduites partly made by good and charitable Citizens, and otherwise by chardges of the comminaltie, as shalbe shewed in description of Wards wherein they be placed.

And now some Benefactors to these Conduites shalbee remembred.

Benefactors towardes the water conduites.

In the yeare 1236. certaine Marchants strangers, of cities beyonde the Seas, to wit Amiens, Corby, and Nele for priuiledges which they enioyed in this Citie, gaue 100 l. towardes the charges of conueying water from the towne of Teyborne. Robert Large then Maior 1439. gaue to the new water Conduites then in hand, forty Markes, and towarde the vaulting ouer of Walbrooke 200 markes.

Sir

Sir Wiliam Eastfielde conueyed water from Teyborne and from Highbery.

*W*iliam Combes Sheriffe 1441. gaue to the worke of the Conduits. r.l.

*R*icharde Rawson one of the Sheriffes 1476. gaue, rr.l.

*R*obert *R*euel one of the Shiriffes 1490. gaue, r.l.

Iohn Mathew Maior 1490. gaue rr.l

William *B*ucke Taylor in the yere, 1494. gaue 100. markes towardes repayring of Conduites.

Dame Thomason widow, late wife to Iohn Perciuall Taylor, Maior in the yere 1498. gaue towards the Conduit in Oldbourne, rr. markes.

Richarde Shore one of the Shiriffes 1505. gaue to the Conduit in Oldborne. r.l.

The Lady Ascue widow to Sir *C*hristopher Ascue, 1543. gaue towardes the Conduites, C.l.

Dauid *W*odren, Shiriffe, 1554. gaue towardes the Conduit at Bishopsgate rr.l.

Edwarde Iackman one of the Shiriffes 1564. gaue toward the Conduites. C.l.

Barnarde Randolfe common Seriant of the Citie 1583. gaue to the water Conduits. 700.l

Thus much for the Conduits of fresh water to this Citie.

The ditch which partly now remaineth, and compassed the wal of the Citie, was begun to be made by the Londoners in the yere 1211. & was finished in the yere 1213. the 15. of king Iohn, this ditch being then made of 200. foote brode, caused no smal hindrance to the Canons of the holy Trinity, whose church stoode neare vnto Aldgate: for that the saide ditch passed through their grounde, from the Tower of London, vnto Bishopsgate. This ditch being originally made for the defence of the cittie was long together carefully cleansed and mainteyned as neede required, but now of late neglected and forced eyther to a very narrow and the same a filthy channel, or altogether stopped vp for gardens planted, and houses builded thereon euen to the very wall, and in many places vpon both ditch and wall, to what danger of the cittie, I leaue to wiser consideration: and can but wish, that reformation

Liber Dunstabla.

Ditch about London 200. foote brode.

Liber Trinitate

tion might be had.

In the yeare of Chriſt, 1354. the 28. of Edwarde the third, the ditch of this citie flowing ouer the banke into the Tower ditch the king commanded the ſaide ditch of the citie to be clenſed, and ſo ordered, that the ouerflowing thereof, ſhould not force any filth into the Tower ditch. Anno 1379. Iohn Filpot Maior of London cauſed this ditch to be clenſed and euery houſehold to pay v. d. which was for a daies worke towardes the charges thereof. Richarde the 2. in the tenth of his raigne, granted a Tole to bee taken of wares ſolde by water, or by lande for 10. yeares towardes repayring of the wall and clenſing of the ditch.

Thomas Fawconer Mayor 1414. cauſed the ditch to be clenſed. Ralf Ioceline, Maior 1477. cauſed the whole ditch to be caſt and clenſed, and ſo from time to time it was clenſed and otherwiſe reformed.

In my remembrance alſo the ſame was clenſed, namely the Moore ditch, when Sir Wiliam Hollies was Maior in the yeare 1540. And not long before or after, from the Tower of London, to Aldgate. It was againe clenſed in the yere 1549. Henry Amcotes being Mayor, at the charges of the companies at which time the ſaide ditch lay open without eyther wall or pale, hauing therein great ſtore of very good fiſh of diuers ſortes, as many men yet liuing who haue taken and taſted them, can well witnes: but now no ſuch matter the charge of clenſing that ditch is ſaued & great profit made by letting out the banks with the ſpoile of the whole ditch. I am not ignorant of two fifeteenes granted by a common counſell in the yeare 1595. for the reformation of this ditch, and that a ſmal portion thereof, to wit, betwirt Biſhopſgate, and the Poſterne called Moregate, was clenſed and made ſomewhat broder: but filling againe very faſt, by reaſon of ouer raiſing the ground neare adioyning, therefore neuer the better: and I will ſo leaue it.

Plentie of fiſh in the towne ditch.

Of

Of the Bridges of this Citie.

THe originall foundation of London bridge, by report of Bartholomew Linsled, alias Fowle, last Prior of S. Marie Oueries, Church in Southwarke was this: a Ferrie being kept in place where now the Bridge is builded, at length the Ferrimar and his wife deceasing, left the same Ferrie to their onely daughter, a maiden named Marie, which with the goods left by her Parents, as also with the profites rising of the said Ferrie, builded a house of Sisters in place where now standeth the east part of S. Marie Oueries church aboue the Quier, where she was buried, vnto the which house she gaue the ouersight and profites of the Ferrie, but afterwardes the saide house of Sisters being conuerted into a colledge of Priestes, the Priestes builded the Bridge (of Tymber) as all other the greate bridges of this Land were, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations, till at length considering the greate charges of repayring the same there was by aide of the Citizens of *London* and others a bridge builded of stone as shal be shewed.

Londō bridge first of timber.

A fire ouer the Thames between London and Southwarke

Londō bridge builded of timber.

But first of the timber bridge, the antiquity thereof being vncertaine, but I remember to haue red, that in the yeare of Christ, 994. Sweyn king of Denmark besieging the city of London, both by water and by land, the Citizens manfully defended themselues, and their king Ethelred, so as part of their ennemies were slaine in battaile, and parte of them were drowned in the Riuer of Thames, because in their hastie rage, they tooke no heede of the Bridge.

VVilliam Malmsebery.

Moreouer in the yeare 1016. Canute the Dane with a greate nauie came vp to *London*, and on the south of the Thames, caused a Trench to bee cast, through the which his ships were towed into the west side of the bridge, and then with a deepe Trench and streight siege he compassed the citie round aboute.

Also in the yeare 1052. Earle Godwin with the like nauie, taking his course vp the Riuer of Thames, and finding none that

offered to resist on the bridge, he sayled vp by the southside of the said riuer. Furthermore aboute the yeare 1067. *W*iliam the Conqueror in his Charter, to the church of S. Peter at westminster, confirmed to the Monkes seruing God there, a gate in London, then called Buttolphes gate, with a wharfe which was at the heade of *L*ondon bridge. We read likewise that in the yeare 1114. the 14. of *H*enry the first, the riuer of Thames was so dried vp, and such want of water there was that betweene the Tower of London, and the bridge, and vnder the bridge, not onely with horse, but also a greate number of men, woemen and children, did wade ouer on foote. In the yeare 1122. the 22. of Henry the first. Thomas Arden gaue to the Monkes of Barmondsey, the church of S. George in Southwarke, and v.s. rent by the yere, out of the land perteyning to London bridge, I also haue seene a Charter vnder seale to the effect following. *H*enry king of England to *R*alfe B. of Chichester, and all the Ministers of Sussex sendeth greeting, know ye &c. I commande by my kingly authority that the Mannor called Alcestone, which my Father gaue with other Landes, to the Abbey of Battle, be free and quiete from shieres and hundredes, and all other Customes of earthly seruitude, as my father helde the same, most freely and quietely, and namely from the worke of London bridge, and the worke of the Castle at Penansey: and this I command vpon my forfeyture, witnesse V Villiam de Pontlearche at Byrry, the which Charter with the Seale very sayre remaineth in the custody of Ioseph Holland Gentleman.

Men went dryshod vnder Londō bridge *Liber barmond.*

Liber barmond. *Liber trinitate.* In the yeare 1136. the first of king Stephen, a fire began, in the house of one Ailewarde, neare vnto Londonstone which consumed east to Aldgate and west to S. Erkenwals shrine, in Powles Church: the bridge of timber ouer the riuer of Thames, was also burnt, &c. but afterwards againe repayred. *F* or Fitzstephen writeth that in the raigne of king Stephen and of Henry the second, when pastimes were shewed on the riuer of Thames, men stoode in greate numbers on the bridge, wharfes, and houses to beholde.

Now in the yeare 1163. the same bridge was not onely repayred

payzed, but new made of Timber as aloze by Peter of Colechurch, Priest and Chaplaine.

Thus much foz the olde timber bzidge maintainde partly by the pzoper landes thereof, and partly by the liberality of diuers persons 215. yeares befoze the bzidge of stone was finished.

Now touching the foundation of the stone bzidge, it followeth thus. Aboute the yeare 1176. the stone bzidge ouer the riuer of Thames, at London, was beguinne to be founded by the fozesaide Peter of ColeChurch, neare vnto the bzidge of timber, but some what moze towardes the west, foz I reade that Buttolfe wharfe was in the Conquerozs time, at the head of London bridge. The king assisted this worke: A Cardinal then being Legate here, and Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, gaue one thousand markes, towardes the foundation, the course of the riuer foz the time was turned an other way aboute by a Trench cast foz that purpose beginning as is supposed East, aboute Rodriffe, and ending in the West about Patrickfey now tearmed Baterfey, this worke, to wit, the Arches and stone bzidge ouer the riuer of Thames, at London, hauing beene 33. yeares in building was in the yeare, 1209. finished by the worthy Marchants of London, Serle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewrite, principall maisters of that worke, foz Peter of Cole Church deceased foure yeares befoze this worke was finished, and was buried in the Chappell builded on the same bzidge in the yeare 1205.

Londō bridge of stone founded.

Liber wauerley

Londō bridg. 33. yeares in building.

King Iohn gaue certaine voide places in London to builde vpon, the profites thereof to remaine towardes the charges of building and repayzing of the same bzidge: a Mason being maister worke mam of the bzidge, builded from the foundation, the Chaple on London bridge, of his owne pzoper expences, it was indowed foz two Priestes, foure Clarkes and other. There was also a Chantrie foz Iohn Hatfielde &c. So that in the yeare 23. of *Henry* the 6. there was 4. Chaplens in the saide chappell, after that example sundzy houses were thereupon shortly after erected, the first action on this bzidge was lamentable, foz within 3. yeres after the finishing thereof, to wit, in the yeare 1212. on the 10 of Iuly at night, a maruelous terrible chance happened, foz the citie of London vpon the south side of the riuer of Thames as also the

Chaple on Londō bridge

Liber dunmew. Gualter Cowent. VV. packenton.

church of our Ladie of the Canons in Southwarke being on fire, and an exceeding greate multitude of people passing the bridge, eyther to extinguish and quench it, or els to gaze at and behold it, suddenly the north part, by blowing of the southwinde was also set on fire, and the people which were euen now passing the bridge, perceiuing the same, woulde haue returned, but were stopped by fire, and it came to passe, that as they stayed, or protracted time, the other ende of the bridge also, namely the South ende, was fired, so that the people thronging themselues betweene the two fires, did nothing else but expect present death: then came there to aide them many ships and vessels, into the which the multitude so vnaduisedly rushed that the ships being drowned, they al perished: it was said that through the fire and shipwracke there were destroyed about three thousand persons whose bodies were found in parte, or halfe burned, besides those that were wholy burnt to ashes, and could not be found. Aboute the yeare 1282. through a greate frost and deepe snow, 5. Arches of London bridge, were borne downe and carried away. In the yeare 1289. the bridge was so sore decayed, for want of reparations, that men were afraid to passe thereon, and a Subsidy was graunted towardes the amendement thereof, Sir Iohn Britaine being Custos of London. In the yeare 1395. on S. Georges day, was a greate iusting on London bridge, betwixt Dauid Earle Craforde of Scotland, and the Lorde VVels of England: in the which, the Lord VVels was at the third course borne out of the saddle, which historie prooueth, that at that time the bridge being coaped on eyther side was not replenished with houses builded thereupon, as since it hath beene and now is. The next yeare on the 13. of Nouember, the young Queene Isabell, commonly called the little, for she was but 8. yeares olde, was conueyed from Kenington besides Lamhith, through Southwarke to the Tower of London, and such a multitude of people went out to see her, that on London bridge. 9. persons were crowded to death, of whome the Prior of Tiptre a place in Essex was one, and a Matron on Cornhil was an other. The Tower on London bridge, at the north ende of the draw bridge, for that bridge was then readily to be drawne vp, aswell to giue passage for ships to Queene hith, as for

5. Arches of Londonbridg borne downe

9. persons crowded to death on London bridge

Tower on Londonbridg builded.

for the resistance of any forraigne force, was begunne to bee builded in the yeare 1426. Iohn Reinwell being Maior.

An other tower there is on the saide Bridge ouer the gate at the South end towards Southwarke, whereof in an other place shalbe spoken.

In the yeare 1481. an house called the common stage on London bridge fell downe into the Thames: through the fall whereof 5. men were drowned: to conclude I affirme of this bridge ouer the saide riuer of Thames, as in other my descriptions, that it is a worke very rare, hauing with the drawe bridge, 20. Arches made of squared stone, of height 60. foote, and in breadth 30. foote distant, one from an other, 20. foote, compact and ioyned together with vaultes and sellers: vpon both sides bee houses builded, so that it seemeth rather a continuall streete then a bridge for the continuall fortifying, whereof against the incessant assaults of the riuer, it hath ouerseers and Officers, viz.

An house on Londō bridge fel down.

Fleete bridge in the west without Ludgate, a bridge of stone faire coaped, on eyther side with iron piked, on the which towards the south be also certaine Lanthornes of stone, for lightes to bee placed in the winter eueninges, for commodity of trauellers. Vnder this bridge runneth a water sometimes called (as I haue said) the riuer of the VVels, since Turnemill brooke, now Fleete dike, because it runneth by the Fleete, and so vnder Fleete bridge, into the riuer of Thames. This bridge hath beene far greater in times past, but hath beene lessened, as the water course hath beene narrowed. It seemeth, this last bridge to bee made at the charges of Iohn VVels Mayor in the yeare, 1431. for on the coping is engrauen Wels imbraced by Angels, like as on the Standarde in Cheape, which he also builded: thus much of the Bridge: for of the water course and decay thereof I haue spoken in an other place.

Fleete bridge.

Oldebourne bridge ouer the saide riuer of the VVels more towardes the North was so called, of a Bourne that sometimes ranne downe Oldborne hill into the saide Riuer, this bridge of stone like as Fleet bridge, from Ludgate west, serueth for passengers with carriage or otherwise from Newgate toward the west and by North.

Oldbourne bridge.

Cowbridge. Cowbridge more north ouer the same water by Cowbridge streete or Cowlane: this bridge being lately decayed, an other of timber is made, somewhat more North, by Chicke lane, &c.

Bridge ouer the town ditch Bridges ouer the Towne ditch, there are diuers: to weete without Aldgate, without Bishopsgate, the Posterne called Moregate, the Posterne of Cripplegate without Alderlgate, the Posterne of Christes Hospitall, Newgate and Ludgate, all these be ouer paued likewise with stone leauell with the streetes. But one other there is of Timber ouer the riuer of wels, or Fleete dike betweene the precinct of the Blacke Friers, and the house of Bridewel.

Bridges ouer the course of Walbrooke. There haue been, of old time also diuers bridges in sondrie places, ouer the course of Walbrooke. I read that euery person hauing landes on eyther side of the saide walbrooke, should vaulte, or bridge, and clense the same so farre as his landes extended. The 11. of Edwarde the thirde, the inhabitantes vpon the course of this Brooke were forced to pile and wall the sides thereof. In the thirde of Henry the fift, this watercourse hauing had many bridges, (as ye haue heard) I haue reade of one by the name of Horsshew bridge, by the Church of S. Iohn Baptist now called S. Iohns vpon walbrooke, which hath beene since vaulted ouer with bricke, and the Streetes and Lanes where through it passed so paued, that the same watercourse or brooke is now hardly discerned. Order was taken the 2. of Edwaarde the fourth, that such as had ground on eyther side of walbrooke, shoulde vaulte and paue it ouer so farre as his grounde extended. And thus much for Bridges may suffice.

Horsshew bridge.

Walbrooke vaulted and paued.

Gates

Gates in the wall of this Citie.

Gates of London 4 north, south, east and west.

GAtes in the wall of this Citie of olde time were 4 to wit, Aldgate for the east, Alderſgate for the North, Ludgate for the Weſt, and the Bridgegate ouer the riuer of Thames, for the South, but of later times for the ease of the Citizens and Paſſengers, diuers other gates and Poſterns haue beene made as ſhalbe ſhewed. In the raigne of Henry the ſecond (ſaith Fitzſtephen) there were ſeuen double gates in the wall of this Citie, but he nameth them not. It may be ſuppoſed he ment for the firſt, the gate next to the Tower of London, which then ſerued as a Poſterne for Paſſengers out of the East: from thence through Towerſtreete, Eaſtcheape, and Candleweekeſtrete, to Londonſtone, the midle point of that high way: then through Budgerow, watheling-ſtreete, and leauing Paules Church on the right hand, to Ludgate in the weſt, the next be Aldgate, Biſhopſgate, Criplegate, Alderſgate, Ludgate, and the Bridgegate, ouer the Thames. Since the which time hath been builded Newgate, the Poſterne called Moregate, a Poſterne from Chriſteshoſpital, towardes S. Bartelmewes Hoſpitall in Smithfielde &c. Of euery of theſe gates and Poſterns as alſo of certeine watergates ſeuerally ſomewhat may bée noted, as I finde authority to warrant mee.

The firſt was the Poſterne gate next vnto the Tower of London which at the length fell downe in the yeare 1440. the 18. of Henry the 6. and was neuer reedified againe of ſtone, but an homely cotage with a narrow paſſage made of timber, lath, and loame: hath beene in place thereof ſet vp, and ſo remaineth. The ruine of the ſaide Poſterne began in the yeare 1190. the ſecond of Richarde the firſt, william Longſhampe Biſhop of Ely and Chauncelor of England, cauſed a part of the city wal, to wit, from the ſaide gate towardes the riuer of Thames to bee broken down for the enlarging of the Tower, which Tower he compaſſed far

Poſterne by the Tower of London.

wise aboute with a wal, and is now the vtter wal of the Tower, he also caused a broade and deepe ditch to bee made without the same wal, intending to haue derined the riuer of Thames, to haue flowed aboute it. By meanes of this ditch the foundation of that gate being loosed and greately weakened, fell at the length, as yee haue heard and so remaineth.

Aldgate. The next in the East is Aldgate of olde time so called of the antiquitie or age thereof. It appeareth by a Charter of king Edgar to the Knightes of Kinghtone Guilde, that in his dayes the said Porte was called Aldgate. Also Matilde the Queene, wife to *Henry* the first, in the eight yere of his raigne, hauing founded the Priorie of the Holy Trinitie within Aldegate, gaue vnto the same church, to Norman the first Prior, and the Canons that deuoutlie serued God therein, the Porte of Aldegate, & the Soke or Franchise thereunto belonging with al customs, as free as shee held the same, &c. In the which Charter, shee nameth the house Christes church, and reporteth Aldegate to bée of her demaine.

Soke or Court

Bishopsgate. The next towards the north, is called Bishopsgate, for that, as it may be supposed, the same was first builded by some Bishoppe of London, the certaynty whereof is vnknown, but true it is that this gate was first builded for the ease of the passengers towards the East and by North, as into Norfolke, Suffolke, Cambridgeshire, &c. The Trauellers into which parts before the building of this gate were forced, passing out at Aldegate, to goe east till they came to the Miles end, & then to turne on the left hand to Blethenhal green now called Bednal greene, to Cambridge heath, and so North, or East and by North, as their Journey lay. If they tooke not this way, by the East out at Aldgate, they must take their way by the North out at Aldersgate through Aldersgate streete, and Goswell streete towards Iseldon, and by a crosse of stone on their right hand, set vp for a marke by the North ende of Golding lane to turne Eastwarde through a long streete vntill this day called Aldestreete, to an other crosse standing, where now standeth a Smithes Forge by Sewers ditch church, and then to turne againe North towardes Totenham, Endfield, Waltham, Ware, &c. The eldest note that I reade of this Bishopsgate, is

Liber trinitati. that wiliam Blund one of the Sheriffes of London in the yeare,

1210

1210. solde to Serle *Mercer*, and VVilliam Almaine, procuratoꝛs, oꝛ Wardens, of London bridge, all his land with the garden, in the Parish of S. Buttolph without Bishopsgate, betweene the land of Richard Casiarin towards the noꝛth, and the lande of Robert Crispie towardes the South, and the high way called Bearewardes lane on the East &c. Next I reade in a Charter dated the yere 1235. that *W*alter Brune Citizen of London, and Rosia his wife founded the Pꝛiozie oꝛ new Hospital of our blessed Lady, since called S. Mary Spittle, without Bishopsgate, foꝛ Canons regular the 19. of *H*enry the thirde. Also in the yeare 1247. Simon Fitzmarie, one of the Sheriffes of London, the 29. of H. the thirde, founded the Hospitall of S. Marie, called Bethlem without Bishopsgate. Thus much foꝛ Antiquitie, now foꝛ repayꝛing of this gate. I find, that Henry the thirde graunted oꝛ confirmed to the Marchantes of the Haunce, that had an house in the citie called Guildhalla Theutonicorum, certaine Liberties and Pꝛiuiledges. Edwarde the first also confirmed the same. In the 10. yeare of whose raigne, it was founde that the saide Marchantes ought of right to repayꝛe the saide gate called *B*ishopsgate. Whereupon Gerarde Marbod, Alderman of the Haunce and other, then remayning in the Citie of London: foꝛ themselues, and al others Marchants of the saide hance, granted, 210. markes sterling to the Maioꝛ and Citizens. And couenanted that they and their succesꝛs should from time to time repayꝛe the same gate. This gate was againe beutifully builded in the yere 1479. in the raigne of Edwarde the 4. by the saide Haunce Marchantes: Moꝛeouer aboute the yeare 1551. these Haunce Marchantes hauing pꝛepared stone foꝛ that purpose, caused a new gate to be framed, there to haue beene set vp, but then their Liberties thꝛough suite of our English Marchantes, were seazed into the Kings hand, and so that woꝛke was stayed, and the olde gate yet remaineth.

Bishopsgate stræte without, of old time called *B*earewardes lane.

Charter.

Recorde.

Liber custome, London.

Bishopsgate repared by the Marchants of the Haunce

Bishopsgate was builded.

Bishopsgate, prouided to haue beene new builded.

Touching the next Posterne, called Moregate, I finde that Thomas Faulconer Maioꝛ, aboute the yeare one thousande foure hundꝛed and fifeteene, the third of Henry the fifte, caused the wall of the Citie to bee bꝛoken neare vnto Colemanstreete

Posterne, called Moore gate.

and

and there builded a *Posterne*, now called Moregate, vppon the Moore side where was neuer gate before. This gate he made for ease of the Citizens, that way to passe vppon causewaies into the fielde, for their recreation. For the same fielde was at that time a Parrish. This Posterne was reedified by William Hampton Fishmonger Maior, in the yeare 1472. In the yeare also, 1511. the thirde of Henry the eight, Roger Achely Maior, caused Dikes and Bridges to bee made, and the ground to bee leuiled, and made more commodious for passage since which time the same hath beene heightened. So much that the Ditches and Bridges are couered, and if it bee made leuill with the Battlementes of the Citie wall: yet will it bee little the drier, such is the Moorish nature of the grounde. The nert is the Posterne of Cripplegate so called long before the Conquest. For I reade in the Historie of Edmonde King of the East Angles, written by Abba Floriacensis, & by *Burchard* sometime Secretarie to Offa king of Marcia. That in the yeare 1010. The Danes spoiling the kingdom of the East Angles, Alwyne Bishop of Helmeham, caused the bodie of king Edmonde the Martir to bee brought from Bedrisworth, (now called Bury S. Edmondes) through the kingdome of the East Saxons, and so to London in at Cripplegate, a place (saith mine Author) so called of Criples begging there: at which gate, (it was saide) the bodie entering, miracles were wrought, as some of the Laine did goe vpright, praising God. The bodie of King Edmond rested for the space of three yeares in the Parrish church of Saint Gregorie, neare vnto the Cathedrall Church of Saint Paule. Moreouer the Charter of William the Conqueror, confirming the foundation of the Colledge in London called S. Martin the greate, hath these wordes. I doe geue and graunt to the same Church and Canons, serving God therein. All the lande and the Moore without the Posterne, which is called Cripplegate, on eyther parte of the *Posterne*. Besides this Alfune builded the parrish church of S. Giles nigh a gate of the citie called Porta contractorum, or Cripplesgate about the yeare 1090.

posterne of Cripplegate.

Abba Floriensis. Burcharde.

Liber S Bartilmew.

This

This Posterne was sometime a prison, whereunto such Citti-
zens and others, as were arrested for debt, or common trespasses
were committed, as they be now to the Compters, which thing
appeareth by a writte of Edward the first in these wordes: Rex
vic. London, salutem: ex graui querela B. capt. & detent.
in prisona nostra de Criples gate pro x. l, quas coram Radul-
pho de Sandwico tunc custod. Ciuitatis nostræ London, & I.
de Blackwell ciuis recognit. debit. &c. This gate was new
builded by the Brewers of London in the yeare 1244. as saith
Fabians Manscript.

Cripleſgate a prison for trespassors. *Record.*

Cripleſgate new builded.

Edmond Shaw Goldsmith, Mayor, in the yeare 1483. at his
decease appointed by his testament his executors, with the cost
of 400. Markes, and the stuffe of the olde gate, called Criples
gate, to builde the same gate of new, which was performed and
done, in the yeare 1491. The next is Aldresgate or Alderſgate,
so called not of Aldrich, or of Elders, that is to say, auncient men,
builders thereof, nor of Eldarne trées growing there more aboun-
dantly, then in other places, as some haue fabuled, but for the very
antiquitie of the gate it selfe, as being one of the first foure gates
of the cittie, and seruing for the Northerne partes, as Aldegate
did for the East, which two gates being both old gates, are for dif-
ference sake called, the one Aldegate, and the other Aldergate.
This gate hath at sundry times béene increased with buildinges,
namely, on the south or innerside, a great frame of timber hath
béene added and set vp, containing diuers large roomes, and lodge-
tinges: also on the East side, is the addition of one great building
of timber, with one large floore paued with stone, or tile, and a
Well therein curbed with stone, of a great depth, and rysing into
the said roome, which is two stories high from the ground: which
Well is the onely peculiar note belonging to that gate, for I haue
not séene the like in all this Cittie, to be rayſed so high. Iohn Day
Stationer, a late famous printer of many good bookes, in our time
dwelled in this gate, and builded much vpon the wall of the cittie
towards the parish Church of Saint Anne. Then is there also
a Posterne gate made out of the wall on the North side of the late
dissolued cloyster of Friers minors,, commonly of their habite cal-
led Gray Friers, now Christes Church, and Hospitall. This Po-
sterne

Alderſgate.

Beware the Cat.

A Postern out of Christes Hospitall.

sterne was made in the 5rt yeare of Edward the first, to passe from the said Hospitall of Christes Church, vnto the Hospitall of Saint Bartlemew in Smithfield.

Newgate. The nert gate on the west, and by North, is termed Newgate, as latelier builded then the rest. This gate was first erected about the raigne of Henry the second, or Richard the first, vpon this occasion. The Cathedrall Church of Saint Paule, being burnt about the yeare 1086. in the raigne of VVilliam the Conqueror, Mauritius then Bishoppe of London, repayred not the olde church, as some haue supposed, but began the foundation of a new worke, such as men then iudged would neuer haue bëne performed, it was to them so wonderfull for height, length, and breadth, as also in respect it was raysed vppon arches or vaults, &c. After Mauritius, Richard Beamore did wonderfully aduance the worke of the said Church, purchasing the large strëetes, and lanes round about, wherein were wont to dwell many lay people, which grounds he began to compasse about with a strong wall of stone, and gates. By meanes of this increase of the Church territorie, but more by inclosing of grounde, for so large a cemitorie, or church yarde: the high and large strëete stretching from Aldegate in the East, vntill Ludgate in the West, was in this place so crossed and stopped vp, that the carriage through the cittie Westwarde, was forced to passe without the saide churchyarde wall on the North side, through Pater noster row: and then south down Aue Mary lane, and againe West through Bowiar row to Ludgate: or else out of Chepe, or Wathelingstreet to turne South through the old Exchaunge, then West through Carter lane: againe North vp Crëede lane, and then West to *Ludgate*. Which passage, by reason of so often turning, was very combersome, and daungerous both for horse and man. For remedie whereof, a new gate was made, and so called, by which men and cattell with all manner of carriages, might passe more directly (as afore) from Aldegate, through West Cheape by *Paules* on the North side, through Saint Nicholas Shambles, and Newgate market to Newgate, and from thence to any part Westwarde ouer Oldborne bridge, or turning without the gate into Smithfielde, and through Iseldon to any part North and by West. This gate hath

Newgate first builded, and the cause why.

hath of long time béene a Gayle, or prison, for fellons and trespas-sors, as appeareth by records in the raigne of King Iohn, of which amongst other I find one testifying that in the yeare 1218. The third of King Henry the thirde, the King writeth vnto the Sheriffes of London, commaunding them to repaire the Gaile of Newgate, for the safe keeping of his prisoners, and that the charges which they should lay out, should be allowed vnto them vpon their accompt in the Exchequer. Moreouer in the yeare 1241. the Iewes of Norwich were hanged for circumcising a Christian childe, their house called the Thor, was pulled downe and destroied, Aron the sonne of Abraham a Iew, at London, and the other Iewes were constrained to pay twentie thousand markes at two termes in the year, or els to be kept perpetuall prisoners in Newgate of London and in other prisons. 1255. King Henry the thirde lodging in the Tower of London, vppon displeasure conceyued towards the Cittie of London, for the escape of Iohn Offrem a prisoner being a Clearke conuict, out of Newgate, which had killed a Prior that was of alliance to the King, as cosen to the Queene, he sent for the Mayor and Sheriffes to come before him, to aunswere the matter: the Mayor laid the fault from him to the Sheriffes, forsomuch as to them belonged the keeping of all prisoners within the cittie, and so the Mayor returned home, but the Sheriffes remayned there prisoners, by the space of one Moneth and more, and yet they excused themselues in that the fault chiefly rested in the Bishops Officers: for whereas the prisoner was vnder custodie, they at his request had graunted licence to imprison the offendor within the Gaile of Newgate, but so as the Bishops Officers were charged to see him safely kept. The King notwithstanding all this, demanded of the cittie 3000. markes for a fine. In the yeare 1326, Robert Baldoke, the kinges Chancellor was put in Newgate. In the yeare 1337. S. Iohn Poultney gaue foure markes by the yeare, to the relieue of prisoners in Newgate. In the yeare 1385. William Wallworth gaue somwhat to relieue the prisoners in Newgate so haue manie others since also. In the yeare 1414. the Gaylors of Newgate and Ludgate dyed, and prisoners in Newgate to the number of 64. In the 1418. The Parson of Wrotham in Kent was imprisoned in Newgate

Close role. Newgate a iayle or prison house. The king repayred it.

The Shiriffes of London prisoners in the Tower for escape of a prisoner out of Newgate.

The kinges Chauncellor prisoner in Newgate.

Newgate. The yeare 1422. the first of Henry the first, licence was granted to Iohn Couentre, Ianken Carpenter, and William Greue, executors to Richard Whittington, to reedifie the Gaile of Newgate, which they did with his goodes. Lastly Thomas Knowles Mayor, by licence of Reynold Prior of S. Bartlemewes, in Smithfield, and also of Iohn Wakering Mayster of the Hospitall of S. Bartlemewe, and his brethren, conueyed the waste of water at the cesterne neere to the common fountaine and Chappell of S. Nicholas, (situate by the saide Hospitall) to the Gailes of Newgate, and Ludgate, for relieke of the prisoners, and this may suffice for Newgate.

Newgate new builded.

Ludgate in the West is the next, and is called Ludgate as first builded (saith Geffrey Monmouth) by King Lud a Briton, about the yeare before Christes natiuitie 66. Of which building, and also of the name, as Ludsgate, or Fluds gate, hath beene of late some question amongst the learned, wherefore I ouer passe it, as not to my purpose, onely referring the reader to that I haue before written, out of Cesars commentaries, and other Romaine writers concerning a towne or Cittie amongst the Britaines. This gate I suppose to be one of the most auncient: and as Aldgate was builded for the East, so was this Luds gate for the west. I reade as I tolde you that in the yeare 1215. the 17. of King Iohn the Barons of the Realme, being in armes against the King entred this Cittie, and spoyled the Iewes houses, to fill their owne purses: which being done, Robert Fitzwater, and Geffrey de Magna villa Earle of Esser, and the Earle of Gloucester chiefe leaders of the Army, applyed all diligence to repayre the gates and walles of this Cittie, with the stones of the Iewes broken houses, especially (as it seemeth) they then repayred or rather new builded Ludgate. For in the yeare 1586. when the same gate was taken down to be newe builded, there was found couched within the wall thereof, a stone taken from one of the Iewes houses, wherein was ingrauen in Hebrewe Caracters these wordes following, הן מצב הר משה בן הרב ר יצחק. Hæc est statio Rabbi Moses, filij insignis Rabbi Isaac: which is to say, this is the Station, or Ward of Rabby Moses, the sonne of the honorable Rabby Isaac, and had beene fixed vppon the front of one of the Iewes houses

Roger Vvindesor.

Mathew Paris.

Ludgate.

Ludgate new builded.

Iewes houses spoiled.

houſes as a note, or ſigne that ſuch a one dwelled there. In the yeare 1260. this *Ludgate* was repaired and beautified with images of Lud and other Kinges, as appeareth by letters pattents in the Tower, of licence giuen to the cittizens of London, to take vp ſtone for the making of thoſe images, dated the 45. of Henry the third. Theſe images of Kinges in the raigne of Edward the firſt had their heads ſmitten off, and were otherwiſe defaced, by vnadviſed folkes, and in the raigne of Quéene Marie were repayred, as by ſetting new heads on their old bodies, &c. All which ſo remayned vntil the yeare 1586. The 28. of Quéen Elizabeth, when the ſame gate being ſore decayed was clean taken down, the priſoners in the meane time remayning in the large Southeaſt quadrant to the ſame Gate adioyning, and the ſame yeare, the whole gate was newly and beautifully builded with the images of *Lud*, & others, as afore, on the Eaſt ſide, and the picture of her Maieſtie, Quéene Eilzabeth on the Weſt ſide.

Patent.

Ludgate again new builded.

Ludgate inlarged in the raigne of H. the ſixt.

Al which was done at the common charges of ỹ cittizens, amoũting to 1500. l. or more. This gate was made a frée priſon in the yeare 1378. the firſt of Richard the ſecond, Nicholas *Brembar* being Mayor. The ſame was confirmed in the yeare 1382. Iohn Northampton being Mayor, by a common counſaile in the Guild hall: by which it was ordayned that all frée men of this Cittie ſhould for debt, treſpaſſes, accomptes, and contempts, bee impriſoned in Ludgate, and for treaſons, felonies, and other criminall offences be committed to Newgate. &c. In the yeare 1439 the tenth of King Henry the ſixt, Iohn Welles being Mayor, a court of common counſaile eſtabliſhed ordinanances, (as William Standon & *Robert* Chicheley, late Maiors before had done) touching the garde and gouernment of Ludgate, and other priſons.

Ludgate a free priſon. *Record Guild-hall.*

Alſo in the yeare 1463. the third of Edward the fourth, Mathew Philip being Mayor, in a common counſaile, at the requeſt of the well diſpoſed, bleſſed, and deuout woman, Dame Agnes Forſter, widow, late wife to Stephen Forſter Fiſhemonger, ſometime Mayor, for the comfort and reliefe of all the poore priſoners, certaine Articles were eſtabliſhed. Inprimis, that the new works then late edified by the ſame Dame Agnes, for the inlarging of the priſon of *Ludgate*, from thenceforth ſhould be had and taken,

as a parte and parcell of the saide prison of Ludgate, so that both the olde and new worke of Ludgate aforesaid, be one prison, gaile, keeping, and charge for euermore.

The saide Quadrant strongly builded of stone, by the before named Stephen Forster, and Agnes his wife, containeth a large walking place by grounde, the like rome it hath ouer it for lodgings, and ouer all a fayre leades to walke vpon, well imbattayled, all for ease of prisoners, to the end they shoulde haue lodging and water free without charge: as by certaine verses grauen in Copper, & fixed on the said Quadrant, I haue read in forme following.

Old verses on Ludgate.

Deuout soules that passe this way,
for Stephen Forster late Mayor, hartely pray,
And Dame Agnes his spouse, to God consecrate,
that of pitty this house made for Lōdoners in Ludgate.
So that for lodging and water prisoners here nought pay,
as their keepers shal answere at dreadfull domes day.

This plate, and one other of his Armes, taken downe with the old gate, I caused to be fixed ouer the entrie of the said Quadrant, but the verses being vnhappily turned inward to the wall, the like in effect is grauen outwarde in prose, declaring him to bee a Fishmonger, because some vpon a light occasion (as a maydens heade in a glasse window) had fabuled him to bee a Mercer, and to haue begged there at Ludgate, &c. Thus much for Ludgate.

A breach in the wal against Bridewell.

Next this, is there a breach in the wal of the Citie, and a bridge of timber ouer the Fleet dike, betwixt Fleet-bridge and Thames, directly ouer against the house of Bridewel.

Watergates Queenes hith

Of the water gates of name, on the banke of the riuer of Thames. The first from the West towardes the East, is called Ripa Reginæ, the Queens bank, or Quéene Hith, which may wel be accounted a water gate, & the very chief of this citie, being a common strand or landing place, yet equal with, & of old time as far excelling Belins gate, as shalbe shewed in the ward of Quéene Hith.

Downe gate.

The next is Downe gate, so called (as may be supposed) of the sodaine descending, or downe going of that way from S. Iohns Church vpon Walbrooke vnto the Riuer of Thames, whereby the water in the channell there hath such a swift course, that in the

yeare

yeare 1574. on the fourth of September after a ſtrong ſhower of rayne, a lad (of the age of 18. yeares) minding to haue leapt ouer the channell, was taken by the fęete and borne downe with the violence of that narrow ſtreame, and carryed towarde the Thames with ſuch a violent ſwiftneſſe, as no man could reſcue or ſtay him, till he came againſt a cart whęele that ſtood in the water gate, before which time he was drowned, and ſtarke dead.

A lad of 18. yeares old, drowned in a channell at downegate.

This was ſometime a large water gate, frequented of ſhippes and other veſſels, like as the Quęene Hith, and was a part thereof, as doth appeare by an Inquiſition made in the 28. yeare of *Henry* the third, wherein was founde, that aſwell corne as fiſh and all other things comming to the Port of Downe gate, were to bee ordered after the cuſtomes of the Quęenes Hith, for the kings vſe, as alſo that the corne arriuing betwęene the gate of the Guildhall of the Marchants of Cullen: the (Styleyarde) which is Eaſt from Downe gate, and the houſe then pertayning to the Archbiſhoppe of Canterbury, Weſt from Baynards caſtle, was to be meaſured by the meaſure and meaſurer of the Quęenes ſoke, or Quęene Hith. I reade alſo in the 19. of *Edward* the thirde, that cuſtomes were then to be payde for ſhippes and other veſſels reſting at Downe gate, as if they roade at Quęene Hith, and as they now doe a Billingſgate. And thus much for Downe gate may ſuffice.

Marchants of the Haunce, landed their corne betwixt their houſe, & the Black friers

The next after Dowingate (of old time) was called Wolſes gate in the reperie in the pariſh of Alhallowes the leſſe, of later time called Wolſes lane, but now out of vſe: for the lower parte was builded on by the Earle of Shrewſburie, and the other part was ſtopped vp, and builded on by the Chamberlaine of London.

Wolſesgate in the Roperie. *Liber Horn* *Liber S, Albon*

The next is Ebgate, a Watergate, ſo called of old time, as appeareth by diuers records of tenements nęere vnto the ſame adioyning. It ſtandeth neare vnto the Church of S. Laurence Pountney, but is within the pariſh of S. Marten Ordegare. In place of this gate is now a narrow paſſage to the Thames, and is called Ebgate lane, but more commonly the Old Swanne.

Ebgate *Liber trinitate,* *Liber S. Albon* *Record E. the 3.*

Then is there a water gate at the Bridge foote, called Oyſter gate, of Oyſters that were there of old time commonly to be ſold, and was the chiefeſt market for them, and for other ſhell fiſhes

Oyſtergate

There ſtandeth now an engine, or forcier, for the winding vp of ter to ſerue the citie, whereof I haue already ſpoken.

Bridge gate. The next is the *Bridge* gate, ſo called of London Bridge whereon it ſtandeth: This is one of the foure firſt and principall gates of the citie, and was long before the conqueſt, when there ſtood a Bridge of timber: which Gate being weakely made, when the bridge was builded of ſtone, hath beene often times ſince repayred. This gate with the Tower vpon it, in the 1436. fell down, & two of the farthеſt Arches Southwards alſo fell therewith, and no man periſhed or was hurt therewith. To the repayring whereof, diuers welthy cittizens gaue large ſummes of money, namely Robert Large ſometime Mayor, gaue to that worke 100. marks, Stephen Forſter 20. l. S. Iohn Crosby Alderman 100. l. &c.

W. Dunthorne But in the yeare 1471. the Kentiſh Mariners vnder the conduct of Baſtard Fauconbridge, burned the ſaid Gate, and xiij. houſes on the Bridge, beſides the Beere houſes at S. Katherines, and many other in the ſuburbes.

Buttolphes gate. The next is Buttolphes gate, ſo called of the pariſh Church of *S.* Buttolph neere adioyning. This gate was ſometime giuen, or confirmed by William Conqueror, to the Monkes of Weſtminſter in theſe wordes: W. *Rex* Angliæ &c. William King of England, ſendeth greeting to the Sheriffes & all his miniſters, as alſo to all his louing ſubiects, French and Engliſh of London, Know ye that I haue granted to God, and S. Peter of Weſtminſter, & to the Abbot Vitalis, the gift which Almundus of the port of S. Buttolph gaue them, when he was there made Monke: that is to ſay, his Lords court with the houſes, and one Wharfe, which is at the head of London bridge, and all other his landes which he had in the ſame citie, in ſuch ſort as King Edward more beneficially, and amply granted the ſame: and I will and command, that they ſhall inioy the ſame well and quietly and honourably with ſake, and ſoke &c.

Belingſgate. The next is Belingſgate nowe vſed as an eſpeciall Porte or harborow, for ſmall ſhippes and boates comming thereto, and is now the largeſt water gate on the Riuer of Thames, and therefore moſt frequented, the Queenes Hith being almoſt forſaken. How this Gate toke that name, or of what antiquity the ſame is,

I

muſt leaue vncertaine, as not hauing read any auncient recorde thereof, more then that Geffrey Monmouth writeth, that Belin a King of the Britans, about 400. yeares before Chriſtes natiuitie builded this gate, and named it Belins gate, after his owne calling: and that when he was dead, his bodie being burned, the aſhes in a veſſell of braſſe, were ſet vpon a high pinacle of ſtone ouer the ſame Gate. But Ceſar, and other the Romaine writers, affirme of citties, walles, and gates, as ye haue before heard, and therefore it ſeemeth to me not to be ſo auncient, but rather to haue taken that name of ſome later owner of the place, happily named Belin, as Somars Key, Smarts Key, Froſh wharfe, and others thereby toke their names of their owners: of this gate more ſhall be ſaide when we come to Belins Gate warde. *Geffrey Monmouth.*

Then haue you a Water gate on the Weſt ſide of Wolle wharfe, or Cuſtomers Key, which is now of late moſt beautifully enlarged and built. This gate is commonly called the Watergate, as being at the South end of Water lane. Watergate by the cuſtome houſe.

One other Water gate there is by the Bulwark of the Tower, and this is the laſt and fartheſt water gate Eaſtward, on the Riuer of Thames, ſo farre as the cittie of London extendeth within the walles: both which laſt named water gates bee within the Tower ward. Watergate by the Tower.

Beſides theſe common Water gates were diuers priuate wharfes and Keyes all along from the Eaſt to the Weſt of this Cittie, on the banke of the Riuer of Thames: Marchants of all nations had landing places, Ware houſes, ſellers and ſtowage of their goodes and marchandiſes, as partly ſhall bee touched in the Wardes adioyning to the ſaid Riuer, and therefore concerning Gates let this ſuffice. Wharfes and Keyes.

Of Towers and Caſtels.

THe Citie of London (ſaith Fitzſtephens) hath in the Eaſt a very great & a moſt ſtrong Palatine Tower, whoſe turrets and walles do riſe from a deep foundation, the morter thereof being tempered with the blood of beaſtes. In the weſt parte are two moſt The Tower of London.

strong Castels &c. To beginne therefore with the most famous Tower of London, situate in the East, neere vnto the Riuer of Thames, it hath béene the common opinion: and some haue written (but of none assured ground) that Iulius Cesar, the first Conqueror of the Britaines, was the originall Author, and founder aswell thereof, as also of many other Towers, castles, and great buildings within this Realme: but (as I haue alreadie before noted) Cesar remayned not here so long, nor had hee in his head any such matter, but onely to dispatch a conquest of this barbarous countrey, and to procéede to greater matters. Neyther do the Romaine writers make mention of any such buildings erected by him here. And therefore leauing this, and procéeding to more grounded authoritie, I find in a fayre register booke, of the actes of the Bishops of Rochester, set downe by Edmond of Hadenham, that William the first (surnamed Conquerour) builded the Tower of London, to wit, the great white and square Tower, there, about the yeare of Christ 1078. appointing Gundulph, then Bishop of Rochester, to be principall surueyer and ouerséer of that worke, who was for that time lodged in the house of Edmere a Burgesse of London, the very wordes of which mine Author are these. Gundulphus Episcopus mandato Willielmi Regis magni præfuit operi magnæ Turris *London*. quo tempore hospitatus est apud quendã Edmerum Burgensem London. qui dedit vnum were Ecclesiæ Rosen. This was the great square Tower, which was then builded, and hath béene since, at diuers times inlarged with other buildings adioyning, as shall be shewed hereafter. This Tower was by tempest of wind sore shaken in the yeare 1090. the fourth of William Rufus, and was againe by the said Rufus and Henry the first repayred. They also caused a castle to be builded vnder the said Tower, to wéete, on the South side towardes the Thames.

In my Annals.

Tower of Lõdon builded by William Conqueror, namely the white Tower.

William Malmsebery. Mathew Paris I. London.

Castle by the Tower builded.

Othowerus, Acolinillus, Otto, and Geffrey Earle of Esser were foure of the first Constables of this Tower of London, by succession: all which held by force a portion of lande (that pertayned to the Priorie of the holie Trinitie within Aldgate) that is to say, East Smithfield, néere vnto the Tower, making thereof a Vyneyarde, and would not depart from it, till the seconde yeare

East Smithfield a Vineyarde.

yeare of King Stephen, when the ſame was adiudged and reſtored to the ſaid Church. This Geffrey Magnauille was Earle of Eſſex, Conſtable of the Tower, Sheriffe of London, Middleſex Eſſex, and Hertford ſhires, as appeareth by a Charter of Maud the Empreſſe, dated 1141. He alſo fortified the Tower of London againſt King Stephen, but the King tooke him in his court at S. Albons, and would not deliuer him till hee had rendred the Tower of London, with the Caſtels of Walden, and Pleſhey in Eſſex. About the yeare 1190. the ſecond of Richard the firſt, William Longſhampe Biſhop of Elie, Chauncellor of England, for cauſe of diſſention betwixt him and Earle Iohn the Kings brother, that was rebell, incloſed the Tower, and caſtle of London, with an outward wall of ſtone imbattailed, and alſo cauſed a deepe ditch to be caſt about the ſame, thinking (as I haue ſaid before) to haue emuironed it with the Riuer of Thames. By the making of this ditch in Eaſtſmithfield, the Church of the holy Trinitie in London loſt halfe a marke rent by the yeare, & the Mill was remoued that belonged to the poore brethren of the Hoſpitall of S. Katherine, and to the Church of the Trinitie aforeſaid, which was no ſmall loſſe and diſcommoditie to eyther part, and the garden which the King had hyred of the brethren for ſixe markes the yeare, for the moſt part was waſted and marred by the ditch. Recompence was often promiſed, but neuer performed, vntill King Edward comming after, gaue to the brethren fiue markes and a half for that part which the ditch had deuoured: and the other part thereof without, he yeelded to them againe, which they hold: and of the ſaid rent of fiue markes and a halfe they haue a deed, by vertue whereof, they are well paid vntill this day.

Ex. Chart. Geffrey Magna Ville, Earle of Eſſex, Conſtable of the Tower and Sheriffe of London. *Roger VVindeuar.* *Iohn Beuer.*

The Tower of London compaſſed about with a wall & a ditch.

S. Katherines mill ſtood where now is the Iron gate of the Tower.

About the yeare 1239. King *Henry* the third cauſed the Tower of London to be fortified with bulwarkes, which after they were builded fell downe, and therefore he cauſed it to be reedified more ſtrongly, to his coſt of more then twelue thouſand markes.

Bulwarke without the Tower builded. *Mathew Paris.*

In the yeare 1274. King Edward the firſt commaunded the Treaſurer and Chamberlaine of his Exchequer, to deliuer out of his Treaſorie, vnto Giles of Andwarp 200. markes, of the fines, taken of diuers Marchants, or vſurers of London, towardes the worke of the ditch about the Tower of London.

Record. Tower. Ditch about the Towerre payred.

Edward the fourth fortified this Tower, and made it ſtrong.

Tower repayred by Henry the eight,

And in the yeare 1532. King Henry the eight repayred the whyte Tower. Thus much for the foundation and building, increaſe and maintenance of this Tower. Now ſomewhat of accidents in the ſame.

Actions of the Tower.

In the year 1196. William Fitzoſbart, a cittizen of London ſeditiouſly mouing the common people to ſéeke libertie, and not to be ſubiect to the rich, and more mighty, at length was taken and brought before the Arrhbiſhoppe of Canterburie in the Tower, where he was by the iudges condemned, had iudgement, and was by the héeles drawne thence to the Calmes in Smithfield, and there hanged.

Iuſtices ſate in the Tower of London.

In the yeare 1220. all the Plées belonging to the crowne, were holden in the Tower: and likewiſe in the yeare 1224. &c.

Plees of the Crowne pleaded in the Tower.

In the yeare 1222. the cittizens of London hauing made a tumult againſt the Abbot of Weſtminſter, Hubert of Burgh, chiefe Iuſtice of England, came to the Tower of London, called before him the Mayor and Aldermen, of whom he enquired for the principall authors of that ſedition: amongſt whome one named Conſtantine Fitz Aelulfe auowed, that hee was the man, and had done much leſſe then he ought to haue done: Whereupon the Iuſtice ſent him with two other to Falks de Brent, who with armed men, brought him to the gallowes, and there hanged him & other twaine.

Mathew Paris.

Conſtantine Fitz Aelufe hanged

Griffith of Wales fel from the Tower.

In the yeare 1244. Griffith the eldeſt ſonne of Leoline, prince of Wales, being kept priſoner in the Tower, deuiſed meanes of eſcape, and hauing in the night made of the hangings, ſheetes, &c. a long line, he put himſelfe downe from the toppe of the Tower, but in the ſlyding, the weight of his body, (being a very bigge and a fatte man) brake the rope, and he fell and brake his necke withall.

Sheriffes of London priſoners in the Tower.

In the yeare 1253. King Henry the thirde, impriſoned the Sheriffes of London in the Tower, more then a moneth, for the eſcape of a priſoner out of Newgate.

K. Henry landed in the Tower, and held his Parliament there.

In the yeare 1260. King Henry with his Quéene (for feare of the Barons) were lodged in this Tower. The next yeare hee ſent for his Lords, and held his parliament there.

In

In the yeare 1263. when the Quéene would haue remoued from the Tower by water, towards VVindsore, sundry Londoners got them together to the bridge, vnder the which she was to passe, and not onely cryed out vpon her with reprochfull wordes, but also threw myre & stones at her, by which she was constrained to returne for the time, but in ỹ yeare 1265. the said Citizens were faine to submit themselues to the king for it, and the Mayor, Aldermen, & Sheriffes were sent to diuers prisons, & a Custos also was set ouer the Citie, to wit, Othon Constable of the Tower, &c.

In the yeare 1282. Leoline Prince of VVales being taken at Blewth Castle, Roger Lestrange cut off his head, which Sir Roger Mortimer caused to be crowned with Iuie, and set it vpon the Tower.

Leoline prince of Wales his head set on the Tower.

In the yeare 1290. diuers Iustices aswell of the Bench, as of the assyses, were sent prisoners to the Tower, which with great sommes of money redéemed their libertie.

Iustices of the Bench sent to the Tower.

In the yeare 1320. the Kinges Iustices sate in the Tower, for tryall of matters, whereupon Iohn Gifors late Mayor of London, and many other fled the Citie for feare of things they had presumptuously done.

Iustices sate in the Tower.

In the yeare 1321. the Mortimers yéelding themselues to the King, he sent them prisoners to the Tower, where they remayned long, and were adiudged to be drawne and hanged. But at length Roger Mortimer of Wigmore by giuing to his kéepers a sléepie drinke, escaped out of the Tower, and his vncle Roger being still kept there died about fiue yeares after.

Mortimer made an escape out of the Tower.

In the year 1326. the Citizens of London wrested ỹ keyes of ỹ Tower out of the Constables hands, & deliuered all the prisoners.

Citizēs of Lōdon wrested ỹ keyes of the Tower from the Constable.

In the yeare 1330. Roger Mortimer Earle of March was taken and brought to the Tower, from whence hee was drawne to the Elmes and there hanged.

Mortimer drawne from the Tower to the Elmes, & hanged

In the yeare 1344. King Edward the third commaunded Florences of gold to be made and coyned in the Tower, that is to say, a penie péece of the value of fiue shillinges and eyght pence, the half penie piece, of the value of iij. s. and iij. d. and a farthing péece worth 20. pence, Perciuall de Porte of Luke being then Maister of the coyne. And this is the first coyning of Gold in the Tower,

A Mint in the Tower: Florences of gold coined there.

whereof

whereof I haue read, & alſo the firſt coyning of Gold in England: for (that I may a little digreſſe by occaſion hereof) I find that in times before paſſed, all great ſommes were paid by wayght of gold or ſiluer, as ſo many pounds or marks of ſiluer, or ſo many pounds or markes of Gold, as I could proue by many good authorities, which I ouerpaſſe. The ſmaller ſommes alſo were paide in ſtarlings, which were pence, ſo called, for other coynes they had none. The antiquitie of this ſtarling penie vſuall in this Realme, is from the raign of Henry the ſecond: notwithſtanding, the Saxon coines before the conqueſt were pence of fine ſiluer full the weight, and ſomewhat better then the latter ſtarlings, as I haue tryed by conference of the pence of Burghrede king of Mercia, Aelfred, Edward, and Edelrod, kings of the Weſt Saxons, Plegmond Archbiſhop of Canterburie, and others. William the Conquerours penie alſo was fine ſiluer of the weight of the Eaſterling, and had on the one ſide ſtamped an armed heade, with a beardles face, (for the Normans did weare no beardes) with a ſcepter in his hand: the inſcription in the circumference was this, Le Rei Wilã on the other ſide a Croſſe double to the ring, betweene foure rowals of fiue pointes.

Argent, and Pecunia after called Eſtarling.

W. Conqueror Weare no beardes. *W. Malmſbery*

King Henrie the firſt his pennie was of the like weight, fineneſs, forme of face, croſſe &c.

This Henrie in the eight year of his raigne, ordayned the peny which was round, ſo to bee quartered, by the croſſe, that they might eaſily bee broken, into halfe pence and farthinges. In the firſt, ſecond, thirde, fourth, and fift of king Richard the firſt his raigne, and afterwardes I find commonly Eſterling mony mentioned, and yet oft times the ſame is called argent as afore, and not otherwiſe.

Roger Houeden.

The firſt great ſumme that I read of to be paid in Eſterlinges, was in the fift of Richard the firſt, when Robert Earle of Leyceſter being priſoner in France, proffered for his ranſome a thouſand markes Eſterlinges, notwithſtanding the Eſterling pence were long before. The weight of the Eſterling pennie may appeare by diuers ſtatutes, namely of weights and meaſures, made in the 51. of Henry the third in theſe words. Thirtie two graines of Wheat, drie and round, taken in the midſt of the eare, ſhould bee

VVeight of ſtarling penie 32. graines of *Wheate.*

be the weight of a ſtarling penie, 20. of thoſe pence ſhoulde waye one ounce, 12. owunces a pound Troy. It followeth in the ſtatuts eight pound to make a gallon of Wine, and eight gallons a buſhell of London meaſure; &c. Notwithſtanding which Statute, I find in the eight of Edward the firſt, Gregorie Rokeſley Mayor of London, being chiefe Maiſter or miniſter of the kinges Exchaunge, or mintes, a new coyne being then appointed, the pound of Eſterling money ſhould contayne as afore 12. owunces, to wit, fine ſiluer, ſuch as was then made into foyle, and was commonly called ſiluer of Guthurons lane, 11. ounces, two Eſtarlings, and one ſerling or farthing, and the other 17. pence ob. q. to bee lay. Alſo the pound of money ought to weygh xx. ſ. ij. d. by accompt, ſo that no pound ought to be ouer xx. ſ. iij. d. nor leſſe thē xx. ſ. ij. d. by accompt, the ounce to weigh twenty pence, the penny weyght, 24. graynes (which 24. by weight then appointed, were as much as the former 32. graynes of weight) a pennie force, 25. graynes and a halfe, the pennie deble, or fœble 22. graines and a halfe &c.

The penie Eſterling how it tooke the name.

Now for the pennie Eſterling how it toke that name, I think good briefly to touch. It hath bene ſaid that Numa Pompilius the ſecond King of the Romaines commanded money firſt to bee made, of whoſe name they were called Numi, and when Copper pence, ſiluer pence, and gold pence were made, becauſe euery ſiluer pennie was worth ten Copper pence, and euery Gold pennie worth ten ſiluer pence, the pence therefore were called in Latine Denarij, and oftentimes the pence are named of the matter and ſtuffe of Gold or ſiluer. But the money of England was called of the workers and makers thereof; as the Floren of gold is called of the Florentines, that were the workers thereof: and ſo the Eſterling pence toke their name of the Eſterlinges, which did firſt make this mony in England in the raign of Henry the ſecond.

Starling money when it tooke beginning in this land.

Thus haue I ſet downe according to my ſmall reading in antiquitie: theſe money matters, omitting the imaginations of late writers, of whom ſome haue ſaide Eſterling money to take that name of a ſtarre, ſtamped in the border, or ring of the pennie: other ſome of a birde called a Stare or ſtarling ſtamped in the circumference: and other (more vnlikely) of being coyned at Stri-

uelin

uelin or *Starling*, a towne in Scotland, &c.

Of halfepence and farthings.

Now concerning halfe pence and Farthinges, the account of which is more subtiller then the pence, I neede not speake of them more, then that they were onely made in the Exchange at London, and no where else.

The kinges Exchange at London.

The kinges Exchaunge at *London*, was neare vnto the Cathedrall Church of S. Paule, and is to this day commonly called the old Chaunge, but in Euidences the old Exchange.

Mints in England. patent 9. *Iohn*

The kings Exchaunger, in this place, was to deliuer out to euery other Exchaunger, throughout England, or other the kinges Dominions, their Coyning irons, that is to say, one Standerde, or Staple, and two Trussels, or Punchons: and when the same were spent and wooxne, to receiue them with an accounte, what summe had beene coyned, and also their Pix, or Boxe of assay and to deliuer other Irons new grauen, &c. I finde that in the 9. of king Iohn, there was besides the Mint at *London*, other Mints, at Winchester, Excester, Chicester, Canterbury, Rochester, Ipswitch, Norwitch, Lenn, Lincolne, Yorke, Carlell, Northampton, Oxforde, S. Edmondsbury, and Durham. The Exchanger, Examiner, and Tryer, buyeth the siluer, for Coynage: aunswering for euery 100 *l.* of siluer, bought in Bolion, or otherwise, 98. *l.* 15 *s.* for he taketh 25 *s.* for coynage.

Deminishing of Coine.

In the yeare 1351. William Edington Bishop of Winchester, and Treasurer of *England*, a wise man, but louing the kinges commodity more then the wealth of the whole Realme, & common people, (saith mine Author) caused a new coine, called a groate, and a halfe groate, to be coyned and stamped, the groate to be taken for iiij. *d.* and the halfe groate for ij. *d.* not conteyning in weight according to the pence called Easterlinges, but much lesse, to wit by v. *s.* in the pounde: by reason whereof, victuailes, and marchandizes became the dearer, through the whole Realme. *Thomas Walsingham.*

First groates and halfe coyned.

Aboute the same time also, the olde coine of golde, was changed into a new, but the old noble (then so called) was worth much aboue the tared rate of the new, and therefore the Marchantes ingrossed vp the olde, and conueyed them out of the Realme to the greate losse of the kingdome. Wherefore a remedy was prouided by chaunging of the stampe.

Coines of gold enhaunced.

In

In the yeare 1464. king Edwarde the 4. caused a new Coine both of golde and siluer to bee made, whereby he gained much: For he made of an olde Noble a Royal, which he commanded to go for x.s. Neuertheless to the same Royal was put 8.d. of Alay, and so weighed the more, being smitten, with a new stamp, to wit a Rose. He likewise made halfe Angels of 5.s. and Farthings, of 2.s.6.d. Angelets of 6.s. 8.d. and halfe Angels 3.s 4.d. He made siluer monies of 3.d. a groate, and so of other Coynes after that rate, to the greate harme of the commons. William Lorde Hastinges being Maister of the kinges Mintes.

Coines of golde allayed and also raised in valew, Rose, Noble.

Thus much for Mint and coynage in and by occasion of this Tower, where the chiefe coining hath long continued, vnder correction of other more skilful may suffice: and now to other accidents here.

In the yeare 1360. the Peace betweene England and France, being confirmed, King Edwarde came ouer into England, and straight to the Tower, to see the French king then prisoner there, whose ransome hee assessed at three millions of Florences, and so deliuered him from Prison, and brought him with honor to the Sea.

French king Prisoner in the Tower.

In the yere 1381. the Rebels of Kent, drew out of the Tower (where the king was then loged,) Simon Sudbery, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lorde Chauncelor: Robart Hales Prior of S. Iohns, and Treasurer of Englande: William Appleton Frier, the kinges confessor, and Iohn Legge a Sargiant of the kinges, and beheaded them on the Tower hill. &c.

Rebels of Kent enter the Tower.

In the yeare 1387. king Richard held his feast of Christmas in the Tower. And in the yeare 1399. the same king was sent prisoner to the Tower.

Richard the 2. prisoner in the Tower.

In the yeare 1414. Sir Iohn Oldecastle brake out of the Tower. And the same yeare a Parliament being holden at *Leicester*, a Porter of the Tower was drawn, hanged and headed, whose heade was sent vp, and set ouer the Tower gate, for consenting to one Whitlooke, that brake out of the Towre.

In the yeare 1419. Fryer Randulph was sent to the Tower, and was there slaine by the Parson of S. Peters in the Tower.

In the yeare 1465. king Henry the 6. was brought prisoner

ner to the Tower, where he remained long. In the yeare, 1470. the Tower was yeelded to the Maior of London, and his Brethren the Aldermen, who forthwith entered the same, and deliuered king Henry, but the nert yeare hee was againe sent thether, and there murthered.

King Henry the 6, murdred in the Tower.

In the yeare, 1478. George Duke of Clarence was drowned in the Tower: and within 5. yeares after king Edwarde the 5. with his brother were murdered in the Tower. In the yere, 1502. Queene Elizabeth wife to Henry the 7. died of childebirth in the Tower. In the yeare 1512. the Chappell in the high white Tower was burned. In the yeare 1536. Queene Anne Bullen was beheaded in the Tower. In the peare 1541. Lady Katheren Howarde wife to king Henry the 8. was also beheaded there.

King Edward the 5. murdered in the tower.

Thus much for these accidentes: and now to conclude thereof in summarie. This Tower is a citadell, to defend or commande the Citie: A royall palace for assemblies, and treaties. A prison of Estate, for the most daungerous offendors: The onely place of coinage for all Englande at this present. The Armorie for warlike prouision. The Treasurie of the ornamentes and Jewels, of the Crowne, and generall conseruer of the most auncient Recordes of the kinges Courtes of iustice at Westminster.

Vse of the Tower.

Tower at the north end of the draw bridg

The nert Tower on the riuer of Thames, is on London bridge at the North ende of the draw bridge. This Tower was new begun to be builded in the yeare, 1426. Iohn Reynwell Maior of London, laide one of the first corner stones, in the foundation of this worke, the other three were laide by the Shiriffes, and Bridgemaisters, vpon euery of these foure stones was engrauen in fayre Romaine letters, the name of Ihesus. And these stones, I haue seene laide in the Bridge store house, since they were taken vp, when that Tower was of late newly made of timber. This gate and Tower was at the first stronglie builded vp of stone, and so continued vntill the yere 1577. in the Moneth of Aprill, when the same stone Arched gate, and Tower being decayed was begunne to bee taken downe, and then were the heads of the Traytors remoued thence, and set on the Tower ouer the gate at the bridge foote, towardes Southwarke. This saide Tow-

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er being taken downe a new foundation was drawne: and Sir Iohn Langley Lord Maior layed the first stone in the presence of the Shiriffes, and Bridge maisters, on the 28. of August, and in the Moneth of September, the yeare 1579. the same Tower was finished a beutiful and chargeable peece of worke, all aboue the bridge being of timber.

Tower at the south ende of the bridge.

An other Towre there is on London bridge, to wit, ouer the gate at the South ende of the same bridge towardes Southwarke. This gate with the Tower thereupon, and two Arches of the Bridge fell downe, and no man perished by the fall, thereof in the yere, 1436. Towards the new building whereof, diuers charitable Citizens gaue large summes of money: which gate being then again new builded, was in the yere 1471. burned by the Mariners and Saylors of Kent, Bastarde Fauconbridge, being their Captaine.

The south gate on London bridge burned

Baynardes Castle. *Fitzstephen. Garua. Tilbery*

In the west part of this citie, (saith Fitzstephen) are two most strong castels &c. Also Garuasius Tilbery, in the raigne of Henry the second, writing of these castles, hath to this effect. Two Castles (saith hee, are built with walles and rampires, whereof one, is in right of succession, Baynardes: the other the Barons of Mounthitchet: the first of these castles banking on the riuer Thames, was called Baynardes Castle, of Baynarde, a noble man that came in with the Conqueror, and then builded it and deceased in the yeare of the raigne of William Rufus: after whose decease Geffery Baynarde succeeded, and then William Baynarde, in the yeare 1111. who by forfeyture for felony, lost his Barony, of little Dunmow and king Henry gaue it wholy to Robart Fitz Richard the Sonne of Gilbarte Earle of Clare, and to his heires together with the honor of Baynardes castell. This Robart married Maude de Sent Licio, Lady of Bradham and deceased 1134. was buried at S. Nedes, by Richarde Earle of Clare, his Father. VValter, his sonne succeeded him, hee tooke to wife Matilde de Becham, and after her decease Matilde de Lucy, on whome he begat Robarte and other, hee deceased in the yeare 1198. and was buried at Dunmow after whome succeeded Robart Fitzwater a valiant knight.

Liber Dunmow.

Aboute the yeare 1213. there arose a greate discorde betwixt king Iohn, and his Barons, because of Matilde, surnamed.

med the fayre daughter, to the sayde Roberte Fitzwater, whome the king vnlawfully loued, but could not obtayne her, nor her father woulde consent thereunto, whereupon (and for other like causes) ensued warre throughout the whole Realme. The Barons were receiued into London, where they greatly indamaged the king, but in the end the king did not onely, (therefore) banniſh the said Fitzwater (amongſt other), out of the Realme: but also caused his Castle called Baynarde, and other his houses to be spoiled, which thing being done Matilde, the fayre, a Messenger being sent vnto her, aboute the kinges suite, whereunto shee would not consent, was poisoned. Robert Fitzwater, and some other being then passed into France, and some other into Scotland. &c.

Robert Fitzwater baniſhed.

Baynardes castle destroyed.

Virginity defended with the losse of worldly goods and life of the bodie, for life of the soule

It happened in the yere 1214. king Iohn being then in France with a greate Armie, that a truce was taken betwixt the two kinges of England and France, for the terme of 5. yeares, and a riuer or arme of the sea being then betwixt eyther Hoſt. There was a knight in the Englisth hoſt, that cried to them of the other side, willing some one of their knightes to come and iuſt a course or twaine with him, whereupon without stay Robert Fitzwater being on the French parte, made himselfe readie, ferried ouer, and got on horsebacke, without any man to helpe him, and shewed himselfe ready to the face of his challenger, whome at the firſt course, he stroake so harde with his greate Speare, that horse and man fell to the grounde, and when his speare was broken, hee went backe againe to the king of France, which when the king had seene, by Gods tooth (quoth hee) after his vsuall oath, hee were a king indeede, that had such a knight: the frendes of Robert hearing these words, kneeled downe and saide: O king hee is your knight: it is Robert Fitzwater, and thereupon the next day he was sent for, and restored to the kinges fauour: by which meanes peace was concluded, and he receiued his liuinges, and had licence to repayre his Castle of Baynarde and other Castles.

King Iohns oath.

Robert Fitzwater restored to the kings fauour.

Baynardes castle againe builded.

This Robert deceased in the yeare 1234. and was buried at Dunmow, and VValter his sonne that succeeded him 1258. his Barony of Baynarde, was in the warde of king Henry in the nonage of Robert Fitzwater. This Robert tooke to his second wife Alienor, daughter to the Earle of Ferrars, in the

yeare, 1289. And in the yeare 1303. before Iohn Blund Maior of London, hee acknowledged his seruice to the same Citie for his Castle Baynarde, hee deceased in the yere 1305. and leauing issue Walter FitzRobert, who had issue Robert Fitzwater who deceased in the yere 1325. vnto whom succeeded Robert Fitz Robert Fitzwater, &c. More of the Lord Fitzwaters may ye read in my summary and Annales in the 51. of Edward the 3. But now how this honor of Baynardes Castle with the appurtenances fell from the possession of the Lords Fitzwaters, I haue not read, onely I finde that Humphrey Duke of Gloceſter, builded it of new, by whose death in the yeare of Christ, 1446. it came to the hands of king Henry the first, and from him to Richarde Duke of Yorke, of whome we reade, that in the yeare 1457 hee lodged there, as in his own house: and true it is, that his sonne king Edwarde the fourth being dead, and leauing his eldest sonne Edward and his second sonne Richarde, both infantes: there Richarde Duke of Gloceſter, then Protector, practised for the Crowne, and as it were by election of the Commons, made in the Guild hall of London, tooke vpon him there the title of the Realme, as offered and imposed vpon him: as yee may reade set downe and penned, by Sir Thomas Moore. King Henry the 7. aboute the yeare 1501. the 3. of his raigne, repayred or rather new builded this house not so imbattelled, or so strongly fortified castlelike, but far more beutifull and commodious, for the entertainment of any Prince or greate estate. In the 7. of his raigne hee with his Queene were lodged there, and came from thence to Paules, where they made their offering: dined in the Bishops Palace, and so returned. The eightteenth of his raigne hee was lodged there, and the Ambassadors from the king of Romaines were thither brought to his presence, and from thence the King came to Pawles and was ther sworne vnto the king of Romaines, as the king had sworne vnto him. This Castle now belongeth to the Earle of *Pembrooke*. The next Tower, or Castle banking also on the Riuer of Thames, was, as is afore shewed, called Mountfiquites Castle, of a noble man, Baron of Mountfitchet the first builder thereof who came in with VVilliam the Conqueror and was surnamed Le Sir Mountfiquit. This Castle hee

Richarde Fitzwater Castilian of London, and banner bearer.

Humphrey Duke of Gloceſter new builded Baynardes Castle.

Richard Duke of Yorke, honor of Baynardes Castle.

Richarde of Gloceſter in Baynardes Castle tooke on him the Crowne.

King Henry the first was lodged in Baynardes Castle.

Tower of Montfiquit.

builded in a place not far distant from Baynardes, towardes the West. The same William Mountfiquit liued in the Raigne of Henry the 1. and was witnes to a Charter, then granted to the citie for the Shiriffes of London. Richard Montfiquit liued in king Iohns time: and in the yere 1213. was by the same king banished the Realme into France, when peraduenture king Iohn caused his Castle of Montfiquit, amongst other Castles of the Barons to bee ouerthrowne: the which after his returne, might be by him againe reedified, for the totall destruction thereof was aboute the yeare 1276. when Robert Kiliwarble, Archbishop of Canterbury beganne the foundation of the house of the Friars Preachers church there, commonly called the Black Friers as appeareth by a Charter, the 10. of Iune, the 4. of Edwarde the 1. remayning of Recorde in the Tower, wherein is declared that Gregory de Rocksley Maior of London, and the Barons of the same Citie granted, and gaue vnto the saide Archbishoppe Robert two lanes or waies next the streete of Baynardes castle and the Tower of Montfiquit, to be applied for the enlargement of the saide Church and place.

Barons of London.

A third Tower there was also situate on the riuer of Thames neare vnto the saide Blacke Friers Church, on the west parte thereof, builded at the Citizens charges, but by licence and commandement of Edwarde the 1. and of Edwarde the 2. as appeareth by their grantes: which Tower was then finished and so stoode for the space of 300. yeares, and was at the last taken downe by the commandement of Iohn Sha Maior of London in the yeare 1502.

Tower in the Thames.

An other Tower or Castle also was there in the west parte of the Citie, perteyning to the king: For I reade that in the yere 1087. the 20. of VVilliam the first, the Citie of London with the Church of S. Paule. being burned, Mauritius then Bishop of London afterwarde began the foundation of a new Church, whereuntoking VVilliam (saith mine Author) gaue the choice stones of this Castle standing neare to the banke of the riuer of Thames, at the west ende of the Citie. After this Mauritius, Richarde his successor, purchased the streetes aboue Paules church compassing the same with a wall of stone, and gates. King Hen-

Tower or Castle on the west of London by S. Brides Church.

Vita Arkenwald

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ry the first gaue to this Richarde so much of the Woate (or wall) of the Castle, on the Thames side to the south, as shoulde be nædfull to make the said wall of the Churchyarde, and so much more as should suffice to make a way without the wal on the North side &c. This Tower (or Castle) thus destroyed stoode as it may seeme, in place where now standeth the house called Bridewel. For notwithstanding the destruction of the saide Castle or Tower, the house remayned large, so that the kings of this Realme long after were lodged there, and kept their Courtes: for in the 9. yeare of Henry the thirde the Courte of law and iustice, were kept in the kinges house, wherefoeuer he was lodged, and not else where. And that the kings haue beene lodged and kept their Law courtes in this place, I could shew you many authorities of Recorde, but for plaine proofe this one may suffice. Hæc est finalis concordia, facta in Curia Domini regis apud Sanct. Brigid. London a die Sancti Michelis in 15. dies, Anno regni regis Iohannis 7. corã G. Fil. Petri, Eustacio de Faucõberg, Iohanne de Gestlinge Osbart filio Heruey, V Valter, de Crisping, Iusticiar. & aliis Baronibus Domini regis. Wore (as Mathew Paris hath) about the yeare 1210. king Iohn in the 12. of his raigne summoned a Parliament at S. Brides in London, where hee exacted of the Clergie and religious persons the summe of 100000. poundes, & besides all this, the white Monkes were compelled to cancell their Priuiledges, and to pay 40000. poundes to the king, &c. This house of S. Brides of latter time being left, and not vsed by the kinges: fell to ruine, insomuch that the verie platforme thereof remayned for greate parte waste, and as it were, but a laystall of filth and rubbish: onely a fayre well remained there: a greate part whereof, namely on the west, (as hath beene said) was giuen to the Bishop of Salisbury, the other parte towardes the East remayning waste, vntill that king Henry the 8. builded a stately and beutifull house thereupon, giuing it to name Bridewell, of the parish and well there: this house he purposely builded for the entertainement of the Emperor Charles the 5. who in the yeare, 1522. came into this Citie, as I haue shewed in my summary annales, and large chronicles.

The kinges house by S. Brides in Fleetestreete.

Mathew Paris manuscripta. Parliament at S. Brides.

Bridewell builded by Henry the 8.

On the north west side of this Citie, neare vnto Redcrosse

Barbican or Burhkenning.

streete there was a Tower commonlie called Barbican, or *Burh*kenning, for that the same being placed on a high ground, and also builded of some good height, was in olde time vsed as a Watch Tower, for the Citie, from whence a man might behold and view the whole Citie towards the South, as also see into Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and likewise euery other way east, north or west.

Some other Burhkennings or (Watch Towers) there were of olde time in and aboute the citie, all which were repayred, yea and others new builded, by Gilbart de Clare earle of Glocester, in the raigne of king Henry, the third, when the Barons were in Armes, and held the citie against the king: but the Barons being reconciled to his fauour in the yeare 1267. hee caused all their Burhkenninges, watch towers, and Bulwarkes made and repared by the said Earle, to be plucked downe, and the ditches to be filled vp: so that nought of them might be seene to remaine: and then was this Burhkenning amongst the rest ouerthrowne and destroyed: and although the ditch neare thereunto, called Hounds ditch was stopped vp, yet the streete of long time after was called Houndes ditch, and of late time more commonly called Barbican. The plot or seate of this Burhkenning or watch tower, king Edwarde the thirde in the yeare 1336. and the 10. of his raigne, gaue vnto Robert *Efforde* Earle of Suffolke, by the name of his Manor of Base courte, in the parish of S. Giles without Cripplegate of *London*, commonly called the Barbican.

Tower Royall, called the Queenes Wardrobe: the Princesse, mother to King Richard the 2. in the 4. of his raigne was lodged there being forced to flie from the tower of London, when the Rebels possessed it: But on the 15. of June (saith Frosarde) VVat Tylar being slaine, the king went to this Lady Princesse his mother, then lodged in the Tower Royall, called the Queenes Wardrobe, where she had tarried 2. dayes and 2. nightes: which Tower (sayeth the Records of Edwarde the 3. the 36. yeare) was in the Parish of S. Michaell de *Pater noster*, &c. In the yeare 1386. king *Richarde* with Queene Anne his wife, kept their Christmas at *Eltham*, whether came to him Lion king of Ermony vnder pretence to reforme Peace, betwixt the kinges of Englande and France

Tower Royall.

John Frosarde.

Liber S. in eadem rum.

The king of Ermony came into England.

France, but what his comming profited he onely vnderſtoode: for beſides innumerable giftes, that he receiued of the king, and of the Nobles, the king lying then in this Royall at the Queenes Wardrobe, in London, granted to him a Charter of a thouſand pounds by yeare, during his life. Hee was (as hee affirmed) chaſed out of his kingdome by the Tartarians. The reſt concerning this Tower ſhall you reade when you come to the Vintry warde in which it ſtandeth.

Richarde the 2. lodged in the Tower Royall.

Of Schooles and other houſes of Learning.

IN the raigne of king Stephen, and of Henry the ſecond ſaith Fitzſtephen, there were in London, three principall Churches: which had famous Schooles, either by priuiledge and auncient dignitie, or by fauour of ſome particular perſons, as of Doctors which were accounted notable and renowned for knowledge in Philoſophie. And there were other inferior Schooles alſo. Upon Feſtiuall daies the Maiſters made ſolenne meetinges in the Churches, where their Schollers diſputed Logically and demonſtratiue ly, as he termeth it: ſome bringing Enthimems, other perfect Sillogiſmes, ſome diſputed for ſhew, others to trace out the truth: cunning Sophiſters were thought braue Schollers, when they flowed with wordes: Others vſed Fallaxes: Rethoritians ſpake aptly to perſwade, obſeruing the precepts of arte, and omitting nothing that might ſerue their purpoſe: the boies of diuers Schooles did cap, or potte verſes, and contended of the principles of Grammar: there were ſome, which on the other ſide with Epigrams and Rymes, nipping and quipping their fellowes, and the faultes of others, though ſuppreſſing their names, moued thereby, much laughter among their Auditors: hitherto out of Fitzſtephen for Schooles and Schollers, and for their exerciſes in the Citie, in his dayes, Sithence the which time, as to me it ſeemeth, by the increaſe of Colledges and Studients in the Vniuerſities of Oxforde and Cambridge,

Famous Schooles of philoſophie by priuiledge in London.

Solemne meetinges and diſputing of ſchollers Logically and Demonſtratiuely.

Grammar ſchooles and ſchollers their exerciſes.

Cambridge, the frequenting of Schooles and exercises of Schollers in the Citie as had beene accustomed hath much decreased.

The three principall Churches, which had these famous Schooles by priuiledges must needes be at the Cathedrall Church of S. Paule for one, seeing that by a generall Councell holden in the yeare of Christ, 1176. at Rome, in the Patriarchie of *Lata*rane, it was decreede that euery Cathedrall Church should haue his Schoolemaister to teach poore Schollers and others as had beene accustomed, and that no man shoulde take any reward for licence to teach. The second as most ancient may seeme to haue been the Monasterie of S. *Peter* at VVestminster, whereof Iugulphus (Abbote of Crowland in the raign of William the Conqueror writeth thus:) I Iugulphus an humble seruant of God borne of English parentes, in the most beutifull Citie of London, for to attaine to learning, was first put to VVestminster and after to study at Oxforde, &c. And writing in praise of Queene Edgitha, wife to Edwarde the Confessor, I haue seene her, saith hee, often when being but a boy, I came to see my father dwelling in the Kinges courte, and often comming from Schoole, when *I* met her, she would oppose me, touching my learning, and lesson, & talling from Grammar to Logicke, wherein she had some knowledge, she would subtilly conclude an argument with mee, and by her handemaiden giue me 3. or 4. peeces of money, and send me vnto the *Palace* where I should receiue some victuals, and then be dismissed.

Mathew Paris

euery cathedral Church had his schoole for poore schollers

Iugulphus

Free schoole at VVestminster, in the raigne of Edward the Confessor.

The third Schoole seemeth to haue beene at the Monasterie of S. Sauiour at *Barmondsey* in Southwark: for other Priories, as of S. Iohn by Smithfielde, S. Bartlemew, in Smithfielde. S. Marie Ouery in Southwarke, and that of the Holy Trinity by Aldgate, were all of later foundation, and the Friories, Colleages, and Hospitals in this Citie, were raised since them, in the raignes of Henry the 3, Edward the 1. 2. and 3. &c. All which houses had their Schooles, though not so famous as these first named.

But touching Schooles more lately aduanced in this Citie, I reade, that king *Henry* the fift hauing suppressed the Priories aliens whereof some were aboute London, namely one Hospitall, cal-

Priories aliens suppressed

called Our Lady of Rounciuall by Charing Croſſe: one other Hoſpitall in Oldbourne: one other without Cripplegate: and the fourth without Alderſgate, beſides other that are now worn out of memorie and whileſt there is no monument remayning more then Rounciuall conuerted to a brotherhoode which continued till the raign of Henry the 8. or Edward the 6. this I ſay, and other their ſchools being broken vp and ceaſed: king Henry the ſixt in the 24. of his raigne, by patent, appointed that there ſhould be in London, Grammar ſchooles, beſides S. Paules, at S. Martins Le Grand, S. Marie Le Bow, in Cheap, S. Dunſtons in the weſt, and S. Anthonies. And in the next yere to wit, 1394. the ſaid king ordeyned by Parliament that foure other Grammar ſchools ſhold be erected, to wit in the pariſhes of S. Andrew in Oldborne, Alhallowes the greate in Thames ſtreete, S. Peters vpon Cornehill, and in the Hoſpitall of S. Thomas of Acons in weſt Cheape, ſince the which time as diuers ſcholes by ſuppreſſing of religious houſes (whereof they were members) in the raign of Henry the 8. haue been decayed, ſo again haue ſome others been newly erected, and founded for them: as namely Paules ſchoole, in place of an old ruined houſe was builded in moſt ample manner, and largely indowed, in the yeare 1512. by Iohn Collet Doctor of Diuinity Deane of Paules, for 153. poore mens children: for which there was ordeyned a Maiſter, Surmaiſter, or Vſher, and a Chaplen. Againe in the yeare 1553. after the erection of Chriſtes hoſpitall in the late diſſolued houſe of the Gray Friers, a great number of poore children being taken in a Schole was alſo ordained there, at the Citizens charges. Alſo in the yere 1561. the Marchant Taylors of London: founded one notable free Grammar Schoole, in the pariſh of S. Lawrence Poultney by Candleweeke ſtreete, Richard Hils late maiſter of that Company: hauing giuen 500. l. toward the purchaſe of an houſe, called the Mannar of the Roſe, ſometime the Duke of Buckinghams, wherin the School is kept. As for the meeting of the Schoolemaiſters, on feſtiuall daies, at feſtiuall churches, & the diſputing of their Schollers Logically &c. whereof I haue before ſpoken, the ſame was long ſince diſcontinued: But the arguing of the Schoole boyes aboute the principles of Grammar, hath beene continued euen till our time; for I my ſelfe in my youth haue yearelie

Henry the ſixt appointed Grammar Schooles.

Grammar ſchools appointed by Parliament.

Paules ſchoole new builded.

Free ſchools in Chriſtes Hoſpitall.

Free ſchole founded by the Marchant Taylors.

Scholers diſputed in S. Bartilmews churchyarde.

ſeene on the Eue of S. Bartlemew the Apoſtle, the ſcholler's of diuers Grammar ſchooles repaire vnto the Churchyard of S. Bartlemew, the Priorie in Smithfielde, where vpon a banke boorded aboute vnder a Tree, ſome one Scholler hath ſtepped vp, and there hath appoaſed and anſwered, till he were by ſome better Scholler ouercome and put doown: and then the ouercomer, taking the place, did like as the firſt: and in the end the beſt appoſars and anſwerers had rewards, which I obſerued not, but it made both good Schoolemaſters, and alſo good Schollers, diligently againſt ſuchtimes to prepare themſelues for the obtayning of this garland. I remember there repayred to theſe exerciſes amongſt others the Maiſters & Schollers of the free Schooles of S. Paules in London: of S. Peters at Weſtminſter: of S. Thomas Acons Hoſpitall: and of S. Anthonies Hoſpitall: whereof the laſt named commonly preſented the beſt ſchollers: and had the prize in thoſe daies.

Diſputation of Schollers in Chriſtes Hoſpitall.

This Priorie of S. Bartlemew, being ſurrendred to H. the 8. thoſe diſputations of Schollers in that place ſurceaſed. And was again (onely for a yere or twaine) in the raigne of Edward the 6. reuiued in the Cloyſtre of Chriſtes Hoſpitall, where the beſt Schollers then ſtil of S. Anthonies ſchoole, howſoeuer the ſame be now fallen, both in number and eſtimation, were rewarded with bowes and arrowes of ſiluer giuen to them by Sir Martin Bowes Goldſmith: neuertheleſſe howſoeuer the encouragement fayled, the children mindfull of the former vſage did for a long ſeaſon diſorderly in the open ſtreetes, prouoke one an other with ſalue tu quoque, placet tibi mecum diſputare, placet: and ſo proceeding from this to queſtions in Grammar, they vſually fel from that to blowes, many times in ſo great heapes that they troubled the ſtreets, & paſſengers, ſo that finally they wer reſtrained.

Lecture in Chirurgery

Of latter time, in the yeare of Chriſt, 1582. there was founded a publike lecture in Chirurgerie to bee reade in the Colledge of Phiſitions, in Knight-riders ſtreete, and to begin in the yeare 1584. on the 6. of May: and ſo to be continued for euer twice in euery weeke, on wedneſday and Friday, by the honorable Baron, Iohn Lorde Lombley and the learned Richarde Caldwell Doctor in Phiſicke: the Reader whereof to bee Richarde Forſter, Doctor of Phiſicke during his life. Further

thermoze about the ſame time there was alſo begunne a Mathematicall lecture to be read in a ſayze olde Chappell, builded by Simon Eayre, within the Leaden hall: wherof a learned Citizen bozne, named Thomas Hood was the firſt Reader. But this Chappell and other parts of that hall being imployed foz ſtowage of goodes taken out of a great Spaniſh Caracke, the ſaid Lecture ceaſed any moze to be read, and was then in the yeare 1588. read in the houſe of M. Thomas Smith in Graſſe ſtréete, &c.

Mathematicall lecture read.

Laſt of all S. Thomas Greſham knight, Agent to the Quéens Highneſſe, by his laſt wil and teſtament made in the yeare 1579. gaue the Royall Exchaunge, and all the buyldings thereunto appertayning, that is to ſay, the one moytie to the Mayoz and communaltie of London and their ſucceſſoz, vpon truſt that they perfozme as ſhalbe declared: and the other moitie to the Mercers in like confidence. The Mayoz and communaltie are to find foure to reade Lectures, of Diuinitie, Aſtronomie, Muſicke, and Geometrie, within his dwelling houſe in Biſhopſgate ſtréete, and to beſtow the ſumme of 200. l. to wit 50. l. the péece, &c. The Mercers likewiſe are to find thzée Readers, that is in Ciuill law, Phiſicke, and Rethozick within the ſame dwelling houſe, the ſum of 150. l. to euery Reader 50. l. &c. Which gift hath béene ſince that time confirmed by Parliament, to take effect, and beginne after the deceaſe of the Lady Anne Greſham, which happened in the yeare 1596. and ſo to continue foz euer. Whereupon the Lecturers were accozdingly choſen and appointed to haue begun their readinges in the moneth of June 1597. &c. which alſo they do at this time perfozme. Whoſe names be Anthonie Wootton foz Diuinitie, Doctoz Mathew Guin foz Phiſick, Doctoz Henry Mountlow foz the Ciuill lawe, Doctoz Iohn Bull foz Muſicke, Breerewood foz Aſtronomie, Henry Brigges foz Geometrie, and Caleb VVillis foz Rethozicke, to the great delight of many both learned and louers of learning. Theſe Lectures are read dayly in the terme times, by euery one vpon his day, in the mozning betwixt 9. and 10. in Latine: in the afternoone betwixt 2. and 3. in Engliſh, ſaue that D. Bull is diſpenſed with to reade the Muſicke Lecture in Engliſh onely vpon two ſeuerall dayes, Thurſday and Saterday in the after noones, betwixt 3. and 4. of the clocke.

Sir Thomas Greſhams Colledge in London.

Houſes of ſtudents of the Common Lawe.

A vniuerſity of ſtudents in & about this Citie.

BVt beſides all this there is in and about this Citie a whole Vniuerſitie (as it were) of ſtudents, practiſers or pleaders and Iudges of the lawes of this realme, not liuing of common ſtipends (as in other Vniuerſities it is for the moſt part done) but of their own priuate maintenance, as being altogether fedde eyther by their places, or practiſe, or otherwiſe by their proper reuenew, or exhibition of parents and friends: for that the younger ſort are eyther gentlemen, or the ſonnes of gentlemen, or of other moſt wealthie perſons. Of theſe houſes, there be at this day 14. in all, whereof 9. do ſtand within the liberties of the Citie, and 5. in the ſubburbes thereof, to wit:

Houſes of ſtudents of the commō lawes and Iudges.

- Within the liberties.
  - Sergeants Inne in Fleetſtreet — for Iudges & Sergeants only
  - Sergeants Inne in Chancery lane — for Iudges & Sergeants only
  - The Inner Temple — in Fleetſtreete, houſes of Court,
  - The Middle Temple — in Fleetſtreete, houſes of Court,
  - Cliffords Inne in Fleetſtreet — houſes of Chauncerie
  - Thauies Inne in Oldborne — houſes of Chauncerie
  - Furniuals Inne in Oldborne — houſes of Chauncerie
  - Barnards Inne, in Oldborne — houſes of Chauncerie
  - Staple Inne in Oldborne — houſes of Chauncerie
- Without the liberties.
  - Grayes Inne in Oldborne — houſes of Court
  - Lincolnes Inne, in Chancerie, lane by the old Temple in Oldborne. — houſes of Court
  - Clements Inne — houſes of Chauncerie, without Temple barre.
  - New Inne — houſes of Chauncerie, without Temple barre.
  - Lyons Inne — houſes of Chauncerie, without Temple barre.

One

One other Inne of Chauncery sometime there was, called Chesters Inne, for the nérenes to the Bishop of Chesters house, but more commonly tearmed Strand Inne, for that it stode nére to the Strand bridge without temple Barre: the which and other dwelling houses nére adioyning, were pulled downe in the raigne of king Edward the first, by Edward Duke of Sommerset and Protector of the realme, who in place thereof raised that beautifull (but yet vnperfect house) called Sommerset house. There was moreouer in the raigne of King Henrie the first, a tenth house of Chauncerie, mentioned by Iustice Fortscue in his booke of the Lawes of England, but where it stod or when it was abandoned I cannot finde, and therefore I will leaue it, and returne to the rest.

Chesters Inne or strand Inne

The houses of Court bee replenished partly with young studentes, and partly with graduates and practisers of the law: but the Innes of Chauncery being as it were, prouinces, seuerally subiected to the Innes of Court, be chiefly furnished with Officers Atturneyes, Soliciters, and clarkes, that follow the courtes of the Kings Bench, or common place: and yet there want not some other being young students, that come thether sometimes from one of the vniuersities, and sometimes immediatly from Grammer schools, and these hauing spent some time in studying vpon the first elements and grounds of the lawe, and hauing performed the exercises of their owne houses (called Boltas Mootes, and putting of cases) they procéd to be admitted, and become students in some of these foure houses or Innes of Court, where continuing by the space of seuen yeares (or thereaboutes) they frequent readinges, métinges, boltinges, and other learned exercises, whereby growing ripe in the knowledge of the lawes, and approued withall to be of honest conuersation, they are eyther by the generall consent of the Benchers (or Readers) being of the most auncient, graue, and iudiciall men of euery Inne of the Court, or by the special priuiledge of the present reader there, selected and called to the degrée of Vtter Barresters, and so enabled to bee common counsellers, & to practise the lawe, both in their chambers and at the Barres.

Houses of Court what they be.

Of these after that they be called to a further steppe of preferment, (called the Bench) there are twaine euery yeare chosen among

mong the Benchers, of euery Inne of Court, to bè readers there, who do make their readings at two times in the yeare alſo: that is, one in Lent, and the other at the begiming of Auguſt.

And for the helpe of young ſtudents in euery of the Innes of Chauncery, they do likewiſe chooſe out of euery one Inne of court a Reader (being no Bencher) but an Vtter Barreſter there, of 10 or 12. yeares continuance, and of good profite in ſtudie. Nowe from theſe of the ſaid degrée of Councellors (or Vtter Barreſter) hauing continued therein the ſpace of fourtéene or fiftéene yeares at the leaſt, the chiefeſt and beſt learned, are by the benchers elected to increaſe the number (as I ſaid) of the Bench amongſt them, and ſo in their time doe become firſt ſingle, and then double readers, to the ſtudents of thoſe houſes of Court: after which laſt reading they be named Apprentices at the lawe, and in default of a ſufficient number of Sargeantes at law, theſe are (at the pleaſure of the prince) to be aduaunced to the places of Sergeants: out of which number of Sergeants alſo the void places of Judges are likewiſe ordinarily filled, albeit now and then ſome be aduanced by the ſpeciall fauour of the Prince, to the eſtate, dignitie and place, both of Sergeant and Judge, as it were in one inſtant. But from thenceforth they hold not any rowme in thoſe Innes of court, being tranſlated to one of the ſaid two Innes, called Sergeantes Innes, where none but the Sergeants and Judges do conuerſe.

Apprentizes at the law.

Of Orders & Cuſtomes.

OF Orders and Cuſtomes in this Citie of old time Fitz Stephen ſaith as followeth: Men of all trades, ſellers of all ſortes of wares, labourers in euerie worke, euerie morning are in their diſtinct and ſeuerall places: furthermore, in London vppon the riuer ſide, betweene the wine in ſhippes, and the wine to bee ſolde in Tauernes, is a common cookerie or cookes rowe, there dayly for the ſeaſon of the yeare, men might haue meate, roſt, ſod or fried: fiſh, fleſh, fowles, fit for rich and poore. If any come ſodainely to any

Men of all trades in diſtinct places. Wine in ſhips and wine in Tauernes. Cookes row in Thame-ſtreet.

any Cittizen from a farre, wearie and not willing to tarry till the meate be bought, and dreſſed, while the ſeruant bringeth water for his mayſters handes, and fetcheth bread, hee ſhall haue immediately from the ruers ſide, all viandes whatſoeuer he deſireth, what multitude ſoeuer eyther of ſoldiers or ſtraungers doe come to the Citie, whatſoeuer houre day or night according to their pleaſures may refreſh themſelues, & they which delight in delicateneſſe may bee ſatiſfied with as delicate diſhes there, as may be found els where. And this cookes rowe is very neceſſarie to the Citie: and (according to Plato in Gorgias) next to Phiſicke, is the office of cookes, as part of a Citie.

Without one of the gates is a plain field, both in name and deede, where euery fryday (vnleſſe it bee a ſolemne bidden holy day) is a notable ſhew of horſes to bee ſold, Earles, Barrons, Knights, and Citizens repayre thether to ſee, or to buy: there may you with pleaſure ſee amblers pacing it delicately: there may ye ſee trotters fit for men of armes, ſitting more hardly: ther may you haue notable young horſe not yet brokē: there may you haue ſtrong ſteeds wel limmed, geldings whom the buyers do eſpecially regarde for pace, and ſwiftnes: the boyes which ride theſe horſes, ſometime two, ſometime three, doe runne races for wagers, with a deſire of praiſe, or hope of victorie. In an other part of that field are to be ſold all implements of huſbandrie, as alſo fat ſwine, milch kine, ſheepe and oxen: there ſtand alſo mares and horſes, fitte for ploughes and teames with their young coltes by them. At this citie Marchante ſtrangers of all nations had their keyes and wharfes: the Arabians ſent gold: the Sabians ſpice and frankenſence: the *Scithian* armour, Babilon oile, Indian purple garments, Egipt precious ſtones, Norway and Ruſſia Ambergreſe, & Sables, & the French men wine. According to the truth of Chronicles, this Citie is ancienter then Rome, built of the auncient Troians and of *Brute*, before that was built by *Romulus*, and *Rhemus*: and therefore vſeth the auncient cuſtomes of Rome. This Citie euen as Rome, is diuided into Wardes: it hath yearely Shiriffes in ſteed of Conſulles

Smithfield for a plain ſmooth ground, is called ſmeth and ſmothie.

Market for horſes and other cattell.

Marchants of all nations traded at this City, & had their ſeuerall Keyes and wharfes.

The Authors opinion of this Citie, the antiquitie thereof after ſome authors which he had reade.

This Citie deuided into Wardes more then 400 yeers ſince, and alſo had then both Aldermen and Sheriffes.

tulles: it hath the dignitie of Senators in Aldermen. It hath vnder Officers, Common Sewers, and Conduictes in ſtreetes, according to the qualitie of cauſes, it hath generall Courtes: and aſſemblies vpon appointed dayes. I doe not thinke that there is any Cittie, wherein are better cuſtomes, in frequenting the Churches, in ſeruing God, in keeping holy dayes, in giuing almes, in entertayning ſtraungers in ſolemnizing Marriages, in furniſhing banquets, celebrating funerals, and burying dead bodies.

Cuſtomes of London.

Caſualtie of fires when houſes were couered with thatch.

The onely plagues of London, is immoderate quaffing among the fooliſh ſort, and often caſualties by fire. Moſt part of the Biſhops, Abbots, and great Lordes of the land haue houſes there, whereunto they reſort, and beſtow much when they are called to Parliament by the king, or to counſell by their Metropolitane, or otherwiſe by their priuate buſineſſe.

Thus far Fitzſtephen of the eſtate of theſe things in his time, whereunto may be added the preſent, by conference whereof, the alteration will eaſily appeare.

Men of trades and ſellers of wares in this City haue often times ſince chaunged their places, as they haue found their beſt aduantage. For whereas Mercers and Haberdaſhers vſed to keepe their ſhoppes in Weſt Cheape, of later time they held them on London Bridg, where partly they yet remayne. The Goldſmithes of Gutherons lane, and old Exchaunge, are now for the moſt part remoued into the South ſide of weſt Cheap: the Peperers and Grocers of Sopers lane, are now in Buckles berrie, & other places: the Drapers of Lombardſtréete and of Cornehill, are ſeated in Candlewickſtréete and Watheling ſtreete: the Skinners from S. Mary Pellipers, or at the Are, into Budgerow and Walbrooke: The Stockefiſhmongers in Thames ſtréete: wette Fiſhmongers in Knightriders ſtréete, and Bridge ſtréete: The Ironmongers of Ironmongers lane, and olde Jury, into Thames ſtréete: the Vinteners from the Vinetrée into diuers places. But the Brewers for the more parte remaine néere to the friendly water of Thames: the Butchers in Eaſtcheape, and S. Nicholas Shambles: the Hoſyers of olde time in Hoſyer lane, neare vnto Smithfield, are ſince remoued into Cordwayner

Stockfiſhmonger row, old fiſhſtreet, and new fiſhſtreet.

wayner ſtréete, the vpper part thereof by Bow Church, and laſt of all into Birchouerilane by Cornehill: the Shoomakers and Curryars of Cordwaynerſtreete, remoued the one to S. Martins Le Graund, the other to London wall neare vnto Norgegate, the Founders remayne by them ſelues in Lothebery: Cokes, or Paſtelars for the more part in Thames ſtreet, the other diſperſed into diuers parts. Powlters of late remoued out of the Powltry betwixt the Stockes and great Conduite in Cheape into Graſſe-ſtreete and S. Nicholas Shambles: Bowyars, from Bowyer-rowe by Ludgate, into diuers places, and almoſt worne out with the Fletchers: Pater noſter Beade makers and Tert Writers are gone out of Pater Noſter Rowe into Stationers of Paules Church yard: Patten makers of S. Margaret Pattens lane, cleane worne out: Laborers euery worke daye are to bee found in Cheape about Sopars lane ende, horſe courſers and Sellars of Oxen, Sheepe, Swine, and ſuch like, remaine in their olde market of Smithfilde &c.

That Marchants of all Nations had their Keyes and wharfes at this City whereunto they brought their Marchandiſes before, and in the raigne, of Henry the ſecond mine author wrote of his owne knowledge to be true, though for the antiquitie of the citie, he toke the common opinion. Alſo that this citie was in his time and afore deuided into wards, had yearly Sherifs, Aldermen, generall courts, and aſſemblies, & ſuch like notes by him ſet down, in commendation of the cittizens (whereof there is no queſtion) hee wrote likewiſe of his owne experience, as being borne & brought vp amongſt them.

Thomas Cliſford.

And concerning Marchandiſes then thither tranſported (whereof happily may bee ſome argument) Thomas Clifforde (before Fitz Stephens time) writing of Edward the Confeſſor, ſaith to this effect: King Edward intending to make his Sepulcher at Weſtminſter, for that it was neere to the famous citie of London and the Riuer of Thames, that brought in all kinde of Marchandiſes, from all parts of the world &c. And William of Malmſberie, that liued in the raygne of William the firſt and ſeconde, Henry the firſt, and king Stephen, calleth this a noble Citie, full of wealthie cittizens, frequented with the trade of Marchandiſes from

William Malmsbery.

from all parts of the world. Also I reade in diuers records that of olde time no woade was stowed or harbored in this Citty but all was presently solde in the ships, except by licence purchased of the Sheriffes, till of more latter time, to wit, in the yeare 1236. Andrew Bokerell being Mayor, by assent of the principall Citizens, the Marchants of Amiens, Nele and Corby, purchased letters insealed with the common seale of the Cittie, that they when they come, might harborow their woades, and therefore should giue the Mayor euery yeare 50. markes starling: and the same yeare they gaue 100. ℔ towards the conueying of water from Tyborne to this Citie. Also the Marchants of Normandie made fine for licence to harbor their woads, till it was otherwise prouided. In the yeare 1263. Thomas Fitz Thomas, being Mayor, &c. which proueth that then (as afore) they were here, amongst other nations priuileged.

It followeth in *Fitz* Stephen, that the plagues of London in that time were immoderate quaffing among fooles, and often casualties by fire. For the first, to wit of quaffing, it continueth as afore, though greatly qualified among the power sort, not of any holy abstinencie, but of méer necessitie, Ale and Bëere being small, and wines in price aboue their reach. As for preuention of casualties by fire (the houses in this citie being then builded all of timber and couered with thatch of straw or rëed) it was long since, thought good policie in our forefathers, wisely to prouide, namely in the yeare of Christ 1189. the first of Richard the first, Henry Fitzalwine being then Mayor, that all men in this cittie shoulde build their houses of stone vp to a certaine height, and to couer them with slate, bricke or tyle: since the which time (thanks be giuen to God) there hath not happened the like, often consuming and deuouring fiers in this cittie as afore. But now in our time in steade of these inormities: others are come in place no lesse meet to be reformed: and first, and namely, Purprestures, or incroachments on the high wayes, lanes, and common grounds, in and about this citie, whereof a learned & graue citizen hath lately written & exhibited a booke (as I heare) to the Mayor and communaltie.

Li. Constitutions
Li. Herne.
Li. Clarkenwell.

Purpresture in and about this citie. *W. Patten.*

Then the number of Carres, Drayes, and Coatches, more then hath bëene accustomed, the stretes and lanes being strengthned

Carres and Drayes not well gouerned in this Citie, daungerous.

ned, must needes be daungerous, as dayly experience proueth. I know that by the good lawes and customes of this cittie, shodde cartes are forbidden to enter, except vpon reasonable causes, (as seruice of the Prince, or such like) they be tollerated. Also that the forehorse of euery cariage should bee lead by hande: but these good orders are not obserued. Of old time coatches were not knowne in this Iland, but chariots, or Whirlicotes, and they onely vsed of Princes or great estates, such as had their footmen about them: I reade that *Rychard* the second being threatened by the rebelles of Kent, rode from the Tower of London to the Myles end, and with him his mother in a Wherlicote, the Earls of Buckingham, Kent, Warwicke, and Oxford, Sir Thomas Perie, Sir Robert Knowles, the Mayor of London, Sir Auberie de Vere, that bare the Kinges sword, with other Knightes and Esquires attending on horseback. But in the yeare next following the said King Richard tooke to wife Anne daughter to the King of Boheme, that first brought hither the riding vpon side saddles, and so was the riding in Wherlicoates and chariots forsaken, except at coronations and such like spectacles: but now of late yeares the vse of coatches is taken vp, and made so common, as there is neyther distinction of time, nor difference of persons obserued.

L.S. Mary Aborum. Riding in Wherlicotes.

Riding in side saddles, that were wont to ride a stride.

Riding in Coaches.

Last of all, mine Author in this Chapter hath these words: Most part of the Bishops, Abbots, and great Lordes of the land, as if they were Citizens & free men of London, had many fayre houses to resort vnto, and many rich and wealthy gentlemen spent their money there. And in an other place hee hath these words: Euery Sonday in Lent a fresh company of young men comes into the fields on horsebacke, and the best horsemen conducteth the rest: then martch forth the Citizens sonnes, and other young men with disarmed launces and shieldes, & practise feates of warre: many Courtiers likewise and attendants of noble men repaire to this exercise, & whilst the hope of victorie doth enflame their mindes, they doe shewe good proofe how seruiceable they would be in martial affaires &c. Againe he saith: This Citie in the troublesome time of King Stephen shewed at a muster 20000. armed horsemen, and 40000. footemen, seruiceable for the warres. &c. All which

W. Fitz Stephen.

sayinges of the said Author well considered, do plainely proue, that in those dayes, the inhabitantes & repayers to this Citie of what estate soeuer, spirituall or temporall, hauing houses here, liued together in good amitie, euery man obseruing the customes and order of the Citie, and chose to be contributarie to charges here, rather then in any part of the land wheresoeuer: This cittie being the hart of the Realme, the Kinges chamber, and Princes seate whereunto they made repayre, and shewed their forces, both of horses and of men, which caused in troublesome time (as of king Stephen) the Musters of this Citie to be so great in number.

The causes of great shewes and musters in this citie of old time, more then of late.

And here to touch somewhat of the great families and housholds kept in former times I reade that in the 36. of Henry the first, the great estates being called vp to London, the Earle of Salesbury came with 500. men on horsebacke, and was lodged in the Herber: Richard Duke of Yorke with 400. men lodged at Bayards Castle: the Dukes of Excester, and Sommerset with 800. men. The Earle of Northumberland, the Lord Egremonte, and the Lord Clifford with 1500. men. Richard Neuell Earle of Warwicke with 600. men, all in redde iackets, imbrodered with ragged staues before and behind, and was lodged in V Varwicke lane: in whose house there was oftentimes fiue Oxen eaten at a breakefast, and euery Tauerne was full of his meat, for he that had any acquaintance in that house, might haue there so much of sodden and roste meate, as hee coulde pricke and carry vpon a long dagger. Nicholas VVest Bishoppe of Ely in the yeare 1532. kept continually in his house, an hundred seruants, giuing to the one half of them 53. s. foure pence the peece yearely: to the other halfe each 40. s. the peece: to euery one for his winter gowne, foure yardes of broad cloth, and for his sommer coate three yardes and a halfe: hee dayly gaue at his gates besides bread and drinke, warme meat to two hundred poore people. The house keeping of Edward late Earle of Darby is not to be forgotten who had 220. men in Checke Rolle: his feeding aged persons, twice euery day sirtie and odde, besides all commers thrice a weeke, and euery good Fryday 2700. with meate drinke and money.

Neuill Earle of Warwicke.
R. Fabian manuscript.

Liber Ely.
West Bish. of Ely.

Earle of Darby

Thomas Audley Lord Chauncelor, his family of gentlemen, before

Tho. L. Audley

before him in coates garded with Veluet, and chaines of Golde: his yeomen after him in the same liuery not garded. VVilliam Powlet Lord great mayster, Marquis of Winchester, kept the like number of Gentlemen and yeomen in a liuery of Reding Tawney. Thomas Lord Cromwell Earle of Essex kept the like or greater number in a liuerie of gray marble, &c. the gentlemen garded with Veluet, and the yeomens with the same cloth.

These, as all other of those times gaue great relefe to the poore, and I haue oft seene at that Lorde Cromwels gate, more then two hundred persons serued twice euery day with breade, meate, and drinke.

Edward Duke of Sommerset was not inferior in keeping a number of tall Gentlemen and yeomen. These (I say) and all other men of honour and worshippe then lodging in this Citie, or within the liberties therof, did without grudging, beare their part of charges with the Citizens, according to their estimated estates, without the which, those musters of old time could not haue beene so great. Edw. Duke of Sommerset.

And thus I end touching vsuall Orders and Customes of this citie.

Sports and pastimes of old time vsed in this Citie.

LEt vs now saith (Fitz Stephen) come to the sportes and pastimes, seeing it is fitte that a cittie should not onely be commodious and serious, but also merrie and sportfull: whereupon in the seales of the Popes, vntil the time of Pope Leo, on the one side was Saint Peter fishing with a keye ouer him, reached as it were by the hande of God out of heauen, and about it this verse. Tu pro me nauem liquisti, suscipe clauem. And on the other side was a cittie, and this inscription on it, Aurea Roma. Likewise to the prayse of Augustus Cesar, and the citie Of sports and pastimes in this Citie euerie thing hath his time, a time to weepe a time to laugh, a time to mourne, & a time to daunce. *Eccles. 3.*

tie, in respect of the shewes and sportes was written,

Nocte pluit tota redeunt spectacula mane, &c.

All night it raynes, and showes at morrowtide returne again.

And Cesar with almigtie Ioue hath matcht any equall raigne.

But London for the shews vpon Theaters, & Comical pastimes,

Stage playes. hath holy playes representations of miracles, which holy confessors haue wrought, or representations of tormentes wherein the constancie of Martirs appeared. Euery yeare also at Shrouetuse-

Cock fighting. day (that we may beginne with childrens sports, seeing we al haue beene children) the schole boyes do bring cockes of the game to their Maysters, and all the forenoone they delight themselues in cockfighting: after dinner all the youthes goe into the fieldes, to

Ball play. play at the ball. The schollers of euery schole haue their ball (or bastion) in their hands: the auncient and wealthy men of the Citie come forth on horsebacke to see the sport of the young men, and to take parte of the pleasure in beholding their agilitie. Euery Fry-

Exercise of warlike feates on horsebacke with disarmed launces. day in Lent a fresh company of young men comes into the fielde on horsebacke, and the best horsemen conducteth the rest. Then march forth the citizens sonnes, and other young men with disarmed launces and shieldes, and there they practise feates of warre.

Many Courtiers likewise when the king lyeth neere, and attendants of noble men do repayre to these exercises, and while the hope of victorie doth inflame their mindes, do shew good proofe how seruiceable they would bee in martiall affayres.

Battailes on water. In Easter holidaies they fight battailes on the water, a shield is hanged vpon a pole, fixed in the midst of the streame, a boat is prepared without oares to be carryed by violence of the water, and in the fore-part thereof standeth a young man, readie to giue charge vpon the shield with his launce: if so be he breaketh his launce against the shield, and doth not fall, he is thought to haue performed a worthy deede. If so be (without breaking his launce, hee runneth strongly against the shield, downe hee falleth into the water, for the boate is violently forced with the tide, but on each side of the shielde ride two boates furnished with young men, which recouer him that falleth as soone as they may. Vpon the bridge, wharfes, and houses, by the riuers side, stand great numbers to see, and laugh thereat.

Leaping, dancing, shooting wrestling. In the holy dayes all sommer the youths are exercised in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrastling, casting the stone, and practizing their

shields.

ber of 200. One being their Chieftain was called Robin *Hoode*, who required the king and his company, to ſtay & ſee his men ſhoot whereunto the king granting, Robin Hoode whiſtled, and al the 200. Archers ſhot of, looſing all at once, and when he whiſtled againe they likewiſe ſhot againe, their arrowes whiſtled by craft of the heade, ſo that the noiſe was ſtrange and lowde, which greatly delighted the king and Queene and their Companie. Moreouer this Robin Hoode deſired the King and Queene with their retinue to enter the greene wood, where, in harbors made of boughes and decked with flowers, they were ſet and ſerued plentifully with veniſon and wine, by Robin Hoode and his meynie, to their greate contentment, and had other Pageantes and Paſtimes as yee may reade in my ſaide Author. I find alſo that in the moneth of May, the Citizens of *London*, of all eſtates, lightlie in euery pariſh, or ſometimes two or three pariſhes ioyning together, had their ſeuerall mayinges, and did fetch in Maypoles, with diuers warlike ſhewes, with good Archers, Morrice dauncers, and other deuiſes for paſtime all the day long, and towardes the euening they had ſtage playes and bonefires in the ſtreetes, of theſe Mayinges, wee read in the raigne of Henry the 6. that the Aldermen and Shiriffs of London being on May day at the Biſhop of Londons wood in the pariſh of Stebunheath, and hauing there a worſhipful dinner for themſelues and other commers, Lydgate, the Poet that was a Monke of Bray, ſent to them by a Purſiuant a ioyfull cõmendation of that ſeaſon contayning 16. ſtaues in meter Royall, beginning thus.

Robin Hoode and his men ſhot before the king.

Biſhops wood, Biſhops hall by Blethenhall greene.

Mighty Flora, Goddeſſe of freſh flowers,
which clothed hath the ſoile in luſtie greene.
Made buds ſpring, with her ſweete ſhowers,
by influence of the Sun ſhine.
To doe pleaſance of intent full cleane,
vnto the *States* which now ſit here.
Hath Vere downe ſent her owne daughter deare.

Making the vertue, that dured in the roote.
Called of Clarkes, the vertue vegitable,
for to traſcend, moſt holſom and moſt ſoote.

The pleaſant moneth of May commended.

Into the Crop, this season so agreeable,
the baumy liquor, is so commendable.
That it reioyceth, with his fresh moisture,
man, beast, and fowle, and euery creature; &c.

These greate Maylinges and Maygames made by the gouernors and maisters of this Citie, with the triumphant setting vp of the greate shafte, (a principall Maypole in *Cornhill*, before the parish Church of S. Andrew) therefore called Undershafte, by meane of an insurrection of youthes, against Aliaues on May day, 1517. the ninth of *Henry* the eight, haue not beene so freely vsed as afore. And therefore to speake of watches and shewes in the nightes: First I reade that in the yeare of Christ, 1253. watches in Cities and Borough townes were commanded by king Henry the thirde, for the better obseruing of peace and quietnesse amongst his people: And farther by the aduice of them of *Sauoy*: hee ordayned that if any man chanced to bee robbed, or by any meanes damnified, by any theefe or robber, hee to whome the charge of keeping that country, Citis or Borough chiefely appertained where the robbery was don, should competently restore the losse: And this was after the vse of Sauoy, but yet thought more harde to bee obserued, here, then in those partes: and therefore leauing those laborious watches, I will speake of our pleasures and pastimes in watching by night. In the monethes of June, and July, on the Vigiles or Festiuall daies, and on the same Festiuall daies in the euenings, after the Sunne setting, there were vsually made Bonefiers in the streetes, euery man bestowing wood or labour towardes them: the welthier sorte also before their dores neare to the saide Bonefires would, set out tables on the Vigiles furnished with sweete breade, and good drinke, and on the Festiuall daies with meates and drinkes plentifully, whereunto they would inuite their neighboures and passengers also to sit, and be merry with them in greate familiarity, praising God for his benefites bestowed on them: These were called Bonefires aswell of good amity amongst neighbours that being before at controuersie, (were there by the labour of others) reconciled, and made of bitter enemies, louing frendes: as also for the vertue that a great

Watches in the night commanded.

Bonefiers and banqueting in the streetes.

greate fire hath to purge the infection of the aire. On the vigils of S. Iohn Baptist, and of S. Peter, and Paul the Apostles, besides the standing watches all in bright harnesse in euery warde, and streete of this Citie, there was also a marching watch, that passed through the principall streetes thereof, to wit from the little Conduite by Paules gate through west Cheape, by the Stocks, throgh Cornhill, by Leaden hall to Aldegate, then backe downe Fenchurchstreete, by Grasse church, aboute Grasse church Conduite, and vp Grasse church streete into Cornhill, and through it into west Cheape, againe, and so broke vp, the whole way ordered for this marching watch, extended to 3200. Taylors yards of assize, for the furniture whereof with lightes there were appointed 700. Cressetes, 500. of them being founde by the Companies, the other 200. by the Chamber of London: besides the which lights euery Constable in London) in number more then 240. had his Cresset: the charge of euery Cresset was in light two shillinges foure pence, and euery Cresset had two men, one to beare or hold it, an other to beare a bag with light, and to serue it, so that the poore men perteyning to the Cressets, taking wages, besides that euery one had a strawne hat, with a badge painted, and his breakfast amounted in number to almost 2000. The marching watch conteyned in number aboute 2000. men, parte of them being olde souldiers, of skill to bee captaines, Lieutenantes, Sergeantes, Corporals, &c. Miflers, Drommers, and Fifes, Standard and Enfigne bearers, Sworde players, Trompiters on Horsebacke, Demilaunces on greate horses, Gunners with hand Guns, or halfe hakes Archers in coates of white fustian signed on the breft and backe with the armes of the citie, their bowes bent in their handes, with sheafes of arrowes by their sides, Pike men in bright corslets, Burganets, &c. Holbarders, like the Bil men, in Almaine Riuetes, and Aperns of Mayle in greate number, there were also diuers Pageantes, Morris dancers, Constables the one halfe (which was 120. on S. Iohns Eue, the other halfe on S. Peters Eue in bright harnesse, some ouergilte, and euery one a Iornet of Scarlet thereupon, and his hench man following him, his minstrels before him, and his cresset light passing by him, the Wayts of the citie, the Mayors Officers, for his guarde before him, all

Watches at Midsommer.

in

in a Liuery of wolsted or Say Jacquetes party coloured, the Mayor him selfe well mounted on horsebacke, the Sword bearer before him in fayre Armour well mounted also, the Mayors footmen, and the like Torch bearers aboute him, Hench men twaine, vpon great stirring horses following him. The Shiriffes watches came one after the other in like order, but not so large in number as the Mayors: for where the Mayor had besides his Giant three Pageantes, each of the Shiriffes had besides their Giantes but two Pageants, each their Morris Dance, and one hench man, their Officers in Jacquetes of wolsted, or Say, party coloured, differing from the Mayors and each from other, but hauing harnised men a greate many, &c.

This Midsommer watch was thus accustomed yearely, time out of minde, vntill the yeare 1539. the 31. of Henry the 8. in which yere on the eight of May, a great muster was made by the Citizens, at the Miles ende, all in bright harnesse, with coates of white silke, or cloth, and chaynes of gold, in three great battailes, to the number of 15000. which passed through London to Westminster, and so through the Sanctuarie, and round about the Parke of S. Iames, and returned home through Oldbourne. King Henry then considering the greate charges of the Citizens for the furniture of this vnusuall Muster, forbad the marching watch prouided for, at Midsommer, for that yeare, which being once laide downe, was not raised againe till the yeare 1548. the second of Edwarde the first, Sir Iohn Gresham, then being Maior, who caused the marching watch, both on the Eue of S. Iohn Baptist, and of S. Peter the Apostle, to bee reuiued and set forth, in as comely order as it had beene accustomed, which watch was also beutified by the number of more then 300. Demilances, and light horsemen, prepared by the Citizens to bee sent into Scotland for the rescue of the towne of Hadington, and others kept by the English men, since this Maiors time, the like marching watch in this Citie hath not been vsed, though some attempts haue beene made thereunto, as in the yere 1585. a booke was drawn by a graue Citizen, & by him dedicated to Sir Thomas Pullison, then Lord Maior and his Brethren the Aldermen: conteyning the manner and order of a marching watch in the cittie

A greate muster at Londō.

Iohn Mountgomery.

vpon

ſhields: the maydens trippe it with their Timbrelles, and daunce as long as they can well ſée. In winter euery holy day before dinner, the Boares prepared for brawne are ſet to fight, or els Bulles and Beares are bayted.

Dauncing. Fighting of Boars, bayting of Beares and Bulles.

When the great fenne or Moore (which watereth the walles of the citie on the North ſide) is frozen, many young men play vpon the yce, ſome ſtryding as wide as they may, doe ſlide ſwiftly: others make themſelues ſeates of ice, as great as milſtones: one ſits downe, many hand in hand do drawe him, and one ſlipping on a ſudden, all fall together: ſome tye bones to their fæte, and vnder their heeles, and ſhouing themſelues by a little picked ſtaffe, doe ſlide as ſwiftly as a birde flyeth in the aire, or an arrow out of a crollebow. Sometime two runne together with poles, and hitting one the other, eyther one or both doe fall, not without hurt: ſome breake their armes, ſome their legs, but youth deſirous of glorie, in this ſort exerciſeth it ſelfe againſt the time of warre. Many of the citizens do delight themſelues in Haukes, and houndes, for they haue libertie of hunting in Middleſex, Hartfordſhire, all Chiltron, and in Kent to the water of Cray. Thus farre Fitz-Stephen of ſports.

The More field when there was no ditch by the wall of the Citie ſlyding on the yce.

Hauking and hunting.

These, or the like exerciſes haue béene continued till our time, namely in ſtage playes, whereof ye may reade in Anno 1391. a play to be plaide by the pariſh Clearkes of London at the Skinners well beſides Smithfield: which play continued three dayes together, the King, Quéene, and Nobles of the realme being preſent. And of another, plaide in the yeare 1409. which laſted eight daies, and was of matter from the creation of the worlde, whereat was preſent moſt part of the nobilitie, and gentrie of England &c. Of late time in place of thoſe Stage playes, hath béene vſed Comedies, Tragedies, enterludes, and hiſtories, both true and fayned: For the acting whereof certaine publike places, as the Theater, the Curtine, &c. haue béene erected. Alſo cockes of the game are yet cheriſhed by diuers men for their pleaſures, much money being laid on their heades, when they fight in pits, whereof ſome be coſtly made for that purpoſe. The Ball is vſed by noble men and gentlemen in Tennis courtes, and by people of meaner ſort in the open fieldes, and ſtréetes. The youthes of this ci-

A Stage play continued.

A ſtage play that laſted eight daies.

Theater and Curtine for Comedies & other ſhewes.

Cocke fight.

The ball at Tennis play

tie time out of mind, haue left off to practise the disarmed launce, & shielde on horseback in the fieldes, but I haue seene some few vpon the Riuer of Thames rowed in boates, with staues flat at the fore-end, running one against another, and for the most part eyther one, or both ouerthrowne and well ducked. On the holydaies in sommer the youthes of this Citie, haue in the fields exercised themselues in leaping, dauncing, shooting, wrastling, casting of the stone or Ball &c. And for defence and vse of the weapon, there is a speciall profession of men that teach it. Yee may reade in mine Annalles, how that in the yeare 1222. the citizens kept games of defence, and wrestlings nére vnto the Hospitall of Saint Giles in the fielde, where they challenged, and had the masterie of the men in the suburbes, and other commers &c. Also in the yeare 1453. of a tumult made against the Mayor, at the wrestling besides Clarkes well &c. which is sufficient to proue that of olde time the exercising of wrestling, and such like hath béene much more vsed then of latter yeares. The youthes of this citie, also haue vsed on holy dayes after euening prayer, at their maysters dores, to exercise their wasters and bucklers: and the maidens (one of them playing on a Timbrel) in sight of their maisters and Dames to daunce for garlandes hanged thwart the streetes, which open pastimes in my youth, being now suppressed: worser practizes within dores are to be feared: as for the bayting of Buls and Beares, they are till this day much frequented. Slyding vpon the Ice is now but childrens play: but in hauking and hunting many graue citizens, at this present haue great delight, and do rather want leasure then good will to follow it. Of triumphant shewes made by the citizens of London, ye may reade in the year 1236. the 20. of Henry the third, Andrew Bockwell then being Mayor, howe Helianor daughter to Reymonde earle of Prouance, riding through the citie towards Westminster, there to be crowned Quéene of England, the citie was adorned with silkes, & in the night with lampes, cressets, and other lights, without number, besides many Pageantes, and strange deuises there presented, the citizens also rode to meet the King & Queene cloathed in long garments embrodered about with gold, and silks of diuers colors, their horses gallantly trapped to the number of 360. euery man bearing

Leaping, dancing, shooting wrestling, &c.

Games of defence.

Playing at the Bucklers.

Dauncing for garlandes in the streets,

Mathew Paris. Shewes for triumphes.

The citizens roade.

Imbrodered garments

bearing a cuppe of gold or ſiluer in his hand, and the kings trumpetters ſounding before them: Theſe citizens did miniſter wine, as Bottelers, which is their ſeruice at the coronation. More in the yeare 1298. for victorie obtained by Edward the firſt againſt the Scottes, euery citizen according to their ſeuerall trade, made their ſeuerall ſhew, but ſpecially the Fiſhmongers, which in a ſolempne proceſſion, paſſed through the citie, hauing amongſt other Pageants and ſhewes, foure Sturgeons guilt, carried on foure horſes: then foure Salmons of ſiluer on foure horſes, & after them fiue and fortie armed Knightes riding on horſes, made like luces of the ſea, and then one repreſenting S. Magnus (becauſe it was on S. Magnus day) with a thouſand horſemen &c. Of one other ſhewe may reade in the yeare 1377. made by the citizens for diſport of the yong prince Richard, ſon to the blacke prince, and thus it followeth. On the ſunday before candlemas in the night, 130. citizens diſguiſed, and wel horſed in a mummerie with ſound of trumpets, ſhackbuts, cornets, Shalmes, and other minſtrels, and innumerable torch lights of Wax, rode from Newgate through Cheape ouer the bridge, through Southwarke, and ſo to Kennington beſides Lambhith, where the young Prince remayned with his mother, and the Duke of Lancaſter, his vncle, the earles of Cambridge, Hertford, Warwicke, and Suffolke, with diuers other Lordes. In the firſt ranke did ride 48. in the likenes and habite of Eſquires, two and two together cloathed in redde coates and gownes of Say, or ſandall, with comely viſors on their faces: after them came riding 48. knights in the ſame liuerie, of colour and ſtuffe: Then followed one richly arrayed like an Emperor, and after him ſome diſtance, one ſtately tyred like a Pope, whome followed 24. Cardinals, and after them eyght or tenne with black viſors not amiable, as if they had béen Legates from ſome forrain Princes. Theſe maſkers, after they had entred the Manor of Kenington, alighted from their horſes and entred the hall on foot: which done, the Prince, his mother, and the Lordes came out of the chamber into the hall, whom the ſaide mummers did ſalute, ſhewing by a paire of dice vpon the table their deſire to play with the Prince, which they ſo handled, that the Prince did alwayes win when he caſt them. Then the mummers ſet to the prince three

Fiſhmongers proceſſion, for triumph of victorie, againſt the Scots, more then a thouſand horſmen.

A ſhew by torch light, being a Mommerie, of more then 100. horſes.

The prince did winne three Iewels of the Maskers.

Iewelles, one after another, which were a boule of gold, a cuppe of gold, and a ring of gold, which the Prince wanne at three casts. Then they set to the Princes mother, the Duke, the Earles, and other Lords, to euery one a ring of gold, which they also did win: After which they were feasted, and the musick sounded, the prince and Lords daunced on the one part with the mummers, which did also daunce, which iolitie being ended, they were againe made to drinke, and then departed in order as they came.

L. of misrule at Christmas.

Thus much for sportfull shewes in triumphes may suffice: of other shews for sports and pastimes yearly vsed, first at Christmasse, there was in the Kinges house whersoeuer hee was lodged, a Lorde of misrule, or mayster of merie disporters, and the like had ye in the house of euery noble man, of honor, or good worshippe, were he spirituall, or temporall. Amongst the which the Maior of London, and either of the shiriffes had their seuerall Lordes of Misrule, euer contending without quarrell or offence, who should make the rarest pastimes to delight the beholders. These Lordes beginning their rule on Allhollon Eue, continued the same till the morrow after the Feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas day: In all which space there were fine and subtile disguisinges, Maskes, and Mummeries, with playing at Cardes, for Counters, Nayles, and pointes, more for pastimes then for gaine. In the weeke before Easter had yee great shewes made for the fetching in of a twisted Tree, or With, as they termed it, out of the woodes into the kinges house, and the like into euery mans house of honor or worship. In the moneth of May, namely on May day in the morning, euery man (except impediment) would walke into the sweet meadowes and greene woods, there to reioyce their spirites with the beuty and sauour of sweete flowers, and with the noyce of birdes, praising God in their kinde and for more notable example hereof Edwarde Hall, hath noted, that K. Henry the eight in the seuenth of his raigne on May day in the Morning with Queene Katheren his wife, accompanied with manie Lordes and Ladies, rode a Maying from Greenewitch to the high ground of Shooters hill, where (as they passed by the way) they espied a companie of tall yeomen clothed all in Greene, with greene whoodes, and with bowes and arrowes to the number

Twisted trees fet from the woodes.

May games.

Edward Hall.

See backward p. 73

vpon the Euens accuſtomed, in commendation whereof (namely in time of peace to be vſed) he hath wordes to this effect. The Artificers of ſondrie ſortes were thereby well ſet a worke, none but rich men charged: poore men helped: olde Souldiers, Trompiters, Drommers, Fifes, and enſigne bearers, with ſuch like men, meet for Princes ſeruice kept in vre, wherein the ſafety and defence of euery common weale conſiſteth. Armour and Weapon being yearely occupied in this wiſe: the Citizens had of their owne redily prepared for any neede, whereas by intermiſſion hereof, Armorers are out of worke, Souldiers out of vre, weapons ouergrown with foulenes, few or none good being prouided. &c.

In the moneth of Auguſt aboute the feaſt of S. Bartlemew the Apoſtle, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Shiriffes of London placed in a large Tent neare vnto Clarken well, of old time were diuers daies ſpent in the paſtime of wreſtling, where the Officers of the Citie: namely the Shiriffes, Serieantes and Yeomen, the Portars of the kinges beame, or weigh houſe, and other of the Citie were challengers of all men, in the ſuburbes 'to wreſtle for games appointed: and on other daies, before the ſaide Maior, Aldermen and Shiriffes, in Fenſbery fielde, to ſhoote the Standarde, broade arrow, and flight, for games: but now of late yeares the wreſtling is onely practiſed on Bartilmew day in the after noone, and the ſhooting ſome three or foure dayes after, in one after noone and no more. What ſhoulde I ſpeake of the auncient dayly exerciſes in the long bow by Citizens of this cittie, now almoſt cleane left of and forſaken. I ouer paſſe it: for by the meane of cloſing in the common grounds, our Archers for want of roome to ſhoote abroade, creepe into bowling Allies, and ordinary dicing houſes, nearer home, where they haue roome enough to hazard their money at vnlawfull games: where I leaue them to take their pleaſures.

Honor

Honor of Citizens, and worthinesse of men in the same.

THis Citie (saith Fitzstephen) is glorious in manhoode: furnished with munitions: populous with inhabitants, insomuch that in the troublesome time of king Stephen, it hath shewed at a muster twentie thousand armed horsemen, and threescore thousande footemen, seruiceable for the warres. Moreouer saith hee, the Citizens of London, whersoeuer they become, are notable before all other Citizens in ciuillitie of manners, attire, table, & talke. The matrons of this citie are the very modest Sabine Ladies of Italy. The Londiners sometime called Trinobantes, repelled Cesar, which alwaies made his passage by shedding blood, whereupon Lucan song.

The modest matrons that haue beene and ought to be.

Worthines of men Citizens of London.

Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.

The citie of London hath bred some, which haue subdued many kingdomes, and also the Romaine Empire. It hath also brought forth many others, whome vertue and valour hath highlie aduanced, according to Apollo, in his Oracle to Brute, sub occasu solis: &c. In the time of christianitie, it brought forth that noble Emperor Constantine, which gaue the cittie of Rome and all the emperiall ensignes to God, S. Peter and Pope Siluester: choosing rather to be called a Defendor of the church, then an Emperour: and least peace might be violated, and their eyes troubled by his presence, he retired from Rome, and built the cittie of Constantinople. London also in late time hath brought forth famous kinges: Maude the Empresse, king Henry, sonne to Henry the second &c. thus far Fitzstephen: whereunto may bee added innumerable persons of honor, borne in London, and actions done by worthie citizens, whereof I will onely note a few best knowne to the comminalty.

Constantine the Emperour borne in London.

Honorable actions done by the worthie Citizens.

In the yere, 1216. the Londiners: sending out a Naule, tooke 65. ships of Pirates and sea robbers: besides innumerable others

that

that they drowned, which had robbed on the riuer of Thames. In the yeare 1235. Walter Brune, a Citizen of London, and Rosia his wife founded the Hospitall of our Lady, called S. Mary the Spittle without Bishopsgate of London, a house of such releefe to the needy, that there was found standing at the suppression thereof, ninescore beds well furnished for receipt of poore people. In the yeare 1247. Simon Fitzmary, one of the Shiriffes of London, founded the Hospitall of S. Marie called Bethleme, also without Bishopsgate. In the yeare 1283. Henry Wallice, then Maior, builded the Tunne vpon Cornhill, to be a prison for night walkers, and a market house called the Stockes, both for fish and flesh, standing in the midst of the Citie. In the yeare 1332, William Elsing Mercer of London, founded Elsing spittle within Criplegate, for sustentation of 100. poore blind men, & became himselfe the first Prior of that Hospital. In the yere 1363. Henry Picad sometime Maior, in one day royally feasted Edward the thirde, king of England, Iohn king of France, Dauid king of Scots, the king of Cipres, (then arriued in England) Edwarde Prince of Wales, with many other noble men, and after kept his hall for all commers that were willing to play at Dice, and hasarde. In like manner the Lady Margaret his wife, kept her Chamber to the same intent &c. In the yeare 1378. Iohn Filpot sometime Maior, hyred with his owne money, 1000. Souldiers, and defended the Realme from the incursions of the ennemie, so that in a small time his hired men tooke Iohn Mercer, a sea-rouer, with al his Shippes, which hee before had taken from Scarborow, and fifeteene Spanish ships laden with great riches. In the yeare 1380. Thomas of VVodstocke, Thomas Percie, Henry Calueley, Robert Knowles, and others, being sent with a great power to aide the Duke of Britaine, the saide Iohn Filpot hyred ships for them of his owne charges, and released the Armour, which the souldiers had pawned for their victuailes, more then 1000. in number. This most noble Citizen (saieth Thomas VValsingham) that had trauelled for the commoditie of the whole Realme, more then all other of his time, had often releeued the king, by lending him great sommes of money, and otherwise, deceased in anno 1384. after that he had assured Lands to

Walter Brune

Simon Fitzmarie.

Henry Wallice maior.

Elsing Spittle for 100. poore blinde men.

Patent recorde.

Henry Picard Maior of London feasted foure Kinges in one day.

Iohn Filpot, a most famous Citizen.

Thomas Walsingham.

William Walworthes Valiantie.

William Walworth and other knighted in the field.

Robert Knoles.

Adam Bamne.

Thomas Fauconer. *Recorde.*

Richard VVhitington.

Iohn Reinwel

Iohn VVels.

Stephen Browne.

Symon Eyre

to the City for the releefe of 13. poore people for euer. In the yere 1381. William Walworth then Mayor a most prouident, valiant and learned Citizen, did by his arrest made vpon VVat Tylar (a presumptuous Rebell, vpon whome no man durst lay hands) deliuer the king and kingdome from the danger of most wicked Traitors, and was for his seruice knighted in the fielde.

Nicholas Brembar, Iohn Filpot, Robert Laund, Nicholas Twiforde, and Adam Francis, Aldermen were then for their seruice likewise knighted, and Sir Robert Knoles, for assisting of the Maior was made free of this Citie. This Sir Roberte Knoles thus worthilie enfranchised a Citizen, founded a Colledge with an Hospitall at Pontfract, and hee also builded the greate stone bridge at Rochester, ouer the riuer of Medway, &c. In the yere 1391. Adam Bamne Maior, in a great dearth procured corn from parts beyond the seas, to be brought to *London* in such aboundance as sufficed to serue the Citie, and the Countries nere adioyning, to the furtherance of which good worke, he tooke out of the Orphants chest in the Guildehall, 2000. Markes to buy the saide corne and each Alderman laide out 20.l. to the like purpose. In the yere 1415. Thomas Faulconer Maior, lent to king *Henry* the fift towards the maintenance of his wars in France, 10000. Marks vpon Iewels. In the yeare 1420. Richarde Whitington Maior founded Whitingtons Colledge for the poore, with diuinitie lectures to be reade there, for euer: Hee also builded Newgate &c. In the yeare 1427. Iohn Rinwell Maior gane to discharge certaine wardes of London, from fiftænes, and other payments. In the yeare 1432. Iohn Wels Maior conueyed fresh water from Teyborne to the Standarde in west Cheape for seruice of the Citie. In the yeare 1438. William Eastfielde Maior, conueyed water to the Conduite in Fleetestreete to Aldermanberry, and to Cripplesgate. In the yeare 1439. Stephen Brown Maior sent into *Prussia*, and caused corne to bee brought thence to London in greate quantitie, whereby he brought down the prize of wheate from 10.s. the Bushell, to lesse then halfe that money. In the yeare 1446. Simon Eyre Maior, builded the Leaden hall, for a common Grayner of corne to the vse of this Citie, and left 5000. markes to bee bestowed in charitable

actions

actions for releefe of the poore. In the yeare 1471. Iohn Stocton Maior, and 11. Aldermen of London, with the Recorder were all made knightes in the fielde, by Edwarde the fourth for their good seruice done vnto him. In the yeare 1483. Edmond Shaa Maior, builded Cripplesgate. In the yeare 1491. Hugh Cloptō Maior, builded the great stone arched bridge at Stratford vpon Auon. In the yeare 1494. Robert Fabyan, Alderman and one of the Shiriffes gathered out of diuers good Authors, aswell Latine as French, a large chronicle of England and France, which hee published in English to his greate charges, for the honor of this citie, and common vtilitie of the whole Realme. In the yeare 1554, Sir Thomas VVhite Maior founded S. Iohns Colledge in Oxforde, and gaue greate summes of money to diuers Townes in England for releefe of the poore. In the yere 1566. Sir Thomas Gresham Mercer, builded that stately Exchange Royal in London, and left his dwelling house in Bishopsgate streete, to be a colledge of readings &c. as in my summary.

Edmond Shaa

Hugh Cloptō.

Robert Fabian laboured and spent his time and goods in writing for posterities.

Sir Thomas White.

Sir Thomas Gresham.

About the yeare 1570. Margaret Dan, widowe to William Dan, late one of the Sheriffes of London gaue by her testament more then 2000. pound to charitable actions.

Margaret Dan

Also about the yeare 1577. Dame Mary Ramsey wife to Sir Thomas Ramsey Mayor, being seased of landes in fée simple of her inheritance to the yearely value of 243. pound, by his consent gaue the same to Christs Hospitall in London, towardes releise of poore children there, and otherwise, as in my summarie and abridgement I haue expressed, and as farith by monumentes erected in Christes Hospitall: which gift she after ward in her widowhode confirmed, and greatly augmented.

Lady Mary Ramsey.

In the yere 1577. William Lamb Clothworker builded a water Conduite at Oldbourne Crosse, to his charge of 1500.l. and did many other charitable acts, as in my summarie.

William Lamb

In the yeare 1582. Iohn Haydon Alderman, gaue large Legacies, and more then 3000.l. for releefe to the poore. In the yeare 1583. Barnalde Randulph, common Serieant of London, gaue and deliuered with his hand 906.l. towardes the building of water Conduites, which was performed. Moreouer he gaue by his Testament 1000.l. to bee imployed in deedes of charity, but that money being left in holdfast hands, I haue not

Iohn Haydon.

Barnalde Randulph.

heard how it was bestowed.

Thus much for the worthinesse of Citizens in this Citie, touching whom Iohn Lydgate a Monke of Bury, in the raigne of Henry the first made (amongst other) these verses following.

Iohn Lidgate.

Of Seauen thinges I praise this Citie.
Of true meaning and faithfull obseruance.
Of righteousnes, truth, and equity.
Of Stablenes aye kept in Legiance.
And for of vertue, thou hast sufficiance,
In this lond here, and other londs all,
The kinges Chamber, of Custome men thee cal.

Hauing thus in generalitie handled the original, the wals, gates, ditches, and fresh waters, the bridges, towers and castles the schools, of learning, and houses of law, the orders and customes, sportes and pastimes, watchinges and martiall exercises, and lastly the honor and worthines of the Citizens: I am now to set down, the distribution of this City into parts: and more especially to declare the antiquities: note worthie in euery of the same: and how both the whole and partes, haue beene from time to time ruled and gouerned.

The Cite of London deuided from east to west.

THe Auncient diuision of this Citie, was into Wardes, or Aldermanries: and therefore I will beginne at the East, and so proceede through the high and most principall streete of the citie, to the west, after this manner. First through Aldgate streete, to the west corner of S. Andrewes Church called Undershaft, on the right hand, and Lymestreete corner, on the left, all which is of Aldgate warde: from thence through Cornhill streete, to the west corner of Leaden hall, all which is of Limestreete warde: from thence leauing the streete, that leadeth to Bishopsgate on the right hand, and the way that leadeth into Grasse streete on the left, still through Cornhill streete, by the Conduite to the west corner against the Stockes, all which is in Cornhill warde, then by the saide Stockes (a market place both of fish and flesh standing in the middest of the Citie) through the Poultrie, (a streete so called) to the great conduite in west Cheape, and so through Cheape, to the Standarde, which is of Cheape warde, except on the South

The stockes market the midst of the Citie.

side

side from Bow lane, to the saide Standarde, which is of Cordwainer streete ward. Then by the Standarde to the great crosse which is in Cripplegate warde, on the North side, and in *Bred*-streete warde on the south side. And to the little conduite by Paules gate from whence of olde time, the saide high streete stretched straight to Ludgate, all in the warde of Faringdon within, then deuided truely from East to West, but since that by meanes of the burning of Paules *Church* which was in the raigne of William the first surnamed Conqueror. Mawricius then Bishop of London, layde the foundation of a new church, so far in largenes exceeding the olde, that the way towardes Ludgate was thereby greately streightened, as before I haue at large discoursed: Now from the North to the South, this citie was of olde time deuided not by a large high way or streete, as from East to West, but by a fayre Brooke of swéete water, which came from out the North fieldes through the wall, and midst of the citie into the riuer of Thames, which diuision is till this day constantlie and without change maintained. This water was called (as I haue said) Walbrooke, of running through, & from the wal the course whereof to prosecute it particularlie, was and is from the said wal to S. Margarets church, in Lothberry: from thence beneath the lower part of the Grocers hall, about the east part of their kitchen, vnder S. Mildredes church, somewhat west from the saide Stockes market: from thence through Buckelsberry, by one great house builded of stone and timber, called the old Bardge. because Barges out of the riuer of Thames were rowed vp so far into this Brooke: on the backside of the houses in Walbrooke streete (which streete taketh his name of the saide Brooke:) by the west ende of S. Iohns church vpon Walbrooke, vnder Horshew Bridge, by the west side of Tallow Chandlers hall, and of the Skinners hall, and so behinde the other houses, to Elbow Lane, and by a parte thereof downe Greenewitch lane, into the Riuer of Thames. This is the course of Walbrooke, which was of olde time bridged ouer in diuers places, for passage of horses and men, as neede required: but since by meanes of encrochment on the bankes thereof, the channell being greatly streightned, and other noyances don thereunto, at length the same by common consent was Arched ouer with bricke, and paued with stone, equall

The Citie deuided from North to South.

The course of Walbrooke.

with the ground, where through it passed, and is now in most places builded vpon, that no man may by the eye discerne it, and therefore the trace thereof is hardly knowne, to the common people.

The Citie thus deuided from East to West, and from North to South: I am further to shew how the same was of olde time broken into diuers partes called wardes, whereof Fitzstephen more then foure hundred yeares ago writeth thus. This Citie (sayeth hee) euen as Rome, is deuided into wardes, it hath yearely Shiriffes in steade of Consuls. It hath the dignity of Senators in Aldermen &c. The number of these wards in London were both before & in the raign of Henry the third 24. in al: whereof 13 lay on the East side of the saide Walbrooke, and 11. on the West side of the same: notwithstanding these 11. grew much more larger and bigger then these on the East, and therefore in the yeare of Christ, 1393. the 17. of Richarde the second, Farengdon warde which was then one entier warde, but mightelie increased of buildinges without the gates: was by Parliament appointed to be deuided into twaine, and to haue two Aldermen, to wit Faringdon within and Faringdon without, which made vp the number of 12. wardes on the west side of Walbrooke, and so the whole number of 25. on both sides: moreouer in the yere 1550. the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, purchasing the Liberties of the Borough of Southwark, appointed the same to bee a warde of London, and so became the number of 13. wardes on the East, 12. on the West, and one in the South of the riuer of Thames, lying in the said Borough of Southwarke, within the county of Surrey, which in all arise to the number of 26. wardes and 26. Aldermen of London.

Patent Record

The names of Wards on the East part of Walbrooke are these.

1 Portsoken warde without the wals.
2 Towerstreete warde.
3 Ealdegate warde.
4 Lymestreete warde.
5 Bishopsgate warde within the wals and without.
6 Bredstreete warde.
7 Cornhill ward.
8 Langbourne warde
9 Billingsgate warde
10 Bridge warde within.
11 Candlewicke streete warde.
12 Walbrooke warde.
13 Downgate warde.

The

The Wards on the weſt ſide of Walbrooke are theſe.

14 Vintry warde.
15 Cordwainer ſtreete warde.
16 Cheape warde.
17 Colemanſtreete warde.
18 Baſsinges hall warde.
19 Cripleſgate warde. within and without.
20 Alderſgate ward within and without.
21 Faringdon ward within.
22 Bredſtreete warde.
23 Queene hith warde
24 Caſtle Baynarde warde.
25 Faringdon ward without.
26 The Bridge warde without, in the Brugh of Southwarke.

Portſoken VVarde.

Portſoken warde.

SEing that of euery of theſe Wardes: I haue to ſay ſomewhat: I wil begynne with Portſoken warde, without Ealdgate.

Liber Trinitatis Knighten Guilde.

This Portſoken, which ſoundeth as much as the Franchiſe at the gate, was ſometime a Guilde, and had this beginning, as I haue reade. In the daies of king Edgar, more then 600. yeres ſince, there were thirteene Knights (or ſoldiers) welbeloued to the king and realme (for ſeruice by them done) which requeſted to haue a certain portion of land on the Eaſt part of the Citie, left deſolate, and forſaken, by the inhabitants, by reaſon of too much ſeruitude. They beſought the king to haue this land, with the Libertie of a Guilde for ever: the king granted to their requeſt with conditions following: that is, that each of them ſhould victoriouſly accompliſh three combates, one aboue the ground, one vnder ground, and the thirde in the water, and after this at a certaine day in Eaſt Smithfield, they ſhould run with ſpeares againſt all commers, all which was gloriouſly performed: and the ſame day the king named it knighten Guilde, and ſo bounded it, from Ealdgate to the place where the bars now are toward the Eaſt, on both the ſides of the ſtreete, and extended it towardes the North, and the gate now ſince called Biſhopſgate, vnto the

Bo undes of Knighten Guild or Portſoken warde.

house then of VVilliam Presbiter, after of Geffery Tannar, and then of the heires of Coluer, after that of Iohn Esseby, but since of the Lord *Bourchier*, &c. And againe towardes the South vnto the Riuer of Thames, and so far into the water, as a horseman entering the same may ryde at a low water, and throw his speare: so that all East Smithfielde, with the right part of the streete that goeth to Dodding Pond into the Thames, and also the Hospitall of S. Katherins, with the Wils, that were founded in king Stephens daies, and the outward stone wall, and the new ditch of the Tower are of the saide Fee and Libertie: for the saide wall and ditch of the Tower, were made in the time of king Richarde, when he was in the holy Land, by William Longshamp Bishop of Ely, as before I haue noted vnto you. These knightes had as then none other Charter, by all the daies af Edgar, Ethelred, and Cnutus, vntil the time of Edward the Confessor, whom the heires of these knightes humblie besought to confirme their Liberties, whereunto he gratiously graunting, gaue them a deed thereof, as appeareth in the booke of the late house of the holie Trinitie, written in the Saxon letter and tongue. After this king William the sonne of William the Conqueror, made a confirmation of the same Liberties, vnto the heires of these knightes, in these wordes. Wiliam king of Englande to Maurice Bishop and Godfrey de Magun, and Richarde de Parr, and to his faithfull people of London, greeting, know yee mee to haue graunted to the men of Knighten Guilde, the Guilde that belonged to them, and the Land that belonged thereunto, with all Customes, as they had the same in the time of king Edward, and my Father. Witnesse Hugh de Buche: at Rething.

Liber Trinitatis

Priorie of the Trinitie wit in Ealdgate.

After him, king Henry the first confirmed the same by his Charter, to the like effect, the recitall whereof, I pretermit for brevities sake. After which time, the Church of the holy Trinitie within Ealdgate of London, being founded by Queene Matilde wife to the saide Henry, the multitude of Brethren praising God day and night therein, in short time so increased, that all the Citie was delighted in the beholding of them: insomuch that in the yere 1115. certaine Burgeses of London, of the progeny of those noble English knightes to wit Radulphus Fitzalgod, Wilmarde le

Deuereshe

Knighten Guilde geuen the Canons of the holy Trinitie.

Deuereſhe, Orgare le Prude, Edward Hupcornehill, Blackſtanus, and Alwine his kinſman, and Robert his brother, the ſonnes of Leafſtanus the Goldſmith, Wizo his ſonne, Hugh Fitz vulgar, Algare Secuſme, comming together into the Chapter houſe of the ſaide church of the Holy Trinity, gaue to the ſame Church and Canons ſeruing God therein, all the Landes and Soke called in Engliſh Knighten Guilde, which lieth to the wall of the Citie, without the ſame gate, and ſtretcheth to the riuer of Thames, they gaue it, I ſay, taking vpon them the Brotherhoode and participation of the benefites of that houſe by the hands of Prior Norman. And the better to confirme this their grant, they offered vpon the Altar there, the Charter of Edwarde together with the other Charters, which they had thereof: and afterwarde they did put the foreſaide Prior in ſeiſine thereof, by the Church of S. Buttolphes which is builded thereon, and is the head of that land: Theſe things were thus done, before Barnarde Prior of Dunſtable, Iohn Prior of Derland, Geffery Glinton Chamberlain, and many other Clarks and Laymen, French & Engliſh, Orgar le Prude (one of their Companie) was ſent to King Henry, beſeeching him to confirm their giſte, which the king gladly granted, by this deede following. Henry king of England to R. B. of London, to the Shiriffes, and Prouoſt, and to al his Barons, and faithfull people, French and Engliſh, of London and Middleſex, greeting. Know ye me to haue granted, and confirmed to the Church and Canons of the Holy Trinitie of London, the Soke of the Engliſh knighten Guild, and the land which pertayneth thereunto, and the Church of S. Buttolph, as the men of the ſame Guilde haue giuen, and granted vnto them: and I will and ſtraightlie commande that they may holde the ſame well and honorably and freely, with ſacke, and ſoke, Toll, and Thea, infangtheſe and all cuſtomes belonging to it, as the men of the ſame Guilde in beſt ſort had the ſame in the time of king Edwarde, and as king William my Father, and brother did grant it to them, by their writs. Witneſſe A. the Queene Geffery Glinton the Chauncelor, and VVilliam of Glinton at Wodſtocke. All theſe preſcribed writinges (ſaith my booke), which ſometime belonged to the Priorie of the Holy Trinitie, are regiſtred in the end

Barons of London.

of the booke of Remembrances of the Guildhall of London, marked with the Letter C. folio 134. The king sent also his Shiriffes to wit, Albert de Vere, and Roger nephew to Hubert which vpon his behalfe should inuest this Church, with the possession hereof, which the saide Shiriffes accomplished comming vpon the ground, Andrew Bucheuite, and the forenamed witnesses, and other standing by, notwithstanding Othowerus Acolitullus Otto, and Geffery Earle of Essex, Constables of the Tower, by succession, withheld by force, a portion of the saide land as I haue before deliuered. The Prior and Chanons of the Holy Trinity, being thus seised of the saide Land and Soke, of Knighten Guilde, a parte of the Suburbe without the wall, (but within the Liberties of the Citie) the same Prior was for him, and his Successors, admitted as one of the Aldermen of London, to gouerne the same Land and Soke: according to the Customes of the Citie, he did sit in Courte and road with the Maior, and his Brethren the Aldermen, as one of them in Scarlet, or other Liuery, as they vsed vntil the yere 1531. at the which time, the said Priory by the last Prior there, was surrendred to king Henry the eight, in the 23. of his raigne. Who gaue this Priorie to Sir Thomas Audley, Knight, Lord Chauncelor of England, & he pulled down the church. Sithens the which dissolution of that house, the said Ward of Portsoken, hath been gouerned by a temporall man one of the Aldermen of London, elected by the Citizens, as be the Aldermen of other wardes. Thus much for the out boundes of Cnitten Guilde, or Portsoken Warde, and for the antiquitie and gouernment thereof.

Constables of the Tower.

Parte of Cnitten Guild with held by the Constables of the Tower.

Prior of the Trinitie an Alderman of London.

Now of the parts therein, this is specially to be noted. First the East part of the Tower standeth there, then an Hospitall of S. Katherines founded by Matilde the Queene, wife to king Stephen, by licence of the Prior and Couent of the Holy Trinitie in London on whose ground shee founded it. Helianor the Queen wife to king Edward the first, appointed there to bee a Maister, three Brethren Chaplens, and three Sistars, ten poore women, and sir poore Clarkes, Queene Philip wife to king Edwarde the third, founded a Chantry there, and gaue to that Hospitall x l. land by yeare, it was of late time called a free chappell, a colledge

Hospitall of S. Katherens.

ledge, and an Hoſpitall for poore Siſters. The Quire which of late yeares was not much inferior to that of Paules, was diſſolued by D. Wilſon a late maiſter there, ẏ brethrẽ & Siſters remaining: this houſe was valued at 315.l. 14.s.ij. pence, being now of late yeres incloſed about (or peſtered with ſmall tenements, and homely cottages, hauing inhabitants, Engliſh and ſtrangers, more in number then ſome Cittie in England. There lye buried in this Church the Counteſſe of Huntington, Counteſſe of the March, in her time 1429. Iohn Holland Duke of Exceſter and Earle of Huntington 1447. in a fayre tombe on the North ſide the quire, Thomas Walſingham Eſquire, and Thomas Ballarde Eſquire by him 1465. Thomas Flemming Knight 1466.

On the Eaſt and by North of the Tower, lieth Eaſtſmithfield and Tower hill, two plots of ground ſo called, without the wall of the Citie, and Eaſt from them both was ſometime a monaſterie called new Abbey, founded by King Edward the third, in the yeare 1359. vpon occaſion as followeth. New Abbey on Eaſtſmithfield.

In the yeare 1348. the 23. of Edward the third, the firſt great peſtilence in his time beganne, and increaſed ſo ſore, that for want of roome in Churchyardes to burie the dead of the citie, and of the ſuburbes, one Iohn Corey clearke, procured of Nicholas Prior of the holy Trinitie within Aldegate, one Toft of ground nere vnto Eaſtſmithfield, for ẏ burial of them that died, with condition that it might be called the Church yard of the holy Trinity, which ground he cauſed by the aide of diuers deuout citizen to bee incloſed with a wall of ſtone. Robert Elſing ſonne of William Elſing gaue fiue pound thereunto: and the ſame was dedicated by Raph Stratford Biſhop of London, where innumerable bodies of the dead were afterwards buried, & a chappell built in the ſame place, to ẏ honor of God: to the which, K. Edward ſetting his eie (hauing before in a tempeſt on the ſea and perill of drowning made a vowe to build a monaſtery to the honour of God, and our Lady of grace, if God would graunt him grace, to come ſafe to land) builded there a monaſterie, placing an Abbot, and monkes of the Ciſtercian (or white) order. The bounds of this plot of grounde together with a decree for Tythes thereof, are expreſſed in the Charter, the effect Buriall for the dead, prepared in time of peſtilence.

where of I haue set downe in an other place. This house at the late generall suppression was valued at 546.l.r.d.yearely, it was surrendered in the yeare 1539. the 30. of Henry the eight, since the which time, the said monastery being cleane pulled downe, by Sir Arthur Darcy knight and other, of late time in place thereof is builded a large Store house for victuailes, and conuenient Ouens are builded there, for baking of bisket to serue her Maiesties shippes. The groundes adioyning belonging to the saide Abbey are imployed in building of small tenementes: for Tower hill, as the same is greatly diminished by building of tenements & garden plottes, &c. So it is of late, to wit in the yeare of Christ 1593. on the North side thereof, and at the West end of Hogstréete, beautified by certaine fayre Almes houses, there strongly builded of Bricke and timber & couered with slate for the poore, by the Marchant Taylors of London, in place of some small cottages, giuen to them by Richard Hilles sometime a Maister of that company certaine timber for that vse, being also giuen by Anthonie Radcliffe of the same societie Alderman. In these Almes houses 14. charitable brethren of the said marchant Taylors yet liuing haue placed 14. poore sole women, which receiue each of them of their founder sixtéene pence (or better) wéekely, besides viii l. xv s. yearely, paide out of the common Treasurie of the same corporation, for fewell

Tower hill.

Marchant Taylors almes houses.

Frō ỹ west part of this Tower hil, towards Aldegate being a long continual stréet, amongst other smaller buildings in that row there was sometimes an Abbey of Nunnes of the order of Saynt Clare, called the Minories, founded by Edmund Earle of Lancaster, Leycester and Darbie, brother to King Edward the first, in the yeare 1293, the length of which Abbey contayned 15. perches and seuen foote, neere vnto the kings stréete, or high way, &c. as appeareth by a déede dated 1303. This house was valued to dispend 418.l.8.s.v.d. yearely, and was surrendered by Dame Elizabeth Saluage, the last Abbeyes there, vnto King Henry the eyght, in the 30. of his raigne. the yeare of Christ 1539.

Abbey of Saint Clare Nunnes called the Minories.

In place of this house of Nunnes, is now builded diuers faire and large store houses, for armour, and habiliments of war, with diuers worke houses seruing to the same purpose: there is a small parrish

Store house for armour.

parrish Church for inhabitants of the close, called S. Trinities.

Parish church of S. Trinitie.

Neere adioyning vnto this Abbey on the South side thereof, was sometime a Farme, belonging to the said Nunnerie, at the which I my selfe in my youth haue fetched many a halfe pennie worth of milke, and neuer had lesse then three Ale pints for a halfpenie in ỹ sommer, nor lesse then one Ale quart for a halfpennie in the winter, alwaies hot from the cow, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwardes Goodman, were the Farmers there, and had 30. or 40. kine to the payle. Goodmans sonne being heyre thereof, let out the ground first for grazing of horse, and then for garden plottes, and liued like a gentleman thereby. On thother side of that streete, lyeth the ditch without the walles of the citie, which of old time was vsed to lie open, and was alwaies from time to time cleansed from filth and mud, as neede required, and was of great breadth and so deepe, that diuers watring horses, where they thought it shallowest, were drowned both horse and man. But now of latter time, the same ditch is inclosed, and the bankes thereof let out for garden plottes, carpenters yardes, bowling Allies, and diuers houses bee thereon builded, whereby the ditch is filled vp, and made shallow enough.

A farme by the Minories.

From Aldegate East, lyeth a large streete, and high way, sometime replenished with few, but fayre and cleanly buildinges: on the North side whereof the first building was the parish church of Saint Buttolph, in a large cemitorie, or church yarde. This church hath beene lately new builded at the speciall charges of the Priors of the holy Trinitie, patrons thereof, as it appeareth by the Armes of that house engrauen on the stone worke. The parishioners of this parish being of late yeares mightily increased, the church is pestered with lofts & seates for them. Monuments in this Church there are few: Iohn Romany Ollarie & Agnes his wife were buried thereabout 1408. Richard Chester Alderman, one of the Sheriffes 1484. Thomas Lord *D*arcy of the North, knight of the Garter beheaded 1537. Sir Nicolas Carew of Bedington in Surrey, knight of the Garter beheaded, 1538. Sir Arthur Darcy, youngest sonne to Thomas Lorde Darcie, deceased at the newe Abbey on the Tower hill, was buried there. East from this parrish church there were certain fayre Innes, for

Parish Church of S. Buttolph

receipt

Hogge lane. receipt of trauellers, repayring to the citie, vp towards Hog lane end, ſomewhat within the Barres, a marke ſhewing howe farre the liberties of the Citie do extend.

This Hogge lane ſtretcheth North to Saint Mary Spittle, without Biſhopſgate, and within theſe fortie foure yeares laſt, had on both ſides fayre hedgerowes of Elme trées, with bridges and eaſie ſtyles to paſſe ouer into the pleaſant fieldes, very commodious for citizens therein to walke, ſhoote, and otherwiſe to recreate and refreſh their dulled ſpirites in the ſwéete and wholeſome ayre, which is now within few yeares made a continual building throughout, of garden houſes, and ſmall cottages: the fields on either ſides be turned into garden plottes, teynter yardes, bowling Alleyes, and ſuch like, from Hounds ditch in the Weſt, ſo farre as White chappel, and further in the Eaſt. The South ſide of the high way from Aldegate had ſome few tenements thinly ſcattered here and there, with much voyde ſpace betweene them, vp to the ſaid Barre, but now that ſtréete is not onely fully repleniſhed with buildings, outwarde, and alſo peſtered with diuers Allies, on eyther ſide to the Barres, but alſo euen to White chappell, and beyond.

Hounds ditch. From Aldegate Northweſt to Biſhopſgate, lyeth the ditch of the citie in that part called Hounds ditch, for that in old time when the ſame lay open much filth (conueyed forth of the citie) eſpecially dead dogges was there laid or caſt: wherefore of latter time a mudde wall was made incloſing the ditch, to kéepe out the laying of ſuch filth as had beene accuſtomed. Ouer againſt this mudde wall on the other ſide of the ſtréete, was a fayre fielde, ſometime belonging to the Priory of the Trinitie, and ſince by Sir Thomas Audley giuen to Magdalen Colledge in Cambridge: this field (as all other about the citie) was incloſed, reſeruing open paſſage there into, for ſuch as were diſpoſed. Towards the ſtréet were ſome ſmall cottages, of two ſtories high, and little garden plottes backewarde, for poore bedred people (for in that ſtréete dwelt none other) builded by ſome Prior of the holy Trinitie, to whom that ground belonged. In my youth I remember, deuout people aſwell men as women of this citie, were accuſtomed oftentimes eſpecially on Frydayes weekely to walke that way purpoſely, and

Bedred people in Hounds ditch.

there

there to beſtow their charitable almes, euery poore man or woman lying in their bed within their windowe, which was towards the ſtreete open ſo lowe, that euery man might ſee them, a cleane linnen cloth lying in their windowe, and a payre of beades to ſhewe that there lay a bedred bodie vnable but to pray onely. This ſtréet was firſt paued in the yeare 1503. about the later raign of Henry ỹ eight, thrée brethren that were Gunfounders ſurnamed Owens, gate ground there to build vpon and to incloſe for caſting of braſſe ordinance.

Braſſe ordinance caſt in Hounds ditch.

These occupied a good part of ỹ ſtréet on the field ſide, and in ſhort time diuers other alſo builded there, ſo that the poore bedred people were worne out, and in place of their homely cottages, ſuch houſes builded, as do rather want roome, then rent. The reſidue of the field was for the moſt part made into a garden, by a Gardener, named Caſway, one that ſerued the markets, with hearbes and rootes, and in the laſt yeare of King Edward the firſt, the ſame was parcelled into gardens, wherein are now many fayre houſes of pleaſure builded. On the ditch ſide of this ſtreete, the mudde wall is alſo by little and little all taken downe, the banke of the ditch being rayſed made leuel ground, and turned into garden plottes, and Carpenters yardes, and many large houſes are there builded, by which meanes the ditch is filled vp, and both the ditch and wall ſo hidden that they cannot be ſeene of the paſſers by. This Portſoken warde hath an Alderman and his deputie, common counſellors fiue, Conſtables foure, Scauengers foure, for the Wardemote inqueſt eighteene, and a Beadle, to attend vpon them all, to the Fiftéene it is ceaſed at ix. pound.

Tower

Towerstreet VVarde.

Towerstreet warde.

THe first Warde in the East parte of this citie within the wall, is called Towerstreete Warde, and extendeth along the riuer of Thames, from the said Tower in the East, almost to Belingsgate in the West: One halfe of the Tower, the ditch on the West side and bulwarkes adioyning do stand with in that parte, where the wall of the Citie of old went, straight from the Posterne gate, South to the Riuer of Thames, before that the Tower was builded. From and without the Tower ditch West and by North is the said Tower hill sometime a large plot of grounde nowe greatly strengthened by meanes of incrochments, (vnlawfully made and suffred) for gardens and houses, some on the banke of the Tower ditch, (whereby the ditch is marred) but more neere vnto the wall of the Citie from the Posterne North till ouer against the principall fore gate of the Lord Lumleyes house, &c. But the Tower warde goeth no further that way. Upon this hil is alwayes readily prepared at the charges of the Citie a large Scaffold, and gallowes of timber, for the execution of such traitors or other transgressors, as are deliuered out of the Tower, or otherwise to the Sheriffes of London by writ there to be executed. I reade that in the fift of King Edward the fourth, a Scaffold and gallowes was there set vppe by other the kinges officers, and not of the Cities charges, whereupon the Mayor and his brethren complained, but were answered by the king, that the Tower hill was of the libertie of the Citie, And whatsoeuer was done in that point was not in derogation of the citties liberties, and therevpon commanded proclamation to be made, aswell within the citie as in the suburbes, as followeth: For as much, as the 7. day of this present moneth of Nouember, gallowes were erect and set vppe besides our Tower of London, within the liberties and franchises of our Citie of London, in derogation

Tower hill.

Scaffold on Tower hill.

Liber I. folio 40.

Proclamation *W. Dunthorne*

rogation and preiudice of the liberties and franchises of the Citie, The king our soueraigne Lord would it be certainly vnderstood, that the erection and setting vp of the saide gallowes was not done by his commaundement, wherfore the King our soueraigne Lord willeth that the erection and setting vp of the said gallowes be not any president or example thereby hereafter to bee taken, in hurt, preiudice, or derogation, of the franchises, liberties, & priuiledges, of the said Citie, which hee at all times hath had, & hath in his beneuolence tender fauour and good grace &c. Apud Westminst. 9. die Nouemb. Anno Regni nostri quinto. On the North side of this hill, is the said Lord Lumleyes house, and on the West side diuers houses lately builded, and other incrochments along south to Chicke lane, and to Berwardes lane, on the East of Barking Church, at the end whereof you haue Tower stréete stretching from the Tower hill, West to Saint Margeret Pattens church Parsonage.

Chicke lane.
Berwards lane

Now therefore to beginne at the East end of the stréte, on the North side, there is the fayre parish church called Alhallowes Barking, which standeth in a large (but sometime far larger) cemitory or Churchyarde. On the North side thereof was sometime builded a fayre Chappell, founded by King Richard the first, confirmed and augmented by king Edwarde the first. Edward the fourth gaue licence to Iohn Earle of Worcester, to founde there a brotherhood for a Maister and brethren, and he gaue to the Custos of that fraternitie, which was Sir Iohn Scotte Knight, Thomas Colt, Iohn Tate, and Iohn Croke, the Priorie of Tottingbroke in the Countie of Surrey, with all the members and appurtenances, and a parte of the Priorie of Okeborne in Wiltshire both Priors Aliens, and appointed it to bee called the Kinges Chappell or Chauntrie, In Capella beatæ Mariæ de Barking. King Richard the third newe builded this Chappell, and founded therein a Colledge of Priests &c. Robert Tate Mayor of London in the yeare 1488. when he deceased, 1501. was buried there. This Chappell and Colledge was suppressed and pulled downe in the yeare 1548. the second of King Edwarde the first, the ground was inploied as a garden plot, during the raignes of King Edward, Quéene Mary, and part of Quéene Elizabeth,

Towerstreet.
Alhallowes Barking a parish church.
Barking chappell of our Ladie.
The kings Chappell of Barking.

till at length a large ſtrong frame of timber and bricke was ſet thereon, & imployed as a fayre houſe of Marchants goods brought from the ſea, by Sir William VVinter &c. Monumentes in the pariſh Church of Alhallowes Barking not defaced are theſe: Sir Thomas Studinham, of Norwich dioceſſe Knight 1469. Thomas Gilbart Draper and Marchant of the Staple 1483. Iohn Bolt marchant of the Staple 1459. Sir Iohn Stile knight, Draper, 1500. VVilliam Thinne Eſquire, one of the clearks in houſhold to K. Henry the eight, 1546. Humfrey Monmouth Draper, one of the Shiriffes, 1535. buried in the church yarde VVilliam Denham, one of the Shiriffes, 1534. Henry Howard Earle of Surrey beheaded 1546. Lord Ferrers, Richard Browne Eſquire, 1546. Phillip Dennis Eſquire 1556. Andrew Euenger Salter, VVilliam Robinſon Mercer, Alderman, 1552. William Armorer Clothworker Eſquire, Gouernor of the Pages of honor, ſeruant to Henry the eyght, Edwarde the firſt, & Quéene Mary, buried 1560. Beſides which there be diuers Tombes without inſcription. By the Weſt ende of this parriſh Church and Chappel, lieth Sydon lane, from Tower ſtréet vp North to Hart ſtréete. In this Sydon lane diuers fayre and large houſes are builded, namely one by Sir Iohn Allen, ſometime Mayor of London, and of counſell vnto King Henry the eight: Sir Frauncis VValſingham Knight principall Secretaris to the Quéenes Maieſtie that now is, was lodged there, and ſo was the Earle of Eſſex, &c. At the North Weſt corner of this lane, ſtandeth a proper parriſh Church of S. Olaue, which Church together with ſome houſes adioyning, and alſo with others ouer againſt it in Hartſtréete, are of the ſaid Tower ſtréet warde. Monuments in this pariſh Church of Saint Olaue be theſe: Rychard Cely, and Robart Cely, Felmongers, principall builders and benefactors of this church: Dame Ioahan wife to Sir Iohn Zouch 1439. Iohn Clarentiaulx Herralde 1427. Thomas Sawie, Sir Richard Haddon Mercer, Mayor 1512. Thomas Burnall Mercer 1548. Thomas Morley Gentleman 1566. Sir Iohn Radcliffe Knight 1568. And Dame Anne his wife, 1585. Chapone a Florentine Gentleman 1582. Sir Hamond Vaughan Knight, George Stoddard Merchant. &c.

Sidon lane.

Pariſh church of S. Olaue in Hartſtreet.

Woodroffe

VVoodroffe lane towardes the Tower is in this Parish. Then haue yee out of Towerstreete, also on the North side, one other lane, called Marte lane, which runneth vp towards the North, and is for the most part, of this Towerstreete warde, which lane is aboute the thirde quarter thereof deuided, from Aldegate warde, by a chaine to be drawn, thwart the saide lane, aboue the west end of Hart streete, a thirde lane out of Towerstreete, on the North side is called Mincheon or Minion lane: this lane is all of the saide warde, except the corner house towardes Fenchurch streete. In this lane of olde time, dwelled diuers Strangers born of Genoa, and those partes, these were commonly called Gallie men, as men that came vp in the Gallies, brought vp wines and other marchandizes which they landed in Thames streete, at a place called Galley key: they had a certaine coyne of Siluer amongst themselues which were half pence of Genoa, and were called Gallye halfe pence: these halfe pence were forbidden in the thirtenth of Henry the fourth, and againe by Parliament in the thirde of Henry the fift, by the name of halfe pence of Genoa forbidden to passe as vnlawfull payment amongst the English subiectes. Notwithstanding in my youth, I haue seene them passe currant, but with some difficultie, for that the English halfepence were then (though not so broade) somewhat thicker and stronger. There was at that time also forbidden certaine other coynes called Seskaris, and Dodkins, with all Scottish monies.

Woodroffe lane.

Mart lane of a Mart kept aboute Blanch-Chappel.

Mincheon lane, Galley men dwelled there.

The Clothworkers hall is in this lane: Then at the west ende of Towerstreete haue ye a little turning towardes the North, to a fayre house sometime belonging to one named Grista, for he dwelled there in the yeare 1449. And Iack Cade captaine of the rebels in Kent, being by him, in this his house feasted, when he had dined (like an vnkind guest) robbed him of al that was there to be founde worth the carriage. Next to this is one other fayre house, sometime builded by Angel Dune Grocer, since possessed by Sir Iohn Champneis Alderman & Maior of London, he builded in this house an high Tower of Bricke, the first that euer I heard of in any priuate mans house to ouerlooke his neighboures in this citie. But this delight of his ey was punished with blindnes, some yeres before his death, since that time Sir Perceual Hart knight,

Clothworkers hall.

Gristes house.

Iohn Champneis Alderman blinde.

a Jolly courtier and knight harbenger to the Queene, was lodged there &c. From this house somewhat West is the parish church and Parsonage house of S. Margarets Pattentes, to the which church and house on the North side, and as far ouer against on the south stretcheth the farthest west part of this warde. And therefore to beginne againe at the East end of Towerstreete, on the south side, haue ye Beare lane, wherein are many fayre houses, and runneth downe to Thames streete : The nert is Sporiar lane, of olde time so called, but since, and of later time named Water lane, because it runneth downe to the Water gate, by the Custome house in Thames streete: then is there Hart lane, or Harpe lane which likewise runneth downe into Thames streete. In this Hart lane is the Bakers hal, sometime the dwelling house of Chichley Camberlaine of London, who was Brother to Chichley the Archbishop : he had 24. children. Sir Thomas Kirriell of Kent, after that hee had beene long Prisoner in France, married Elizabeth one of the daughters of this Chichley, by whom he had this Chichleis house. This Elizabeth was secondly married to Sir Ralfe Ashton, knight Marshall : and thirdly to Sir Iohn Burchier, vnckle to the late Burchier, Earle of Essex, but shee neuer had childe. Edwarde Poininges made parte with Burchier, and Elizabeth to haue Ostenhanger in Kent, after their death, and entred into it, they liuing. In Tower streete betweene Hart lane and Church lane, was a Quadrante called Galley Row, because Galley men dwelled there. Then haue ye two lanes out of Towerstreete, both called Church lanes because one runneth down by the east end of S. Dunstones church and the other by the west end of the same : out of the west lane, turneth an other lane, west towardes S. Marie hill, and is called Fowle lane, which is for the most part of Towerstreete warde. This Church of S. Dunstone is called in the East, for difference from one other of the same name in the west: it is a fayre and large Church of an ancient building, and within a large Church yarde, it hath a great parish of many rich Marchantes and other occupiers of diuers Trades, namely Saltars and Ironmongers.

Beare lane.
Sporiar lane, or Water lane or Hart lane.
Bakers hall.
Harpe lane.
Galley Row
Church lane by East.
Church lane in the west.
Fowle lane.
Parish church of S. Dunstone in the east.

The monumentes in that Church bee these. In the Quire Iohn Kenington Parson there buried, 1374. William Islip, Parson, 1382. Iohn Kryoll Esquier, brother to Thomas Kryol, 1400.

1400. Nicholas Bond, Thomas Barry Marchant, 1445. Robert Shelly Esquier, 1420. Robert Pepper Grocer, 1445. Iohn Norwich Crocer. 1390. Alice Brome, wife to Iohn Couentry sometime Maior of London. 1433. VVilliam Isaack Draper Alderman, 1508. Edward Skales Marchant, 1521, Iohn Ricroft Esquier, Sargiant of the Larder, to Henry the seuenth, and Henry the eight, 1532. Edwatars Esquier Sargeant at Armes, 1558. Sir Bartilmew Iames Draper Maior, 1479. buried vnder a fayr Monument, with his Lady. Ralph Greenway Grocer, Alderman, put vnder the stone of Robert Peppar 1559. Thomas Bledlow one of the Shiriffes. 1472. Iames Bacon Fishmonger Shiriffe, 1573. Sir Richarde Champion Draper Maior, 1568. Henry Herdson Skinner Alderman. 1555. Sir Iames Garnado knight, VVilliam Hariote Draper Maior. 1481. buried in a fayre Chappell by him builded, 1517. Iohn Tate sonne to Sir Iohn Tate, in the same Chappell, in the north wal, Sir Christopher Draper Ironmonger Maior, 1566. buried 1580. and many other worshipfull Personages besides, whose monumentes are altogether defaced. Now for the two church lanes, they meeting on the south side of this Church and Churchyarde, do ioyne in one: and running down to the Thames streete: the same is called S. Dunstans hill, at the lower ende whereof the said Thames streete, towards the west on both sides almost to Belins gate, but towards the east vp to the water gate, by the Bulwarke of the Tower, is all of Towerstreete warde. In this streete on the Thames side are diuers large landing places, called wharffes, or keyes, for Cranage vp of wares and marchandizes, as also for shipping of wares from thence to bee transported. These wharffes and keyes commonly beare the names of their owners, and are therefore changeable. I read in the 26. of Henry the first that in the parish of S. Dunstone in the East a Tenement called Passekes wharffe and an other called Horners key in Thames streete, were granted to VVilliam Haringdon Esquire. I reade also that in the first of Richarde the second Iohn Churchman Grocer, for the quiet of Marchantes, did newlie build a certaine house vpon the key, called Wooll wharfe, in the Towerstreete ward, in the Parish of Alhallowes Barking, be-

Passekes Wharfe and Hornars key.

twixt the Tenement of Paule Salisberry on the east part, and the lane called the water gate on the west, to serue for Troynage, or weighing of wooles in the Port of London: Whereupon the king granted that during the life of the saide Iohn, the aforesaid Troynage should be held and kept in the saide house, with easementes there for the ballances and waightes, and a counting place, for the Customer, Controwlers, Clarkes, and other Officers of the saide Troynage together with ingresse and egresse to and frō the same, euen as was had in other places, where the said Troynage was wont to be kept, and that the king should pay yearely to the saide Iohn, during his life xl.s. at the termes of S. Michaell and Easter, by euen portions by the handes of his Customer without any other payment to the saide Iohn, as in the Indenture thereof more at large appeareth.

Whole wharfe by Custome key.
Watergate by Wolle key.
Custome house.
Tronage of wels.
Custome house.

Neare vnto this Customers key towardes the East, is the saide watergate, and west from it Porters key, then Galley key, where the Gallies were vsed to vnlade, and land their marchandizes and wares: and that part of Thames streete, was therefore of some called Galley Row, but more commonly Petty Wales.

Portars key or Portars lane
Galley key.
Pety Wales.

On the North side, as well as on the South of this Thames streete is many fayre houses large for stowage, builded for Marchantes, but towardes the east ende thereof, namely ouer against Galley key, Woole key, and the custome house, there haue been, of old time some large buildings of stone, the ruines whereof doe yet remaine, but the first builders and owners of them are worn out of memorie, wherefore the common people affirme Iulius Cesar to bee the builder thereof, as also of the Tower it selfe. But thereof I haue spoken alreadie. Some are of an other opinion, and that a more likely, that this great stone building was sometime the lodging appointed for the Princes of VVales, when they repayred to this cittie, and that therefore the streete in that part, is called Pety Wales, which name remaineth there most commonly vntill this day: euen as where the kinges of Scotland were vsed to be lodged betwixt Charing crosse and white hall, it is likewise called Scotland: and where the Earles of Briton, were lodged without Aldersgate, the streete is called Britaine streete, &c.

Iulius Cesars house by the Tower as was said.
Princes of Wales their lodging.

The saide building might of olde time pertaine to the Princes

of

of VVales as is aforesaide, but is since turned to other vse.

It is before noted of Galley key that the Gallies of Italie, and other partes did there discharge their wines and marchandizes brought to this Citie. It is like therefore that the Marchants and Owners procured the place to builde vpon for their lodgings and storehouses, as the Marchantes of the Haunce of Almayne, were licensed to haue an house called, Gilda Teutonicorum the Guild hall of the Germaines. Also the Marchantes of Burdiaux were licensed to builde at the Vintry, stronglie with stone, as may bee yet seene and seemeth olde, though often repayred: much more cause hath these building in Petty Wales (though as lately builded, and partly of the like stone, brought from Cane in Normandie,) to seeme olde which for many yeares (to wit since the Gallies left their course of landing there) hath fallen to ruine and beene letten out, for stabling of horses, to Tiplers of Beere, and such like amongst others, one mother Mampudding (as they termed her) for many yeares kept this house (or a greate parte thereof) for victualing, and it seemeth that the builders of the hall of this house were shipwrightes, and not house Carpenters: for the frame thereof (being but low) is raised of certaine principall posts of maine timber, fixed deepe in the ground, without any groundsell boorded close round aboute, on the inside, hauing none other wall from the ground to the roofe, those Boordes not exceeding the length of a Claphoorde, aboute an inch thicke, euery boorde ledging ouer other, as in a Ship or Gallie nayled with ship nayles, called rugh, and clenches, to wit rugh nayles with broad round heads, and clenched on the other side with square plates of iron, the roofe of this hall is also wrought of the like boorde & nayled with rugh and clench, & seemeth as it were a Galley, the keele turned vpwardes, and I obserued that no worme or rottennes is seene to haue enterred, eyther boorde or timber, and therefore (in mine opinion) of no great antiquity, but I leaue euery man to his owne iudgement, and passe to other matters.

The Marchantes of Italy their lodging by their Gallies.

No Gallies landed here in memorie of men liuing.

A strange kind of building by Shipwrightes or Gally men

I read in the 44. of Edward the third, that an Hospitall in the parish of Barking Church was founded there by Robert Dentō Chaplen, for the sustentation of poore Priestes, and other both men and women, that were sicke, of the Phrensie, there to remain till

An Hospitall for Lunatike or phrensie people.

till they were perfectly whole, and restored to good memorie. Also I read that in the 6. of Henry the fift, there was in the Tower warde, a Messuage or great house, called Cobhams Inne, and in the 37. of Henry the first, a Messuage in Thames streete pertayning to Richarde Longuile &c. Some of the ruines before spoken of, may seeme to be of the foresaide Hospitall, belonging peraduenture to some Prior Alien, and so suppressed amongst the rest, in the raigne of *Edwarde* the thirde, or Henry the fift, who suppressed them all. Thus much for the boundes and antiquities of this warde, wherein is noted the Tower of London, three parrish Churches, the Custome house, and two Hals of Companies, to wit, the Clothworkers and the Bakers. This warde hath an Alderman his Deputie, common Counsellors eight, Constables thirteene, Scauengers twelue, Wardmote men thirteene, and a Beadle: it is tared to the fifteene at 46.l. and accounted in the Exchequer at 45.l. 10.s.

Cobhams Inne.

Ealdgate warde.

THe second warde within the wall on the east part is called Ealdgate warde, as taking name of the saide gate, the principall streete of this warde beginneth at Ealdgate, stretching west to sometime a fayre wall, where now a pumpe is placed: from thence the way being deuided into twaine, the first and principal streete, called Ealdgate streete, runneth on the Southside, to Limestreete corner, and halfe that streete down on the left hand, is also of that warde. In the mid way on that South side, betwixt Ealdgate and Lymestreete, is Hart horne alley, a way that goeth through into Fenchurch streete ouer against Northumberlande house. Then haue yee the Bricklayers hall, and an other Alley called sprinckle alley, of an holy water Sprinkle sometime hanging there, now named Sugar loafe Alley of the like signe. Then is there a fayre house: with diuers Tenements neare adioyning, sometime belonging to a late dissolued Priorie since possessed by Mistresse Cornewallies, widow and her heires,

Ealdgate ward

Hart horne Alley.

Bricklayers hall.

Sprinckle Alley.

heires, by the gift of king Henry the 8. in reward of fine puddings (as it was commonly said) by her made, where with she had presented him. Such was the princely liberality of those times. Of later time, Sir Nicholas Throgmortō knight, was lodged there. Then somewhat more west, is Belzetars lane, so called of the first builder, & owner thereof, now corruptly called Billita lane, betwixt this Belzettars lane, & Lymestreete, was of later time a frame of three fayre houses set vp in the yere 1590. in place where, before was a large garden plot, inclosed frō the high street, with a Bricke wall, which wall being taken downe, and the ground digged déepe for Cellerage, there was found right vnder the saide Bricke wall an other wal of stone, with a gate Arched with stone and gates of Timber, to be closed in the midst towardes the streete, the timber of the Gates was consumed, but the Hinges of iron stil remained on their staples on both the sides. Moreouer in that wall were square windowes with bars of iron, on eyther side the gate, this wall was vnder ground aboute two fathomes deepe, as I then esteemed it, and seemeth to be the runes of some house burned in the raigne of king Stephen, when the fire began in the house of one Aelward neare London stone, and consumed east to Ealdgate, whereby it appeareth how greatly the ground of this Citie, hath beene in that place raised. On the north side: this principall streete stretcheth to the west corner of S. Andrewes Church, & then the ward turneth towardes the North by S. Mary streete, on the east side to S. Augustines Church in the wal, and so by Buries marks againe, or aboute by the wal to Ealdgate. The second way from Ealdgate, more towardes the south from the Pumpe aforesaide is called Fenchurch streete, and is of Ealdgate warde till ye come to Culuar Alley, on the west side of Ironmongers hall, where sometime was a lane which went out of Fenchurchstreete to the midst of Limestreete, but this lane was stopped vp, for suspition of theeues that lurked there by night. Againe to Aldgate out of the principall streete euen by the gate & wall of the City, runneth a lane south to the Tower hill, and out of this lane west, a street called Hart streete, which of that ward stretcheth to Sydon lane by S. Olaues Church. One other lane more west from Ealdgate goeth by Northumberland house towardes the Crossed Fryars: then haue yee on the same side

Bilzettars lane

Wall, Gate and windowes of stone, found vnder ground.

S. Mary streete.

Culuar Alley.

Hart streete.

the Northend of Wartlane, and Blanch Chappleton where that warde endeth.

Thus much for the bounds: now for monuments, or places most ancient and notable: I am first to beginne with the late dissolued Priorie of the Holy Trinitie called Christes Church, on the right hand within Ealdgate. This Priorie was founded by Matilde the Queene, wife to *Henry* the first, in the same place where Siredus sometime began to erect a Church in honor of the Crosse, and of S. Marie Magdalen, of which the Deane and Chapter of Waltham were wont to receiue 30.s. The Queene was to acquite her Church thereof, and in Exchange gaue vnto them a mill. King *Henry* her husband confirmed her gift: This Church was giuen to Norman, the first Cannon regular in all England. The said Queene also gaue vnto the same Church and those that serued God therein the port of Ealdgate, & the Soke ther vnto belonging, with al customes so frée as she had held the same, & 25. l, Blanks, which she had of the Citie of Excester: as appeareth by her deed, wherein she nameth the house Christs Church, and reporteth Aldegate to be of her demaines, which she granteth with 2. parts of the rent of the citie of Excester. Norman tooke vpon him to bee Prior of Christes Church, in the yere of Christ 1108 in the Parishes of S. Marie Magdalen, S. Michael. S. Katherine, and the Blessed Trinitie, which now was made but one Parish of the Holy Trinitie, and was in olde time of the Holy Crosse, or Holy Roode Parish. The Priorie was builded on a peece of ground in the Parish of S. Katherine, towards Ealdgate, which lieth in length betwixt the Kinges streete, by the which men go towardes Ealdgate: neare to the Chappell of S. Michaell towardes the North, and conteyneth in length 83. els half quarter & quartern of the kings Iron eln, & lyeth in bredth &c. the Soke & ward of Ealdgate, was then bounded as I haue before shewed, the Queen was a mean also that ỹ land and English Knighten Guild, was giuen vnto the Prior Norman the honorable man Geffery de Glinton was a great helper therin and obtayned that the Canons might inclose the way betwixt their church and the wal of the citie &c. This Priorie in processe of time became a very fayre and large church, rich in lands and ornaments and passed all the Priories in the citie of *London* or

priorie of the Trinitie of Canons regular.

Prior of Christ church an Alderman of London.

shire

shire of Middlesex, the Prior whereof was an Alderman of London, to wit, of Portsoken warde. I reade that Eustacius the 8. Prior, about the yeare 1264. because hee would not deale with temporall matters instituted Theobald Fitz Iuonis Alderman of Portsoken Warde vnder him. And that William Rysing, Prior of Christes Church was sworne Alderman of the said Portsoken Warde, in the first of Richard the second. These Priors haue sitten and ridden amongst the Aldermen of London, in liuery like vnto them, sauing that his habite was in shape of a spirituall person as I my self haue seene in my childhood: at which time the Prior kept a most bountifull house of meate and drinke both for rich and poore, aswell within the house as at the gates, to all commers according to their estates. These bee the monumentes in this church, Sir Robert Turke, and Dame Alice his wife, Iohn Tirell Esquire, Simon Kempe Esquire, Iames Manthorpe Esquire, Iohn Ascue Esquire, Thomas Fauset of Scalset Esquire, Iohn Kempe gentleman, Robert Chirwide Esquire, Sir Iohn Heningham and Dame Isabel his wife, Dame Agnes wife first to Sir William Bardolpe, and then to Sir Thomas Mortimer, Iohn Ashfield Esquire, Sir Iohn Dedham Knight, Sir Ambrose Charcam, Iohn wife to Thomas Nuck Gent. Iohn Husse Esquire, Iohn Beringham Esquire, Thomas Goodwine Esquire, Raph Walles Esquire, Dame Margaret daughter to Sir Raph Cheuie, wife to Sir Iohn Barkely, to Sir T. Barnes, and to Sir W. Bursire, William Roose, Simon Frauncis, Iohn Breton Esquire, Helling Esquire, Iohn Malwen, and his wife, Anthonie Welles, sonne to Iohn Welles, Nicholas de Auesey and Margery his wife, Anthony sonne to Iohn Milles, Henry Fitzalwine Mayor of London 1213. Baldwine sonne to king Stephen, and Mathilde daughter to king Stephen, wife to the Earle of Millen, and many other. But to conclude my speach of this Priorie, king Henry the eyght minding to reward Sir Thomas Audley speaker of the Parliament, against Cardinall Wolsey (as ye may reade in Hall) sent for the Prior commending him for his hospitalitie, promised him (as a man worthy of a far greater dignitie, (which promise surely he performed, and compounded with him (though in what sorte I neuer heard) so that the Prior surrendred all that Priory with the apurtenances to the king, in

Priorie of the holy Trinitie surrendred & surppessed.

the moneth of July, in the yeare 1531. the 23. of the said Kinges raigne. The Canons were sent to other houses of the same order, and the Priory with the apurtenances King Henry gaue vnto Sir Thomas Audley newly knighted, and after made Lorde Chauncelor. This Sir Thomas Audeley offered the great Church of this Priorie, with a ring of nine bels well tuned (whereof foure the greatest are now at Stebunhith, and the fiue lesser at S. Stephens in Colemans streete) to the parishioners of Saint Katherine Christ church, in exchaunge for their small parrish Church, minding to haue pulled it downe, & to haue builded there towardes the streete: But the parishioners hauing doubtes in their heades of afterclappes, refused the offer. Then was the Priorie Church and steeple, proffered to whomsoeuer that would take it downe, and carry it from the ground, but no man would vndertake the offer, whereupon Sir Thomas Audley was fayne to bee at more charges to take it downe, then could bee made of the stone, timber, leade, yron &c. For the workemen with great labor beginning at the toppe, loased stone from stone, and threwe them downe, whereby the most part of them were broken, and few remayned whole, and those were solde very cheape, for all the buildinges then made, were of bricke and timber. At that time any man in the Cittie, might haue a carte loade of hard stone for pauing brought to his doore for vj. d. or vij. d. with the carriage. The said Thomas Lord Audley builded and dwelt on this Priorie during his life, and died there in the yeare 1544. since the which time the said Priory came by marriage of the Lord Audleyes daughter and heyre vnto Thomas late Duke of Norfolke, and was then called the Dukes place. The parish Church of S. Katherine standeth in the Cemitory of the late dissolued Priorie of the holy Trinitie, and is therefore called S. Katherine Christ Church. This Church seemeth to bee a very olde thing, since the building whereof the high streete hath beene so often raysed by pauementes, that now men are faine to descende into the saide Church by diuers steppes. But the steeple, or Bell Tower thereof hath beene lately builded, to witte, about the yeare 1504. for Sir Iohn Perciuall Marchant Taylor then deceasing gaue mony towardes the building thereof. There be the Monuments of Sir Thomas Fleming Knight of Rowalles, in Essex, & Margaret

The Dukes place.

Parish church of S. Katherin Christs church

his

his wife 1464. Roger Marshall Esquire, Iane Horne, wife to Roger Marshall, William Multon, alias Burdiaux Herralde, Iohn Goade Esquire and Ioan his wife, Beatrix daughter to VVilliam Browne, Thomas Multon Esquire, sonne to Burdeaux Herralde, Iohn Chitcroft Esquire, Iohn Wakefielde Esquire, VVilliam Criswicke, Anne, and Sewch daughters to Raph Shirley Esquire, Sir Iohn Rainsforth knight of Essex, Sir Nicholas Throkmorton chiefe Butler of England, one of the Chamberlaynes of the Exchequer, Ambassadour &c. 1570. and other. At the North west corner of this Ward in the said high streete, standeth the fayre and beautifull parrish Church of S. Andrew the Apostle, with an addition (to bee knowne from other Churches of that name) of the Knape or vndershaft, and so called S. Andrew Vndershaft because that of olde time, euery yeare on May day in the morning it was vsed, that an high or long shaft (or May pole) was set vppe there, in the midst of the street before the south doore of the said Church, which shaft when it was set on end, & fixed in the ground, was higher then the Church steeple. Geffrey Chawcer, writing of a vaine boaster, hath these wordes, meaning of the said shaft.

Parish church of S. Andrew Vndershaft.

A shaft or May pole higher then the church steeple

Right well aloft and high ye beare your heade,
The weather cocke with flying, as ye would kill,
VVhen ye be stuffed bet of wine, then brede
Then looke ye when your wombe doth fill,
As ye would beare the great shaft of Cornehill,
Lord so merrily crowdeth then your croke
That all the streete may heare your body cloke.

Chaucer chance of dice.

This shaft was not raysed at any time since euill May day, (so called of an insurrection made by Prentises, and other young persons against Aliens in the yeare 1517) but the said shaft was laid along ouer the dores and vnder the pentises of one row of houses, and Alley gate, called of the shaft, shaft Alley, (being of the possessions of Rochester bridge) in the Warde of Limestreete. It was there I say hanged on Iron hookes many years, till the third of king Edward the first, that one Sir Stephen, curat of S. Katherine

rine Christes Church, preaching at Paules crosse, said there, that this shaft was made an Idoll (by naming the church of S. Andrew, with the addition of vnder that shaft: he perswaded therefore that the names of churches might bee altered: also that the names of daies in the weeke might bee changed, the fish dayes to be kept any dayes, except friday and saterday, and the Lent any time, saue onely betwixt Shrouetide and Easter: I heard his sermon, and saw the effect that followed: for in the afternoone of that present sonday, the neighbors and tenants to the said Bridge, ouer whose doores the said shaft had laine (after they had well dined to make themselues strong) gathered more helpe, and with great labour raysing the shaft from the hookes whereon it had rested two and thirtie yeares, they sawed it in peeces, euery man taking for his share so much as had layne ouer his doore stall, the length of his house, and they of the Alley deuided amongst them so much as had layne ouer their Alley gate. Thus was this Idoll (as he poore man tearmed it) mangled and after burned.

Shaft or May pole preached against, at Paules crosse.

Shaft or May pole sawed in peeces and burnt.

Soone after was there a commotion of the Commons in Norfolke, Suffolke, Essex, and other shires, by meanes whereof streight orders being taken for the suppression of rumors) diuers persons were apprehended and executed by the martial Law, amongst the which the Baylife of Romford in Essex was one, a man very well beloued: hee was earely in the morning of Mary Magdalens day (then kept holy day) brought by the Sheriffes of London and the Knight Marshall, to the Well within Ealdgate there to be executed vpon a Iebit set vp that morning, where being on the ladder, he had words to this effect: Good people I am come hither to die, but knowe not for what offence, except for words by me spoken yester night to Sir Stephen, Curate and Preacher of this parish, which were these: Hee asked mee what newes in the countrey, I answered beauie newes: why quod he: it is saide (quoth I) that many men bee vp in Essex, but thankes be to God all is in good quiet about vs: and this was all as God be my Iudge, &c. vpon these wordes of the prisoner, Sir Stephen to auoide the reproch of the people, left the Cittie, and was neuer heard of since to my knowledge. I heard the words of the prisoner, for he was executed vpon the pauement of my doore, where

Baylife of Romford executed within Aldegate for words spoken to the priest of the parish.

I then kept house: Thus much by digression, now again to the parish church of S. Andrew Vndershaft (for it stil retaineth ỹ name) which hath bẽene new builded by the parishioners there, since the yeare 1520. euery man putting to his helping hande, some with their purses, other with their bodies: Stephen Genings marchant Taylor, sometime Mayor of London, caused at his charges to be builded the one halfe, to wit, the whole North side of the great middle Ile, both of the bodie and quire, as appeareth by his arms ouer euery pillar grauen, & also the North Ile, which he also rofed with timber, and seeled, also the whole South side of the church was glased, and the Pewes in the south chappell made of his costs as appeareth in euery window, and vpon the said pewes. He deceased in the yeare 1524. and was buried in the Gray Friers church. Iohn Kerkbie Marchant Taylor sometime one of the Sheriffes, Iohn Garlande Marchant Taylor and Nicholas Leuison mercer, executor to Garland, were great benefactors to this worke: which was finished to the glasing in the yeare 1529. and fully finished 1532. The monuments of the dead buried in this church are these: Phillip Malpas one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1439. was buried in the old church: this man gaue by his testament to the poore prisoners 125. pound: to other poore, euery yeare for fiue yeares together foure hundred shirtes and smockes, an hundred and fiftie gownes, and fortie paire of shẽtes, to poore maydes mariages an hundred markes, to high wayes an hundred markes, and to fiue hundred poore people in London euery one fiue shillinges eyght pence, besides twentie marks the yeare to a graduate, to preach abroad in the countries: twentie shillings the yeare, for twentie yeares to the preachers at the Spittle, the thrée Easter holy dayes. Sir Robert Dennie Knight, and after him Thomas Dennie his sonne in the yeare 1421. Thomas Stokes Gentleman, Grocer, 1496. In the new church Iohn Michell Merchant Taylor, 1537. William Draper Esquire 1537. Isabel and Margaret his wiues, Nicholas Leuison Mercer, one of the Sheriffes 1534. Iohn Gerrarde Woolman Merchant of the Staple 1546. Henry Man Doctor of diuinitie, Bishop of Man, 1550. Stephen Kyrton marchant Taylor Alderman 1553. Dauid VVoodroffe Haberdasher,

Parish church of S. Andrew Vndershaft new builded.

one

one of the Sheriffes 1554. Sir Thomas Offley Marchant Taylor, Mayor, 1556. Thomas Starkey Skinner, one of the Sheriffes 1578. Hugh Offley Leatherseller one of the Sheriffes. 1588.

S. Mary streete

Now downe S. Mary streete by the West ende of the church towardes the North, stand diuers fayre houses for Marchantes, and other: namely one fayre great house, builded by Sir William Pickering the father, possessed by Sir William his sonne, and since by Sir Edward Wootton of Kent. North from this place is the Fletchers Hall, and so downe to the corner of that streete, ouer against London wal, & againe Eastwards, to a fayre house lately builded, by M. Beale one of the Clearkes of the Counsell.

Pickering house.

Fletchers hall

Then come you to the Pappey, a proper house, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. Iohn Euangelist, called the *Pap*ey, for poore impotent Priestes, (for in some language Priestes are called Papes) founded in the yeare 1430. by William Oliuer, William Barnabie, and Iohn Stafford Chaplens, or Chauntrie Priests in London, for a Mayster, two Wardens, &c. Chaplens, Chaunterie Priestes, conducts, and other brethren, and sisters, that should bee admitted into the Church of *S.* Augustine Papey in the Wall, the brethren of this house becomming lame, or otherwise into great pouertie, were here relieued, as to haue chamber, with certaine allowance of bread, drinke, and cole, and one olde man and his wife to see them serued, and to keepe the house cleane. This brotherhood amongst others was suppressed in the raigne of Edwarde the first, since the which time in this house hath beene lodged M. Moris of Esser, Sir Frauncis Walsingham principall Secretarie to her Maiestie, Mayster Barret of Esser &c.

*P*appey a brotherhood or *Ho*spitall for poore priests.

Then nert is one great house large of roomes, fayre courts and garden plottes, sometimes pertayning to the Bassets, since that to the Abbots of Bury in Suffolke, and therefore called Buries Markes, (corruptly Beuis Markes) and since the dissolution of the Abbey of *B*urie to Sir Thomas *H*enage the father and the sonne. Then nert vnto it is the before spoken Priorie of the holy Trinity to wit, the West and North part thereof, which stretcheth vp to Ealdgate where we first begun. Now againe in the second way from

The Abbot of Bery his Inne, Beuis Markes.

from Ealdgate moze toward the south from the Well oz Pumpe afozesaid, lyeth Fenne Church ſtréete, on the right hand whereof somewhat west from the south end of Belzetters lane, is the Iró-mongers hall: which companie was incozpozated in the third of Edward the fourth. Richard Fleming was their first maister, Nicholas Marshall & Richard Cox were Custos oz Wardens. And on the left hand oz south side, euen by the gate and wall of the citie runneth downe a lane to the Tower hill, and out of this lane toward the west, a ſtréete called Hart ſtréete. In this ſtréete, at the southeast cozner thereof sometime stowde one house of Crouched (oz crossed) Friers, founded by Raph Hosiar) & VVilliam Sabernes, about the yeare 1298. Stephen the 10, Pzioz of the holy Trinitie in London, granted 3. tenements foz viij. s. viij. d. by the yeare, vnto the said Raph Hosiar, and William Sabernes, who afterwards became Friers of S. Crosse. Adam was the first Pzioz of that house. These Fryers founded their house in place of certaine tenements purchased of Richard VVimbush the 12. Pzioz of the holy Trinitie in the yeare 1319. which was confirmed by Edward the 3. the 17. of his raigne, valued at two & fiftie pound, thirtéene shillings, foure pence, surrendered the 12. of Nouember the 30. of Henry the eight. In this house was buried Maister Iohn Tirres, Nicholas the sonne of William Kyriel Esquire, Sir Thomas Mellington Baron of Wemese, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heire of William Botelar Baron of Wome, Robert Mellington esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Ferreis of Ousley, Henry Louell, sonne to William Lord *Louell*, Dame Isabell wife to William *Edward*, Mayoz of London 1471. *William* Narborough, & Dame Elizabeth his wife, William Narbrough, and Dame Beatrix his wife, William Brosked esquire, William Bowes, Lyonel Mollington esquire, son of *Robert* Mollington, Nicholas Couderow & Elizabeth his wife. Sir Iohn *Stratford* Knight, Sir Thomas Asseldy, Knight Clearke of the crowne, Submarshall of England, and Justice of the shire of Middlesex, Iohn Rest Grocer Mayoz of London 1516. Sir Iohn *Skeuington* Knight, Merchant Taylor, Sheriffe 1520. Sir Iohn Milborne Draper, Mayoz in the yeare 1521. was buried there, but remoued since to S. Edmonds in Lombard ſtreete, &c.

Fenne church ſtreet. Iremongers hall.

A lane by the wall to the Tower hill.

Crossed Friers Church.

In

In place of this church is now a carpenters yard, a Tennis court, and such like: the Fryers hall was made a glasse house, or house wherein was made glasse of diuers sorts to drinke in: which house in the yere 1575. on the 4. of September brast out into a terrible fire, where being practised all meanes possible to quench, notwithstãding as ỹ same house in a final time before, had consumed a great quantitie of wood by making of glasses, now it selfe hauing within it about 40000. Billets of woode was all consumed to the stone wals, which neuertheles greatly hindered the fire frõ spreading any further. Adioyning vnto this Fryers church, by the East ende thereof, in the lane towardes the Tower hill, are certaine proper almes houses, 14. in number, builded of Bricke and timber, founded by Sir Iohn Milborne Draper, sometime Mayor 1521. wherin be placed xiij. aged poore men, and their wiues, if they haue wiues: these haue their dwellings rent free, and ij. s. iiij. d. the peece: the first day of euery moneth for euer. One also is to haue his house ouer the gate, and iiij. s. euery moneth &c. For the performance whereof by the mayster and wardens of the Drapers in London, he assured vnto them and their successors 23. Messuages and tenements and 18. garden plottes in the parish of S. Olaue in Hart stréete, with Prouiso, that if they performe not these points aboue mencioned and others, the said tenementes and gardens to remaine to the Mayor and communalty of the Citie of London &c. Nert to these almes houses is the Lord Lumleyes house, builded in the time of Henry the eight, by Sir Thomas Wiat the father, vpon one plot of grounde of late pertayning to the foresaid Crossed Fryers, where part of their house stood: And this is the farthest part of Ealdgate ward, towards the south, and toyneth to the Tower hill. The other side of that lane, ouer against the Lord Lumleyes house, on the wall side of the Cittie is now for the most part (or altogether) builded euen to Ealdgate.

The Glasse house burned.

Almes houses by crossed Friers.

Lord Lumleyes house.

Then haue ye on the south side of Fen church stréete, ouer against the wall, amongst other fayre and large builded houses, one that sometime belonged to the Prior of Monte Ioues, or monasterie Comute (a cell to Monte Ioues beyond the seas) in Essex: it was the Priors Inne, when he repayred to this cittie. Then a lane that leadeth downe by Northumberland house, towards the crossed Friers, as is afore shewed.

Prior of Horne church in Essex.

This

This Northumberland house in the parrish of S. Katherine Colman belonged to Henry *Percy* Earle of Northumberland in the three & thirty of Henry the first, but of late being left by the Earles, the Gardens thereof were made into Bowling Alleyes, and other partes into dycing houses, common to all commers for their money, there to bowle and hasard, but now of late so many Bowling allies and other houses for vnlawfull gaming, hath beene raised in other partes of the citie and suburbes, that this their auncient and onely patron of misrule, is left and forsaken of her Gamesters, and therefore turned into a number of greate rented small cottages, for strangers and other. At the west ende of this Lane in the way from Ealdgate toward the Crossed Friers, of olde time were certaine Tenements called the poore Jurie of Jewes dwelling there. Next vnto this Northumberland house is the parish Church of S. Katheren called Coleman, which addition of Coleman, was taken of a great Yaw yarde or garden, of olde time called *Coleman haw*, in the parish of the Trinitie, now called Christes Church, and in the Parish of S. Katherine, and All Saintes called Coleman Church. Then haue ye the Blanch Chapleton, whereof I reade in the thirteenth of Edward the first, that a lane behinde the same Blanch Chapleton, was granted by the King to be inclosed and shut vp. This Blanch Chapleton was a manor belonging to Sir *Thomas* Roes of Hamelake knight, the seuenth of Richard the second, standing at the Northeast corner of Marte lane, which was so called of a Priuiledge sometime enioyed, to keepe a Marte there, now long time since discontinued, and therefore forgotten, so as nothing remaineth for memorie, but the name of Mart lane, and that corruptly termed Marke lane. I reade that in the thirde of Edwarde the fourth, all Basket makers, Wiar Drawers, and other Forreyners, were permitted to haue shops, in this manner of Blanch Cappleton, and not else where within this citie or suburbs thereof: & this also being the farthest west part of this ward, on that southside I leaue it. Which hath one Alderman, his Deputie, common counsaylors six, Constables six, Schauengers 9. Wardmote men for inquest eightteene, and a Bedle. It is tared to the Fifeteene in London, at 46. l. and accounted in the Exchequer to 45. l. 10. s.

Northumberland house.

The poore Jury.

Parish church of S. Katherin Coleman.

Manor of Blanch Chapleton.

Mart lane.

Basketmakers at Blanch Chapleton.

Lymeſtreete warde.

Lymeſtreete ward. Lymeſtreete.

THe next is Lymeſtreete warde, and taketh the name *Lymeſtreete*, of making or ſelling of Lyme there, (as is ſuppoſed,) the Eaſt ſide of this Lymeſtreete, from the North corner thereof to the middeſt is of Ealdgate ward, as is aforeſaide: the weſt ſide, for the moſt parte from the ſaide North corner, ſouthward, is of this *Lymeſtreete* warde: the ſouthende on both ſides is of Langborne warde: the bodie of this Lymeſtreete warde, is of the high ſtreete called Cornhill ſtreete, which ſtretcheth from *Limeſtreete* on the ſouth ſide, to the weſt corner of Leaden hall: and on the North ſide from the ſouthweſt corner of S. Marie ſtreete, to an other corner ouer againſt Leaden hall.

High ſtreete of Cornhill.

Now for S. Marie ſtreete, the weſt ſide thereof is of this Limeſtreete warde, and alſo the ſtreete which runneth by the North ende of this S. Marie ſtreete, on both ſides, from thence weſt to an houſe called the Wreſtlers (a ſigne ſo called) almoſt to Biſhopſgate. And theſe are the bounds of this ſmall warde.

Monuments or places notable in this warde be theſe: In Lymeſtreet are diuers fayr houſes, for Marchants & others, there was ſometime a manſion houſe of the kinges, called the kinges Artirce whereof I finde recorde in the 14. of Edwarde the firſt, but now growen out of knowledge. I reade alſo of an other greate houſe in the weſtſide of Lymeſtreete, hauing a Chappel on the ſouth, and a garden on the weſt, then belonging to the Lorde Neuell, (which Garden is now called the Greene yarde of the Leaden hal. This houſe in the ninth of Richard the ſecond, pertayned to Sir *Simon* Burley, and Sir Iohn Burley, his brother, and of late the ſaide houſe was taken downe, and the forefront thereof new builded of timber by *Hugh* Offley Alderman. At the North weſt corner of *Lymeſtreete* was of olde time one greate Meſſuage called

An houſe in Lymeſtreete called the kinges Artirce.

Benbriges.

Benbriges Inne, Ralph Hollend Draper, about the yere 1452. gaue it to Iohn Gill, maiſter, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors and Linnen Armorers of S. Iohn Baptiſt, in London, and to their ſucceſſors for euer. They did ſet vp in place thereof a fayre large frame of timber, containing in the high ſtreet one great houſe, and before it to the corner of Limeſtreete, three other Tenementes, the corner houſe being the largeſt, and then downe Limeſtreete diuers proper Tenementes. Al which the Marchant Taylors in the raigne of Edwarde the firſt ſolde to Stephen Kirton Marchantaylor, and Alderman: this worſhipfull man, and the Gentlewoman his widdow after him, kept thoſe houſes in good reparations, neuer put out one Tennant, tooke no fines, nor raiſed Rents of them, which was x.ſ. the peece yearely: But whether that fauour did ouerliue her funerall, the Tenantes now can beſt declare. Benbriges Inne.

Next vnto this on the high ſtreete, was the Lorde Souches Meſſuage or Tenement and other. In place whereof Richarde VVhethill, Marchant Taylor builded a fayre houſe, with an high Tower, the ſecond in number, and firſt of timber, that euer I learned to haue beene builded to ouerlooke neighboures in this citie. Meſſuage of the Lord Souch.

This Richarde then a young man became in ſhort time ſo tormented with Goutes in his ioyntes, of the hands and legges, that hee could neither feede himſelfe, nor goe farther then hee was led, much leſſe, was hee able to clime, and take the pleaſure of the height of his Tower. Then is there an other fayre houſe, builded by Stephen Kyrton Alderman, Alderman Lee doth now poſſeſſe it.

Then is there a fayre houſe of olde time called the Greens gate, by which name one Mighel Piſtoy Lumbard held it, with a tenement & 9. ſhops, in the raigne of Richard the ſecond, who in the 15. of his raigne gaue it to Roger Crophull, and Thomas Bromeflet, Eſquiers, by the name of the Greene gate, in the pariſh of S, Andrew vpon Cornhill, in Lymeſtreete ward: ſince the which time Philip Malpas, ſometime Alderman, and one of the Shiriffes dwelled therein, and was there robbed, and ſpoiled of his goodes to a greate value, by Iacke Cade Patent. Meſſuage called the Greene gate. philip Malpas robbed.

and other Rebels in the yeare 1449.

Afterwardes in the raigne of *Henry* the ſeuenth, it was ſeaſed into the kinges handes, and then granted, firſt vnto Iohn Alſton, after that to William de la *Riuars*, and ſince by Henry the eight, to Iohn Mutas (a Picarde) or Frenchman, who dwelled there, and harbored in his houſe, many Frenchmen, that kalendred wolſtedes, and did other thinges contrary to the Franchiſes of the Citizens: wherefore on euill May day, which was in the yeare 1517. the Prentizes and other ſpoiled his houſe: and if they could haue found Mutas, they would haue ſtriken off his head. Sir Peter Mutas a ſeruiceable Gentleman, ſonne to the ſaid Iohn Mutas, ſolde this houſe to Dauid Wodroſſe Alderman, whoſe ſonne Sir Nicholas Wodroffe Alderman, ſolde it ouer to Iohn Moore Alderman, that now poſſeſſeth it.

Mutas houſe robbed.

Next is a houſe called the Leaden Porch lately deuided into two Tenementes, whereof one is a Tauerne, and then one other houſe for a Marchante, likewiſe called, the Leaden Porch: but now turned to a Cookes houſe, next is a fayre houſe and a large, wherein diuers Maioralities haue beene kept, whereof twaine in my remembrance: to wit Sir William Bowiar, and Sir Henry *Huberthorne*.

Leaden Porch.

The next is Leaden Hall, of which I reade, that in the yere 1309. it belonged to *Sir Hugh* Neuill knight, and that the Ladie Alice his widow, made a Feoffment thereof, by the name of Leaden hall, with the aduowſons of the Church of S. Peter vpon Cornhill, and other churches, to Richard Earle of Arundel and Surrey, 1362. More in the yeare 1380. Alice Neuill, widow to Sir Iohn Neuill knight of Eſſex, confirmed to Thomas Cogſhal, & others the ſaid Manor of Leaden hal, ỹ aduowſions &c. In the yere 1384. Humphrey de Bohun, Earle of *Hereforde*, had the ſaide Manor. And in the yeare 1408. Robert Rikeden of Eſſex, and Margaret his wife confirmed to Richarde Whitington and other citizens of London, the ſaide Manor of Leaden hall, with the Appurtenances, the aduowſions of S. Peters Church, S. Margarets Pattens, &c, And in the yere 1411 the ſaide Whitington and other confirmed the ſame to the Maior and Comminaltie of London, whereby it came to the poſſeſſion

Leaden hall.

of

of the Citie. Then in the yeare 1443. the 21. of *Henry* the ſixt, Iohn *Hatherley* Maior, purchaſed licence of the ſaide king to take vp 200. fodar of leade, for the building of water conduites, a common Granary, and the Croſſe in weſt Cheap, more richlie for honor of the Citie. In the yeare next following the Parſon and Pariſh of S. Dunſtone in the eaſt of London, ſeeing the famous and mighty man (for the wordes be in the graunte: cum nobilis & potens. vir.) Symon Eyre, citizen of *London*, among other his works of pietie, effectually determined to erect and build a certaine Granarie vpon the ſoile of the ſame citie at Leaden hall, of his owne charges, for the common vtilitie of the ſaide citie, to the amplifiyng, and enlarging of the ſaide Garnary, granted to *Henry* Frowicke then Maior, the Aldermen, and Comminaltie and their ſucceſſors, for euer, all their Tenementes, with the Appurtenances ſometime called the Horſemill in Graſſe ſtreete, for the anuall rente of foure pounde, &c. Alſo certaine Euidences (of an Alley and Tenements pertayning to the Horſemill, adioyning to the ſaide Leaden hall in Graſſeſtreete, giuen by William Kingſtone Fiſhmonger, vnto the pariſh church of S. *Peter* vpon Cornehill) do ſpecifie the ſaide Granary to be builded by the ſaid honorable and famous Marchant *Symon Eyre*, ſometime an Vpholſter, & then a Draper, in the yere 1419. he builded it of ſquared ſtone, in forme as now it ſheweth, with a fayre & large chappell in the eaſt ſide of the Quadrante ouer the Porch of which hee cauſed to be written. Dextra Domini exultauit me, the Lords right hand hath eralted me: hee deceaſed in the yeare 1459, and was buried in his Pariſh Church of S. Marie Wolnoth in Lombard ſtreet: he gaue by his Teſtament (which I haue read) to be diſtributed, to al priſoners in London, or within one mile of that cittie, ſomewhat to releeue them. More hee gaue two thouſand markes vpon a condition which not performed, was then to bee diſtributed, to maides marriages, and other deedes of charity, hee alſo gaue three thouſand markes to the Company of Drapers vpon condition they ſhould within one yeare after his deceaſe eſtabliſh perpetually a Maiſter or Warden, 5. ſecular Prieſtes, fiue Clarkes and two Queriſters to ſing dayly diuine ſeruice, by note for euer in his Chappell of the Leaden hall: Alſo three

Licence to take vp leade to the building vp of common Granarie.

Horſmill in Graſſeſtreete

Symon Eyre ſometime an vpholſter then by changing of his coppie a Draper.

Leaden hall now builded to bee a common garnar.

A Chappell builded in Leaden hall.

Legacies giuen by Symon Eyre.

Dayly ſeruice by note &c. and three free ſchooles in the Leades hall.

Schoolemaisters, with an Usher, to wit, one Maister with an Usher for Grammar, one Maister for writing, and the third for Song with howsing there newly builded for them for euer, the maister to haue for his Salary ten pound: & euerie other Priest eight pound, euery other Clarke, fiue pound six shillinges eight pence, and euery other Chorister, fiue markes: and if the Drapers refused this to doe within one yeare after his decease, then the three thousand Markes to remaine to the Prior and Couent of Christs Church in London, with condition to establish as is aforesaide, within two yeares after his decease, and if they refused, then the three thousand marks to be disposed by his Executors as they best could deuise in workes of charity: thus much for his Testament not performed by establishing of diuine seruice in his chappell, or free schooles for scholers, neither how the stocke of three thousand markes was imployed by his Executors, coulde I euer learne, flying tales haue I heard, but not of credit, to auouch, and therefore I ouer passe them: hee left issue Thomas, who had issue Thomas, &c. True it is that in the yeare 1464. the thirde of Edward the fourth, it was agreede by the Maior, Aldermen, and Comminalty of London, that notwithstanding the kinges letters patentes, lately before granted vnto them touching the Troynage or Weighing of wares to be holden at the Leaden hall, yet suite should be made to the king for new letters pattents to be granted to the Maior of the Staple, for the Tronage of Wolles to be holden there, & order to be taken, by the discretion of Thomas Cooke, then Maior, ỳ counsaile of the citie, Geffery Filding, then Maior of the Staple at Westminster, and of his counsaile, what shoulde be paide to the Maior and Aldermen of the citie for the laying and howsing of the Woolles there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

Liber albus. Beame for tronage of woo's at Leaden hal

Touching the chappell there, I finde that in the yeare 1466. by licence obtayned of king Edwarde the fourth, in the first of his raigne, a Fraternitie of the Trinity, of 60. priestes, (besides other Brethren, and Sisters) in the same Chappell was founded by William Rouse, John Risbie, and Thomas Ashby, priestes, some of the which 60 priestes, euery market day, in the fore noone, did celebrate diuine seruice there, to such market people

A brotherhood of 60. Priestes in the Chapel of Leaden hall.

people as repayred to prayer, and once euery yeare, they mette altogether, and had solemne seruice, with procession of all the brethren and sisters. This foundation was in the yere, 1512. by a common counsaile confirmed to the 60. Trinity Priestes, and to their successors at the will of the Maior and Comminaltie. Now it did befall that in the yeare, 1484. a greate fire happened vpon this Leaden hal, by what casualty I know not, but much howsing was there destroyed with all the stockes for Guns, and other prouision belonging to the Citie, which was a greate losse, and no lesse charge to be repaired by them. In the yere 1503. the eighteenth of Henry the seuenth, a request was made by the Cõmons of the Citie, concerning the vsage of the saide Leaden hall, in forme as followeth. Please it the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and common Counsaile, to enact that all French men, bringing Canuas, Linnen cloth, and other wares to be solde, and all Forrens bringing Wolsteds, Sayes, Staimus, Riuerings, Nayles, Iron worke, or any other wares, and also all manner Forrens bringing Lead to the citie to be solde, shall bring all such their wares aforesaide to the open market of Leaden hall there, and no where else to be shewed, solde and vttered, like as of old time it hath beene vsed, vpon paine of forfeyture of all the saide wares shewed or solde in any other place then aforesaide, the shew of the saide wares to bee made three dayes in the weeke, that is to say Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, it is also thought reasonable that the common Beame be kept from henceforth in the Leaden hall, and the Farmer to pay therefore reasonable rent to the chamber: for better it is that the chamber haue aduantage thereby, then a Forren person, & also the saide Leaden hal, which is more chargeable now by halfe then profitable, shall better beare out the charges thereof, also the common Beame for wolle at Leaden hall, may pay yearely a rent to the chamber of *London*, toward supportation and charges of the same place: for reason it is, that a common office occupied vpon a common ground beare a charge to the vse of the Comminaltie: also that Forrens bringing wolles, Fels, or any other Marchandizes or wares to Leaden hall, to bee kept there for the sale and market, may pay more largely for the keeping of their goodes, then Free men. Thus much for the request of the

Leaden hall burned.

Richard Arnold.

A request of the Citizens to the Maior and Aldermen.

Leaden hall market for Canuas and Linnen cloth.

Common Beame to be kept in Leaden hall.

Leaden hall pertayning to the Comminaltie.

Wools, Fels, and other marchandizes to be sold, in Leaden hall.

the Commons at this time.

Leaden hall vsed as a garnar Roger Acheley Maior, made good prouision for the citie

Now to set downe some proofe that the saide hall hath beene imployed and vsed as a Granarie for Corne and Grayne (as the same was first appointed) leauing all former examples, this one may suffice: Roger Acheley Maior of London, in the yere 1512. the thirde of *Henry* the eight, when the saide Maior entred the Maioralitie, there was not found one hundred quarters of wheate in al the Garners of the citie, eyther within the Liberties or neare adioyning: through the which scarcitie, when the Cartes of Stratforde came laden with Bread to the Citie (as they had bëen accustomed) there was such presse aboute them, that one man was readie to destroy an other, in striuing to be serued for their monie: but this scarcitie lasted not long: for the Maior in short time made such prouision of Wheate, that the Bakers both of London, and of Stratforde were weary of taking it vp, and were forced to take much more then they wold, and for the rest the Maior laide out the money and stowed it vp in Leaden hall, and other Garnars of the Citie. This Maior also kept the market so wel, that he would be at the Leaden hall, by foure a clocke in the sommer mornings, and from thence hee went to other markets, to the great comfort of the Citizens. I reade also that in the yeare, 1528. the 20. of *Henry* the eight, Surueyers were appointed to view the Garnars of the Citie, namely the Bridge house, and the Leaden hal, how they were stored of Grayne for seruice of the Citie: And because I haue here before spoken of the breade cartes comming from *Stratforde* at the Bow, yee shall vnderstand that of olde time the Bakers of Bread at Stratforde, were allowed to bring dayly (except the Saboath and principall Feast) diuers long Cartes laden with Bread, the same being two ounces in the penny wheat loafe heauier then the penny wheate loafe baked in the Citie, the same to bee solde in Cheape, three or foure Cartes standing there, betweene Guthurans lane, and Faulters lane ende, one cart on Cornhill by the Conduite, and one other in Grasse streete. And I haue read that in the fourth yeare of Edwarde the second, *Richarde* Reffeham being Maior, a Baker named Iohn of Stratforde: for making Breade lesser then the Assise, was with a cooles whoode on his head, and loues of bread

Bread carts of Stratford at the Bow.

Liber d.
A Baker of Stratford punished in London for baking bread vnder the Assise.

aboute

about his neck, drawn on a hurdle through the streets of this citie: Moreouer in the 44. of *Edward* the thirde. Iohn Chichester being Mayor of London, I reade in the visions of Pierce Plowman, a booke so called as followeth.

Iohn Mall. Breadcarts frō Stratford missed in this city in time of scarcity.

There was a carefull commune, when no cart came to towne with baked bread fro Stratford: tho gan beggars weep & workemen were agast, a little this will be thought long in the date of our Dirte, in a drie Auerell a thousand and three hundred, twise thirtie and tenne &c.

A petition by the commons concerning the vse of the Leaden hall.

These Bakers of *Stratford* left seruing of this Citie I know not vpon what occasion, about 30. yeares since: In the yeare 1519. a petition was exhibited by the commons to the common counsaile, and was by them allowed, concerning the Leaden hall, how they would haue it vsed, viz. Meekely beseeching sheweth vnto your good Lordship, and maysterships, diuers cittzens of this Cittie, which vnder correction thinke, that the great place called the Leaden hall, should not ought not to be letten to farme, to any person or persons, and in especiall to any fellowship or companie incorporate, to haue and hold the same hall for tearme of yeares, for such inconueniences as thereby may ensue, and come to the hurt of the common weale of the said cittie, in time to come, as somewhat more largely may appeare in the articles following.

First if any assemblie, or hastie gathering of the commons of the said Cittie for oppressing or subduing, of misruled people within the said Cittie hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the Mayor, Aldermen, and other gouernors and counsellors of the saide cittie for the time being, there is none so conuenient meet and necessarie a place to assemble them in, within the said cittie, as the said Leaden hall, both for largenes of rome, and for their sure defence in time of their counselling together about the premises. Also in that place hath bēen vsed the artillerie, Guns, and other armors of the said cittie to be safely kept in a readines for ẏ safegard, wealth, and defence of the said cittie, to bee had and occupyed at times when nēede required. As also the store of timber for the necessarie reparations of the tenements belonging to the chamber of the said citie, there cōmonly hath beene kept. Item if any triumph or nobleneſſe were to be done or shewed by the communalty of the

cittie for the honour of our soueraigne Lord, the King, and realme, and for the worship of the said cittie, the said Leaden hall is most meete and conuenient place to prepare and order the said triumph therein, and from thence to issue forth to the places therefore appointed. Item, at any largesse or dole of any money made vnto the poore people of this cittie, it hath beene vsed to bé done and giuen in the said Leaden Hall, for that the said place is most meete therefore. Item, the honorable Father, that was maker of the said hall, had a speciall will, intent and mind, that (as it is commonly said) the market men and women that came to the Cittie with victuailes and other thinges should haue their free standing within the said Leaden Hall in wet weather, to kéepe themselues and their wares dry, and thereby to incourage them and all other to haue the better will and desire the more plenteously to resort to the said Cittie, to victuaile the same. And if the saide Hall should be letten to farme, the will of the said honorable father should neuer be fulfilled nor take effect. Item, if the said place which is the chiefe fortresse and most necessarie place within all the Cittie, for the tuition and safegarde of the same, should be letten to farme out of the handes of the chiefe heades of the same Citie, and especially to an other bodie politique, it might at length by likelihood bee occasion of discord, and debate betweene the saide bodies politique, which God defend.

Leaden Hall a market place for victulers & the people to stand drie.

For these and many other great and resonable causes, which hereafter shalbe shewed to this honourable Court, your said beséechers think it much necessary, that the said Hall be stil in the hands of this cittie, and to be surely kept by sadde and discréet officers in such wise, that it may alway be ready to be vsed and occuppyed for the common weale of the said Citie, when need shal require, and in no wise to bee letten to any bodie politique. Thus much for the petition.

Leaden hall ment to haue beene made a Burse for marchants

About the yeare 1534. great meanes was made about the Leaden Hall to haue the same made a Burse for the assemblie of marchants, as they had béene accustomed in Lombard stréet, many common counselles, were called to that ende, but in the yeare 1535. Iohn Champnais being Mayor, it was fully concluded that the Burse should remaine in Lombard stréete, as afore: and

Leaden

Leaden Hall no more to be spoken of concerning this matter.

The vse of Leaden Hall in my youth was thus: In a part of the North quadrant on the East side of the North gate, was the common beames for weighing of woll, and other warres, as had béene accustomed: on the west side the gate was the scales to way meale: the other three sides were reserued for the most part to the making and resting of the pageants shewed at midsommer in the watch: the remnant of the sides and quadrantes were imployed for the stowage of woll sackes, but not closed vp: the lofts aboue were partly vsed by the painters in working for the decking of pageants and other deuises, for beautifying of the watch and watchmen, the residue of the loftes were letten out to marchantes, the wooll winders and packers therein to wind and pack their wools: And thus much for Leaden Hall may suffice.

Now on the North of Limestréte warde in the high stréet, are diuers faire houses for marchants, and proper tenements for artificers, with an alley also called Shaft Alley, of the shaft or May-pole sometime resting ouer the gale thereof, as I haue declared in Aldegate warde. In the yeare 1576 partly at the charges of the parish of S. Andrew, and partly at the charges of the chamber of London, a water pumpe was raised in this high stréet of Limestréte warde, néere vnto Limestréet corner: for the placing of the which pumpe, hauing broken vp the ground, they were forced to digge more then two fadome déepe before they came to any maine ground: where they found a harth made of Britaine (or Romayne) tyle as they call it, euery tile halfe yarde square and about two inches thicke: they found cole lying there also, (for that lying whole will neuer consume) then digging one fadome into the maine they found water sufficient, and set vp the pumpe. Thus much for the high stréte.

A pumpe in the high street of Limestreet warde.

In S. Mary streete had ye of old time a parish Church of S. Mary the virgine, S. Vrsula, and the 11000. virgines, which Church was commonly called S. Mary at the Axe, of the signe of an Axe, ouer against the East end thereof, or S. Marie Pellipar of a plot of ground lying on the North side thereof, pertayning to the Skinners in London. This parrish about the yeare 1565. was united to the parish Church of S. Andrew Vndershaft, and

Cornehil street in some place raysed 2. fadom higher then of old time, as appeared by buildings founde so deep.

S. Mary street.

Parish church of Mary S. Vrsula, & 11000 vigines called at the Axe, letten out for a warehouse.

and so was S. Mary at the Are suppressed, and letten out to bee a warehouse for a Marchant. Also against the North end of this S. Mary stréete was sometime one other parish Church of S. Augustine, called S. Augustine in the wall, for that it stood adioyning to the wall of the Citie: and otherwise called S. Augustines Papey, for that about the yeare 1430. in the raigne of Henry the first, the same Church was allowed to the brethren of the Papey, the house of poore priestes, whereof I haue spoken in Aldgate warde. The parishioners of this Church were appointed to the parish Church of Alhallowes in the wall, which is in Breadstreet ward, this brotherhood (called *Papey*) being suppressed, the church of S. Augustine was pulled downe, and in place thereof one Grey a Pothecarie builded a stable, and a heyloft: it is now a dwelling house, reseruing the Church yarde for a garden plot. Those two parish Churches both lying in the Warde of Limestréet, being thus suppressed, there is not any one parish church or place for diuine seruice in that warde, but the inhabitants thereof repayre to Churches, out of their Ward, namely to *S. Peter* vpon Cornehill in Cornehill warde, S. Andrew in Aldegate warde, Alhallowes in the wall in Breadstréete warde, and some to S. Denis in Langborne warde. Now because of late there hath beene some question, to what ward this Church or chappel of S. Augustine Papie should of right belong, for the same hath bẽn challenged by them of Aldgate warde, and without reason taken into Bishopsgate warde, from Limestréete warde, I am somewhat to touch it. About 30. yeares since the chamber of London granted a lease of ground (in these words) lying nére London wall in the ward of Limestréet, from the West of the said church or chappell of S. Augustine, Papey, towardes Bishopsgate &c. On the which plat of grounde the lease, builded three faire tenements, and placed tennantes there: these were charged to beare scot and lot, and some of them to beare office in Limestréete warde: all which they willingly did without grudging. And when any suspected or disordered persons were by the Landlord placed there, the officers of Limestréete warde fetched them out of their houses, committed them to the warde, procured their due punishments, and banished them from thence: whereby in short time that place was reformed & brought into good order:

Parish church of S. Austine in the wall made a chappell to the papey, and since pulled downe made a stable.

Houses by London wall, in the warde of Limestreet.

der: which thing being noted by them of Aldegate Warde, they moued their Alderman Sir Thomas Offley to call in thoſe houſes to be of his warde: but I my ſelfe ſhewing a faire ledgier booke ſometime pertaining to the late diſſolued Priorie of the holy Trinitie within Aldegate, wherein were ſet downe the iuſt bounds of Aldegate ward, before Sir Thomas Offley, Sir Rowland Heyward, the common counſell and Wardemote inqueſt of the ſaide Limeſtréete ward, Sir Thomas Offley gaue ouer his challenge: and ſo that matter reſted in good quiet, vntill the yeare 1579. that Sir Rychard Pype being Mayor, and Alderman of Biſhopſgate warde challenged thoſe houſes, to be of his Warde, whereunto (without reaſon ſhewed) Sir Rowland Heyward yeelded: and thus is that ſide of the ſtréete from the North corner of S. Mary ſtréete, almoſt to Biſhopſgate, (wherein is one plot of ground letten by the Chamberlaine of London to the pariſh of S. Martins Otolwich, to be a churchyard, or burying place for the dead of that pariſh &c.) vniuſtly drawne from the warde of Limeſtreet. Diuers other proofes I could ſet downe, but this one following may ſuffice. The Mayor and Aldermen of London made a graunt to the fraternitie of Papie, in theſe wordes: Bee it remembred that where now of late the mayſter and wardens of the fraternitie of the *Papie* haue made a bricke wall, cloſing in the chappell of Saint Auguſtine called *Papie* Chappell, ſcituate in the pariſh of All-ſaintes in the wall, in the Warde of Limeſtreet of the citie of *London*: from the ſoutheaſt corner of the which bricke wall, is a ſcutcheon of xxi. foote of aſſiſe from the ſaid corner Eaſtward. And from the ſame ſcuncheon there to a meſſuage of 55. foot & a halfe weſtward, the ſaid ſcuncheon breaketh out of line right ſouthward betwixt the meaſures aforeſaid, iij. foot, and fiue inches of aſſiſe, vpon the commō ground of the citie aforeſaid, Raph Verney Mayor, & the Aldermen of the ſame cittie the xxij. day of October, the firſt yeare of Edward the fourth graunted to Iohn *Hod* prieſt, mayſter Iohn Bolt & Thomas *Pachet* prieſtes, wardens of the fraternity of *Papie* aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors for euer, &c. yeelding iiij. ſ. ſterling yearely at Michelmas, and this is (ſaith my booke) inrolled in the Guildhall in London: which is a ſufficient proofe the ſame plotte of ground to be of Limeſtréet ward.

A part of Limeſtreet ward vniuſtly withheld by Biſhopſgate ward.

A churchyard by London wall pertayning to Saint Martins Otoſwich in Biſhopſgate.

Liber frater

On

Patent. Oxford place.

On the south side of this streete stretching west from S. Mary street, towardes Bishopsgate street, there was of olde time one large messuage builded of stone and timber, in the parish of S. Augustine, in the wall, now in the parish of Alhallowes in the same wall, belonging to the Earle of Oxford, for Richard de Vere Earle of Oxford possessed it in the 4. of Henry the fift, but in processe of time the lands of the Earle fell to females, amongst the which one being married to VVingfield of Suffolke: this house with the apurtenances fell to his lot, and was by his heire Sir Robert *Wingfield* sold to M. Edward Cooke, at this time the Queenes Atturney generall. This house being greatly ruinated of late time, for the most part hath beene letten out to Powlters, for stabling of horses and stowage of poultrie. One note more of this warde, and so an end. I find of record, that in the yeare 1371 the 45. of Edward the thirde, a great subsidie of 100000. l. was granted towards the Kings wars in Fraunce, whereof the clergie paid 50000. l. and the laytie 50000. l. to bee leuied in 39. shires, of England, contayning parishes 8600. of euery parrish 5. l. vbj. s. the greater to helpe the lesser: this Citie (as one of the shires) then contayning 24. wardes, and in them 110. parishes, was therefore assessed to 635. l. 12. s. whereof Limestreet ward did beare 34. shillings and no more: so small a warde it was and so accompted, as hauing no one whole parrish therein, but small portions onely, of two parishes in that warde. This ward hath an Alderman, his deputie, common counsailors 4. Constables 4. Scauengers 2. Wardemote inquest 16. and a Beadle, and is tared to the fifteene at 40. shillings, or thereabout.

Subsidie of Limestreet warde in the yeare 1371.

Bishopsgate warde.

Bishopsgate ward.

THe next is Bishopsgate Warde, whereof a part is without the gate, and of the suburbes from the barres, by S. Mary Spittle, to Bishopsgate, and a part of Hounds ditch, almost halfe thereof, also without the wall is of the same Warde. Then within the gate is Bishopsgate streete, so

called

called of the gate, to a Pumpe where sometime was a fayre well with two buckets by the East end of the parish church of Saint Martine Otoswich, and then winding by the West corner of Leaden Hall, downe Grasse streete to the corner ouer against Grasse Church, and this is the boundes of that ward.

Monumentes there most to bee noted, are these: the parish Church of S. Buttolph without Bishopsgate in a faire Churchyarde, adioyning to the Towne ditch vpon the very banke thereof, but of old time inclosed with a comely wall of bricke, lately repayred by Sir William Allen Mayor, in the yeare 1571. because he was borne in that parish, where also he was buried. *Parish church of S. Buttolph without Bishopsgate.*

Now without this Churchyard wall is a causeway leading to a quadrant, called Petie Fraunce, of Frenchmen dwelling there, and to other dwelling houses, lately builded on the banke of the saide ditch by some citizens of London, that more regarded their owne priuate gaine, then the common good of the Citie: for by meanes of this causeway raised on the banke, and soylage of houses, with other filthines cast into the ditch, the same is nowe forced to a narrow channell, and almost filled vp with vnsauorie things, to the daunger of impoysoning the whole citie. *Petie France neere to the towne ditch.*

Next vnto the parish church of S. Buttolph, is a fayre Inne for receipt of trauellers: then an Hospitall of S. Mary of Bethelem, founded by Simon Fitz Mary one of the Sheriffes of London, in the yeare 1246. he founded it to haue beene a Priorie of Cannons with brethren and sisters, and king Edward the thirde granted a protection, which I haue seene for the brethren, Militiæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem, within the citie of London, the 14. yeare of his raigne. It was an Hospitall for distracted people: the Mayor and communaltie purchased the patronage thereof with al the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, in the yeare 1546 the same yeare King Henry the eight gaue the Hospitall thereof vnto the citie: the Church and chappell whereof were taken downe in the raigne of Quéene Elizabeth, and houses builded there, by the Gouernors of Christes Hospitall in London. In this place people that be distraight in wits, are by the suite of their friendes receyued and kept as afore it was vsed, but not without charges to their bringers in. In the yere 1569. Sir Thomas Roe *Hospitall of Bethelem.*

Marchant

Marchant Taylor Mayor, caused to bee inclosed with a wall of bricke, about one acre of ground, being part of the said Hospitall of Bethelem, to wit, on the west, on the bancke of deepe ditch, so called, parting the said hospitall of Bethlem from the Moore field: this he did for burial, in ease of such parishes in London as wanted ground, conuenient within their parishes. The Ladie his wife was there buried (by whose persuasion he inclosed it) but himselfe borne in London was buried in the parish church of Hackney.

Buriall for the dead prepared

Deepe ditch by Bethelem.

From this Hospitall Northward vpon the streetes side many houses haue beene builded with alleyes backeward, of late time too much pestered with people (a great cause of infection) vp to the barres.

The other side of this high street from Bishopsgate, & Hounds ditch: the first building is a large Inne for receipt of trauellers, then a faire house of late builded by the Lord Iohn Powlet. Next to that a farre more large and beautifull house with gardens of pleasure, bowling alleyes, and such like, builded by Iasper Fisher free of the Goldsmithes, late one of the fire Clearkes of the Chauncery, and a Iustice of peace. It hath since for a time beene the Earle of Oxfords place. The Quenes Maiestie Elizabeth hath lodged there. It now belongeth to M. Cornewallos. This house being so largely and sumptuously builded by a man of no greater calling or possessions, was mockingly called Fishers Folly, and a Rithme was made of it, and other the like in this manner, Kirkebies Castle, and Fishers Folly, Spinilas Pleasure, and Megses glorie, and so of other such like buildinges about the Citie. From Fishers Folly vp to the West end of Hogge Lane, which commeth from the barres without Aldegate, as is afore shewed, is a continuall building of tenements, with alleyes of cottages, pestered, &c. Then is there a large close, called Tasell close, sometime for that there were Tassels planted for the vse of Clothworkers: since letten to the Crossebow makers, wherein they vsed to shote for games at the Popingey: now the same being inclosed with a bricke wall, serueth to be an Artillerie yarde, whereunto the Gunners of the Tower doe weekely repaire, namely euery thursday, and there leuelling certaine Brasse peeces of great Artillerie against a butte of earth, made for that purpose, they discharge

Fishers Folly.

Tasell close.

Artillarie yard

charge them for their exercise.

Then haue ye the late dissolued Priorie and hospital of our blessed Ladie commonly called S. Mary Spittle, founded for Canons regular, by a citizen of London named VValter Brune, & Rosya his wife, in the yere 1235. This Hospital was at the suppression valued to dispend 478. pound, &c. Where besides the ornamentes of the Church, and goods pertayning to the Hospitall, there was found standing one hundreth and fourescore beddes, well furnished for receipt of the poore of charitie: for it was an Hospitall of greate relefe. There lyeth buried Sir *Henry* Plesington Knight, 1452. S. Mary Spittle

In place of this Hospital, and neere adioyning, are now many faire houses builded, for receipt and lodging of worshipfull and honorable persons: A part of the large churchyard pertaining to this Hospitall, and seuered from the rest with a bricke wall, yet remayneth, (as of old time) with a pulpet crosse therein, somewhat like to that in Paules churchyard: and against the said pulpit on the south side, before the chernell and chappell of S. Edmonde the Bishop: and Mary Magdalen remaineth also one fayre builded house of two stories in height for the Mayor and other honorable persons, with the Aldermen and Sheriffes to sit in, there to heare the Sermons preached vpon Easter holy dayes. In the loft ouer them, the Ladies and Aldermens wiues doe stand at a fayre windowe or sit at their pleasure. And here it is to be noted, that time out of minde, it hath bin a laudable custome that on good friday in the after noone some especial learned man by appoyntmēt of ỹ prelats doth preach a sermon at Paules crosse, treating of Christs passion. And vpon the three next Easter holidayes, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the like learned men by the like appointment doe vse to preach on the fore noon at the said Spittle, to perswad the articles of Christs resurrection, and then on low Sō day before noon one other learned man at Paules crosse is to make reherfall of those fowre former sermons, either commending or repraouing them, as to him by iudgment of the lerned diuines is thought conuenient: And that done he is to make a sermon of himselfe, which in all were fiue Sermons in one. At these Sermons so seuerally preached, the Maior with his Brethren, the Pulpit Crosse at the Spittle.

Aldermen are accustomed to be present in their Violets at Paules, on Good Friday, and in their Scarlets, both they and their wiues, at the Spittle in the Holy daies (except Wednesday in Violet) and the Maior with his Brethren, on Low Sunday in Scarlet, at Paules Crosse. Touching the antiquitie of this custome, I finde none other, then that in the yeare, 1398. the 22. of Richard the second: that the king hauing procured from Rome, confirmation of such statutes, and ordinances, as were made in the Parliament, (begunne at Westminster, and ended at Shrewsbery, he caused the same confirmation to be read and pronounced at Pauls Crosse, and at S. Marie Spittle in the Sermons before all the people: Philip Malpas one of the Sheriffes in the yere 1439. the 18. of Henry the first, gaue twentie shillinges by yeare to the three Preachers at the Spittle. Stephen Forstar Maior, in the yeare 1454. gaue fortie pound to the Preachers at Paules Crosse and Spittle. I finde also that the aforesaide house, wherein the Maior and Aldermen do sit at the Spittle, was builded for that purpose, of the goodes, and by the Executors of Richard Rawson Alderman and Isabell his wife, in the yere 1488. In the yere 1594. this Pulpit being old, was taken downe, and a new set vp: and the Preachers face turned towardes the south, which was before towardes the west, also a large house on the east side of the saide Pulpit, was then builded for the gouernors and children of Christes Hospitall to sit in: and this was done of the goodes of William Elkens Alderman, late deceased, but within the first yere, the same house decaying, and like to haue fallen, was againe with great cost repayred at the Cities charge. On the east side of this Churchyarde lieth a large fielde of old time called Loleswoorth, now Spittle fielde: which aboute the yeare 1576. was broken vp for clay to make bricke, in the digging whereof many earthen pottes called Vrnæ, were found full of ashes, and of brent bones of men, to wit of the Romaines that inhabited here: for it was the custome of the Romaines to burn their dead, to put their ashes in an vrna, and then to bury the same, with certaine ceremonies in some field appointed for that purpose, neare vnto their Citie: euery of these pots had in them with the ashes of the dead, one peece of Copper money, with the inscription of the Emperour

House in S. Marie Spittle churchyarde builded for the Maior and Aldermen.

Pulpit Crosse in Spittle church yarde new builded.

A house in Spittle church yarde builded for the gouernors and children of christs Hospital.

Loleswoorth fielde.

Buriall of the Romaines in Spittle fielde.

Olde monumentes of the Romaines found.

perour, then raigning: some of them were of Claudius, some of Vespasian, some of Nero, of Anthonius Pius, of Troianus: and others besides those vrnas, many other pots were there founde, made of a white earth with long nockes, and handles, like to our stone Jugges: these were emptie, but seemed to bee buried full of some liquid matter long since consumed and soaked through: for there were found diuers vials and other fashioned glasses, some most cunningly wrought, such as I haue not seene the like, and some of Christall, all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearenes, taste, or sauour from common spring water: some of these glasses had oyle in them very thicke, and earthie in sauour, some were supposed to haue balm in them, but had lost the vertue: many of those pots and glasses were broken in cutting of the clay: so that few were taken vp whole: there were also found diuers dishes and cups of a fine red colored earth, which shewed outwardly such a shining smothnesse, as if they had beene of curral, those had in the bottomes Romaine letters printed, there were also lampes of white earth artificially wrought with diuers antiques aboute them, some three or foure Images, made of white earth, aboute a span long, each of them: one I remember was of Pallas, the rest I haue forgotten, I my selfe haue reserued amongst diuers of those antiquities there found, one pot of white earth very small, not exceeding the quantitie of a quarter of a wine pint, made in shape of a Hare, squatted vpon her legs, and betweene her eares is the mouth of the pot: there hath also beene found in the same fielde diuers coffins of stone, containing the bones of men: these I suppose to be the burials of some especiall persons, in time of the Britons, or Saxons, after that the Romaines had left to gouern here: moreouer there were also found the sculs and bones of men without coffins, or rather whose coffines (being of great timber) were consumed: diuers great nailes of iron were there found, such as are vsed in the wheeles of shod cartes, being each of them as bigge as a mans finger, and a quarter of a yeard long, the heades two inches ouer, those nayles were more wondred at then the rest of thinges there found, and many opinions of men were vttered of them, namely that the men there buried were murdered by driuing those nayles into their heads, a thing vnlikelie, for a smaler

Troughes of stone found in the Spittle fielde.

Great nailes of iron found in the field & fond opinions of men.

naile would more aptly serue to so bad a purpose, and a more secrete place would lightly be imployed for their buriall. But to set downe what I haue obserued, concerning this matter, I there beholde the bones of a man lying as I noted, the heade North, the feete South, and round about him, as thwart his head along both his sides, & thwart his feete, such nayles were found, wherefore I coniectured them to bee the nayles of his Coffin, which had beene a trough cut out of some great tree, and the same couered with a planke, of a greate thickneſſe, fastened with such nayles: and therefore I caused some of the nayles to be reached vp to me, and found vnder the broade heads of them, the old wood, skant turned into dust or earth, but still retayning both the grane, and the proper colour, of these nayles with the wood vnder the head thereof, I reserued one as also the nether iaw bone of the man, the teeth being very greate, sound and fast fixed, which (amongst other many monumentes there found) I haue yet to shew: but the nayle lying nie is now by skaling greatly wasted. And thus much for this part of Bishopsgate warde without the gate: for I haue in another place spoken of the gate, & therefore I am now to speake of that other part of this warde, which lyeth within the gate.

And first to begin on the left hand of Bishopsgate streete, from the gate yee haue certaine Tenementes of olde time pertayning to a Brotherhood of S. Nicholas, granted to the parish Clarkes of London, for two Chaplens to be kept in the Chapple of S. Mary Magdalen neare vnto the Guilde hall of London, in the 27. of Henry the first, the first of these houses towardes the North & against the wall of the Citie, was sometime a large Inne or court called the Wrastlers (of such a signe) and the last in the high street towardes the South, was sometime also a fayre Inne called the Angell of such a signe: amongst these saide Tenementes was on the same streete side a fayre Entry or Court to the common hall of the saide parish Clarkes, with proper Almeshouses seauen in number, adioyning for poore parish Clarkes, and their wiues, their widdowes, such as were in greate yeares not able to labour. One of these by the saide Brotherhoode of parish Clarkes was allowed sixteene pence the weeke, the other six had each of them nine pence the weeke, according to the pattent thereof graunted.

Clarkes hall and their Almes houses in Bishopsgate streete.

This

This Brotherhoode amongst other being suppressed. In the raigne of Edward the first, the saide Hall with the other buildinges there, was giuen to Sir *Robert* Chester a knight of Cambridge shier, against whome the parish Clarkes commencing suite, in the raigne of Queene Marie, and being like to haue preuailed, the saide Sir Robert Chester pulled downe the hall, sold the Timber, stone, and lead, and thereupon the suite was ended. The Almeshouses remaine in the Queenes handes, and people are there placed, such as can make best frendes: some of them taking the pension appointed, haue let forth their houses for great rent, giuing occasion to the Parson of the parish to challenge tithes of the poore, &c. Next vnto this is the small parish church of S. Etholburge virgin, and from thence some small distance is a large court called litle S. Hellens: because it pertayned to the Nuns, of S. Hellens, and was their house, there are seauen Almes roomes or houses for the poore, belonging to the company of Lethersellers. Then somewhat more West is an other Court with a winding lane, through which men come out against the west ende of S. Andrewes vndershaft Church. In this court standeth the church of S. *Hellens*, sometime a Priorie of blacke Nuns and in the same a parish church of *S.* Hellen, this Priorie long since was founded, before the raigne of Henry the thirde, as I haue found in Recordes. William Basing Deane of Paules, was the first founder, and was there buried, and William Basing one of the Sheriffes of London, in the second yere of Edward the second was holden also to be a founder, or rather an helper there: this priorie being valued at 314. pound two shillinges six pence was surrendred the 25. of November, the thirtie of Henry the eight, the whole church (the partition betwixt the Nuns church, and parish church being taken downe) remaineth now to the parish: and is a fayre parish church, but wanteth such a steeple as Sir Thomas Greisham promised to haue builded, in recompence of ground in their church filled vp, with his monument. The Nuns hall & other howsing thereunto appertayning, was since purchased by the Company of the Lethersellers, and is their common Hall: which Company was incorporate in the 21. yeare of Richarde the second.

Parish church of S. Etholburge.

priory of *S. Hellens*, and Almeshouse

Parish church of S. *Hellen.*

Leathersellers hall.

In the Church of S. Hellen, haue yee these monumentes of the dead: Thomas Langton Chaplen buried in the Quire, 1350. Nicholas Marshall, Ironmonger Alderman, 1474, Sir William Sanctlo, and Sir William Sanctlo father and sonne, Sir William *Pickering*, and Sir VVilliam Pickering father and sonne, Thomas VVilliams Gentleman, 1495. Iohn Langthorpe Esquier, 1510. Ioan Coken wife to Iohn Coken Esquier, 1509. *Mary* Orrell wife to Sir Lewys Orrell Knight. *Henry Somer*, Katheren his wife, *Ioan* daughter to Henry Somer, wife to Richarde, sonne and heire to Robert Lord Poyinges, died a virgin 1420. VValter Huntington, Esquier, Elizabeth Venner wife to *William* Venner Grocer, Alderman, one of the Sheriffes, 1401. Robert Rochester Esquier Sargeant of the Pantrie, to Henry the eight. Iohn Swinflet, 1420. Iohn Gower Steward of S. Helens, 1512. Iohn Faukconbridge Esquier, 1545. Hacket Gentleman of the kinges Chappell, Elienor daughter to Sir Thomas Butler, Lord Sudley, Iohn Suthworth, Adam Frances Maior Nicholas Harpsfielde, Esquier, Thomas Saunderforde or Somerforde Alderman, Alexander Cheyney, Sir Iohn Crosbie Alderman, and Anne his wife, George Fastolph, sonne to *Hugh* Fastolph, Robert Lynd, Sir Andrew Iud Maior, Sir Thomas Gresham Mercer &c.

Of Crosbies place and of Sir *Iohn* Crosbie.

Then haue yee one greate house called Crosbie place, because the same was builded by Sir Iohn Crosbie Grocer, and Woolman, in place of certaine Tenements, with their appurtenances letten to him by Alice Ashfed Prioresse of S. Hellens, and the Couent for ninety nine yeares, from the yeare 1466. vnto the yere 1565. for the annuall rent of eleuen pound six shillings eight pence: this house he builded of stone and timber, very large and beutifull, and the highest at that time in London: he was one of the Sheriffes, and an Alderman in the yeare 1470. knighted by Edwarde the fourth, in the yeare 1471. and deceased in the yeare 1475. so short a time enioyed hee that his large and sumptuous building, hee was buried in S. *Hellens*, the parish church, a fayre monument of him and his Lady, is raysed there: hee gaue towardes the reforming of that church fiue hundred markes

markes, which was bestowed with the better, as appeareth by his Armes, both in the stone worke, roose of Timber, and glasing. I holde it a fable saide of him, to be named Crosby, of being found by a crosse, for I haue read of other to haue that name of Crosby, before him, namely in the yeare 1406. the seuenth of Henry the fourth, the saide king gaue to his seruant Iohn Crosby the wardship of Ioan daughter, and sole heire to Iohn Iordaine Fishmonger, &c. This Crosbie might be the Father, or Grandfather to Sir Iohn Crosbie.

Richarde Duke of Glocester, and Lorde Protector, afterwarde king by the name of Richarde the thirde, was lodged in this house: since the which time among other, Anthonie Bonuice a rich marchant of Italy, dwelled there, after him Ierome Serall, then William Bond Alderman, increased this house with building of a Turret on the top thereof: he deceased in the yeare, 1567. and was buried in S. Helens church: diuers Ambassadors haue beene lodged there: namely in the yeare 1586. Henry Ramelius Chancelor of Germany, Ambassador vnto the Queens Maiestie of Englande from Fredericke the second of Denmark: an Ambassador of France, &c. Sir Iohn Spencer Alderman lately purchased this house, made great reparations, kept his Maioralty there, and since builded a most large ware-house neare thereunto.

From this Crosbie place vp to Leaden hall corner, and so downe Grasstreete, amongst other Tenementes, are diuers fayre and large builded houses for Marchantes and such like. Now for the other side of this warde, namely the right hand, hard by within the gate is one fayre water Conduite, which Thomas Knesworth Maior, in the yeare 1505. founded, hee gaue 60.l. the rest was furnished at the common charges of the citie: this conduite hath since beene taken downe, and new builded. Dauid Wodroofe Alderman gaue twenty poundes towardes the conuayance of more water thereunto. From this conduite haue ye amongst many fayre Tenementes, diuers fayre Innes, large for receipt of trauellers and some houses for men of worship, namely one most spatious of all other there aboute, builded of bricke and timber, by Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, who deceased in the yeare 1579. and was buried in S. Hellens church, vnder a fayre

Water conduite at Bishopsgate.

Sir Thomas Greshams house builded.

monument, by him, prepared in his life hée appointed by his Teſtament, this houſe to be made a Colledge, as before is ſaide of Readers.

Somewhat weſt from this houſe is one other very fayre houſe, wherein Sir William Hollies, kept his Maioralty, and was buried in the' pariſh church of S. Helen: Sir Andrew Iud, alſo kept his Maioralty there, and was buried at S. Hellens: hee buſ-

S. Andrew Iud his almeſ: houſes.

ded Almſehouſes for ſix poore Almeſpeople neare to the ſaide pariſh church, and gaue lands to the Skinners, out of the which they are to giue 4. ſhillinges euery weeke to the ſix poore Almeſpeople eight pence the peece, and fiue and twentie ſhillinges foure pence, the yeare in coales amongſt them for euer.

Then in the very weſt corner ouer againſt the Eaſt end of S. Martins Otſwitch, church (from whence the ſtreete windeth towardes the South) you had of olde time a fayre well with two buckets ſo faſtened, that the drawing vp of the one, let downe the other, but now of late that well is turned into a Pumpe.

From this to the' corner ouer againſt the Leaden hall, and ſo downe Graſſe ſtreete, are many fayre houſes for marchantes, and artificers, and many fayre Innes for Trauellers euen to the corner where that ward endeth, ouer againſt Graſſe church: and thus much for this Biſhopſgate warde ſhall ſuffice, which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without the gate another within, common Counſellors ſix, Conſtables ſeauen, Scauengers ſeauen, for Wardmote inqueſt thirteene, and a Beadle: it is taxed to the fifeteene at xxy.l. in London, and in the Exchequer xxi.l. x.s.

Brodeſtreete warde.

Brodeſtreete warde.

THe next is Brodeſtreete warde, which beginneth within Biſhopſgate, from the water conduite weſtward on both the ſides of the ſtreete, by Alhallowes Church to an iron grate on the Channell, which runneth into the watercourſe of Walbrooke before ye come to the Poſterne called Moregate: and this is the fartheſt weſt part of that Warde.

Then

Then haue yée Brodeſtreete, whereof the warde taketh name, which ſtretcheth out of the former ſtreete, from the Eaſt corner of Alhallowes churchyard, ſomewhat South to the pariſh church of S. Peter the Poore on both ſides, and then by the ſouthgate of the Auguſtine Fryars weſt, downe Throkmorton ſtreet by the Drapers hall, into Lothburie, to another grate of iron ouer the channell there, whereby the water runneth into the courſe of Walbroke, certaine poſtes of timber are there ſet vp: and this is alſo the farthеſt Weſt part of this ward, in the ſaid ſtreet. Out of the which ſtreet runneth vp Barthlemew lane ſouth to the north ſide of the Exchange, then more Eaſt out of the former ſtrеt from ouer againſt the Fryers Auguſtines church ſouth gate, runneth vp another parte of Brodeſtrеt, ſouth to a Pumpe ouer againſt S. Bennets church. Then haue ye one other ſtrеte called Thrée nеdle ſtrеte, beginning at the well with two buckets, by Saint Martins Otoſwich church wall. This ſtreets runneth downe on both ſides to Finkes lane, and halfe way vp that lane to a gate of a marchants houſe on the Weſt ſide, but not ſo farre on the Eaſt, then the foreſaid ſtrеte, from this Finkes lane runneth downe by the Royall Exchange to the Stockes, and to a place formerly called Scalding houſe, or Scalding wicke, but now Scalding Alley, by the Weſt ſide whereof vnder the pariſh church of S. Mildred runneth the courſe of Walbroke: and theſe be the bounds of this warde. Speciall Monuments therein are theſe: Firſt the pariſh church of Alhallowes in the wall, ſo called of ſtanding cloſe to the wall of the cittie, in which haue bеene buried Thomas Durrem Eſquire, and Margaret his wife. On the other ſide of that ſtreet, amongſt many proper houſes poſſeſſed for the moſt parte by Curryers is the Carpenters hall: which company was incorporated in the 17. yeare of King Edward the fourth.

Three needle ſtreet.

Pariſh church of Alhallowes in the wall.

Carpenters hall.

Then Eaſt from the Curriers row, is a long and high wall of ſtone incloſing the North ſide of a large garden adioyning to as large an houſe, builded in the raigne of King Henry the eight, and of Edward the firſt, by Sir VVilliam Powlet, the Lord Treaſurer of *England*: through this garden which of old time conſiſted of diuers parts, now vnited, was ſometimes a faire foote way, leading by the weſt end of the Auguſtine Fryers church ſtraight North, and opened ſomewhat Weſt from Alhallowes church a-

Curryers row

Lane ſtopped vppe.

gainſt London wall towardes Mooregate: which foote way had gates at eyther end locked vp euery night: but now the ſame being taken into thoſe gardens, the gates are cloſed vp with ſtone, whereby the people are forced to goe about by S. Peters church, and the Eaſt end of the ſaid Friers Church, and all the ſaid great place and garden of Sir VVilliam Powlet to London wall, and ſo to Mooregate. This great houſe adioyning to the garden aforeſaid, ſtretcheth to the North corner of Brodeſtréete, and then turneth vp Brodeſtréete all that ſide to the Eaſt ende of the ſaide Fryers church. It was builded by the ſaide Lord Treaſurer, in place of Auguſtine Fryers houſe, cloyſter, and gardens &c. The Fryers church hee pulled not downe, but the weſt ende thereof incloſed from the ſteéple, and quire is letten to the Dutch nation in London to bee their preaching place: the other parte, namely, the ſteéple, quire and ſide yles hee reſerued to houſholde vſes: as for ſtowage of corne, cole and other things, his ſonne and heyre the Marquis of Wincheſter, ſold the Monumentes of noble men there buried in great number, the pauing ſtone, and whatſoeuer (which coſt many thouſands) for one hundred pound, and in place thereof made fayre ſtabling for horſes, he cauſed the lead to bee taken off the roofes of the church, and laid tyle in place thereof, which exchange of leade for tyle, proued not ſo profitable as he looked for, but rather to his diſaduantage.

Sir William Powlet L. Treaſurer his houſe. Brodeſtreet.

On the Eaſt ſide of this Brodeſtreete, which is the backe part of Greſham houſe in Biſhopſgate ſtreete, bee placed eight proper Almes houſes, builded of bricke and timber, by Sir Thomas Greſham Knight, for eight almes men there placed rent free, and receiue each of them by his gift vj. pound, xiij. ſhillings, iiij. pence, yearely for euer.

Sir Thomas Greſhams almes houſes

Next vnto Pawlet houſe, is the pariſh church of S. Peter the Poore, ſo called for a difference from other of that name, ſometime peraduenture a poore pariſh, but at this preſent there bee many faire houſes, poſſeſſed by rich marchants and other, buried in this church: Richard Fitz Williams marchant Taylor 1520. Sir William Roch Mayor, 1540. Martin Calthrope Mayor, 1588.

Then next haue ye the Auguſtine Fryers Church aforeſaide, a large thing hauing a moſt fine ſpired ſteeple, ſmall, high, and ſtreight, I haue not ſeene the like: this Church was founded by

Frier Auguſtines Church, part whereof is the Dutch church.

Humfrey

Humfrey Bohum Earle of *Hereforde* and Essex, in the yeare 1253. Reginald Cobham gaue his messuage in London to the enlarging thereof, in the yeare 1344. Humfrey Bohum Earle of *Hereford* and Essex reedified this Church in the yeare 1354. whose bodie was there buried in the quire. The small spired steeple of this church was ouerthrowne by tempest of winde, in the yeare 1362. but was rayled of newe as now it standeth, to the beautifying of the city: This house was valued at 57. poumd &c. and was surrendered the 12. of Nouember, the 30. of Henry the eight.

There lye buried in this Friers church (amongst others) Edmond first sonne to Ioane mother to king Richard the seconde, Guy de Maricke Earle of *S. Paule*, Dame Ide, wife to Sir Thomas West, Dame Margaret West, Stephen Lindericle Esquire, Sir Humfrey Bohum Earle of Hereford and Essex, Lord of *Pembrooke*, Richard the great Earle of Arundell, Surrey, and Warren beheaded, 1397. Sir Edward Arundell, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, Sir Frauncis Courtney, Earle of Pembroke, which married Alice sister to the Earle of Oxford: Dame Lucie Knowles of Kent, Sir Peter Grinfers of France, the Lord Vere Earle of Oxford, Ambrose de Vere, son to the Earle of Oxforde, Sir Thomas Tadnam Knight, William Bourser, Lord Fitz Warren, Sir Thomas de la Lande Knight, Dame Ioane Noris the Ladie of Bedforde, Anne daughter to Iohn Vicount Welles, *Walter* Neuel Esquire, Sir Iohn Manners Knight, the wife of Sir Dauid Cradocke knight, the mother to the Lord Spencers wife, Sir Bartlemew Dadlegate, Iohn sonne to Sir Iohn Wingfield, Sir Walter Mewes, Robert ne Wenton Esquire, Philip Spencer sonne to Sir Hugh Spencer, Dame Isabell daughter to Sir Hugh. In the bodie of the church, Dame Iulian wife to Sir Richarde Lacie, Sir Thomas Courtney sonne to the Earle of Deuonshire, and by him his sister, wedded to Cheuerstone, the daughter of the Lord Beamont, two sonnes of Sir Thomas Morley, to wit William and Ralph, Sir William Talmage Knight, Nicholas Blondell Esquire, Sir Richard Chamberlaine Esquire, Iohn Halton gentleman, Sir Iohn Gifford Knight, Thomas Manningham Esquire, Sir William Kenude Knight, Sir William sonne to

Sir

Sir Thomas Terell, Iohn Surell gentleman. In the east wing Margaret Barentin gentlewoman, Iohn Spicer Esquire, and Letis his wife, Iohn le Percers Esquire, Roger Chibary Esquire, Peter Morens Esquire, Thomas sonne to Sir William Beckland, Iames Cuthing Esquire, Iohn Chornet Esquire, William Kenley Esquire, Margery wife to Thomas Bande & daughter to Iohn Huch, the Lord Mawris of Barkeley, & Earle of Nothingham, and Dame Ioane his wife. In the west wing Sir Iohn Terrell, and Dame Katherine his wife, Sir Walter of Powle Knight, Sir Iohn Blanckwell and his wife, Dame Iane Sayne, daughter to Sir Iohn Lee, Sir Iohn Dawbeny, sonne and heyre to Sir Giles Dawbeny, William sonne to Sir Roger Scroope, Dame Ioane Dawbeny wife to Sir William Dawbeny, Thomas Charles Esquire, Sir Iohn Dawbeny knight, and his sonne Robert, Sir Iames Bell Knight, Sir Oliuer Manny knight, Henry Desky Esquire, Sir Diones Mordaske knight, Sir Bernard Rolingcort, Sir Peter Kayor knights, Sir William Tirell knight, Sir William his brother, William Collingborne Esquire beheaded 1484. Sir Roger Clifford knight, Sir Thomas Coke Mayor in the yeare 1462. William Edward Mayor 1471. Sir Iohn Dawtry Knight 1519. Dame Margaret Rade 1510.

Throgmorton street.

On the south side and at the West ende of this Church many fayre houses are builded, namely in Throgmorton street, one verie large and spacious, builded in the place of olde and small tenements by Thomas Cromwel mayster of the kings Iewel house, after that Mayster of the Rolles, then Lorde Cromwell Knight Lord priuie seale, Vicker Generall, Earle of Essex, high Chamberlaine of England &c. This house being finished, and hauing some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he caused the pales of the gardens adioyning to the north part thereof on a sodaine to be taken downe 22. fote to be measured forth right into the north of euery mans ground, a line there to be drawne, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and a high bricke wall to be builded: my father had a garden there, he had also an house standing close to his wall, this house they losed from the ground, and carried on rowlers into my fathers garden, 22. fote ere my father heard

T. Cromwell his house.

heard thereof, no warning was giuen him, nor other aunswere when he heard thereof, and spake to the surueighers of that wirke, but that their mayster, Sir Thomas commanded them so to doe, no man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land: and so much of mine owne knowledge haue I thought good to note, that the sodaine rising of some men, causeth them in some matters to forget themselues. The company of the Drapers in London bought this house, and now the same is their common hall, this company obtained of king Henry the first, in the 17. of his raign to be incorporate. John Gidney was chosen to be their first M. & the 4. wardens were, I. Wotton, I. Darbie, Robert Breton, & T. Cooke. The armes granted to the said companie by Sir William Bridges Knight, first Gartier, or principall King at Armes of *England* in Blason are thus: Three sun beames issuing out of three clowds of flame, crowned with three crownes imperials of gold, vpon a shield Azure. From this hall on the same side downe to the grates and course of Walbrooke haue ye diuers faire houses for marchants and other, from the which grates, backe againe on the other side in Lethbury (so called in record of Edward the third. the 38. yeare, (and now corruptly called Lothbury) are candlesticke founders placed, till ye come to *Bartholemew* lane, so called of S. Bartholmews church, at the southeast corner thereof. In this lane also are diuers fayre builded houses on both sides, and so likewise haue ye in the other stréte, which stretcheth from the Friers Augustins South gate, to the corner ouer against S. Bennets church. In this stréet amongst other fayre buildings the most ancient was of old time an house pertayning to the Abbot of S. Albons, Iohn Catcher Alderman now dwelleth there: then is there a large Frée schoole pertayning to the late dissolued Hospitall of S. Anthony: in this schoole hath béene many good schollers trained vp. Now in three néedle stréet, on the south part therof, the first monument at ỹ east end by the wel with 2. buckets or pump is the parish Church of S. Martin, called Oteswich, of William Otes-wich, and Iohn Otoswich his sonne new founders thereof. There be monuments in this Church, of William Constantine Alderman, and Emme his wife. Katherine wife to Benedick Augustine, Sir William Drifield knight, Iohn Otes wich and his wife.

The Drapers hall.

The Drapers armes.

Lethbury, or Lothbury.

Bartholemew lane.

Abbot of S. Albones his *Inne*.

Free schoole at S. Anthonies *Hospitall*.

Three needle streete.

S. Martins Otoswich a parish church.

wife, vnder a fayre monument on the south side, Iohn Churchman one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1385. Richard Naylor Taylor Alderman 1483. Iames Falleron, Iohn Melchborne, Thomas Hey and Ellis his wife, William Clitherow and Margaret his wife, Oliuer and William sonnes to Iohn Woodrofe Esquire, Hugh Pemberton Taylor Alderman, 1500. and Katherine his wife, Mathew Pemberton Merchant Taylor about 1514. hee gaue 50. pound to the repayring of S. Laurence Chappell. The aforesaid Iohn Churchman for William and Iohn Oteswich by licence of Henry the fourth, the 6. of his raigne gaue the aduowson or patronage of this church, foure messuages & 17. shops with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Martins Oteswich &c. to the maister and Wardens of Taylors and linnen armourers, kéepers of the Gwild, and fraternitie of S. Iohn Baptist in London, and to their successors in perpetuall almes, to be imployed on the poore brethren and sisters: whereupon (adioyning vnto the West end of this parish church) the said maister & wardens builded about a proper quadrant or squared court, seuen almes houses, wherein they placed seuen almes men, of that company, and their wiues (if they had wiues) each of these 7. of old time had viij.d. the wéeke, but now of later time their stipend by the said mayster and Wardens hath béene augmented to the summe of xxvj. s. the quarter, which is v. pound iiij. s. the yeare to each of them besides coales, more to each of them xx. s. the yeare by gift of Walter Fish sometime mayster of that company and Taylor to her Maiestie.

Taylers and linnen armorers their alms houses.

Some smal distance from thence is the Merchant Taylors hal, pertayning to the Guilde and fraternitie of S. Iohn Baptist, time out of mind, called of Taylors, and linnen armourers of London, for I find that King Edward the first in the 28. of his raygne confirmed this Guild by the name of Tailors and linnen armourers: and also gaue to the brethren thereof authoritie euery yeare at midsommer to hold a feast, and to chose vnto them a gouernour, or mayster with Wardens: wherevpon the same yeare 1300. on the feast day of the natiuitie of Saynt Iohn Baptist, they chose Henry de Ryall to be their pilgrim for the mayster of this misterie (as one that trauelled for the whole companie) was then so called vntill the 11. of Richard the second: and the foure wardens

Taylors and linnen armorers hall.
Antiquity of the Taylors feast by authority.
A pilgrim to trauaile for the Taylers now called maister purueyers of alms now called Wardens.

dens were then called purueyors of alms, (now called quarterage) of the said fraternitie. This Marchant Taylors hal sometime pertaining to a worshipfull gentleman named Edmond Crepin: he in the yeare of Christ 1331. the first of Edward the third, for a certaine summe of money to him paid, made his grant thereof by the name of his principall messuage in the wardes of Cornehill, and Brodestreet, which Sir Oliuer Ingham knight did then hold, to Iohn of Yakesley the kings paulion maker. The 21. of Edward the fourth, Thomas Clarentius principall king of Herraldes, for the south parte of England, granted by his pattentes to the saide fraternitie and guilde of S. Iohn Baptist, of Taylors and linnen armourers, to beare in a field siluer, a paulion betweene two mantels imperiall, purple, garnished with golde, in a chiefe Azure an holy lambe, set within a sunne, the creast vpon the helme, a paulion purple, garnished with gold &c. After this King Henry the seuenth, being himself a brother of this fraternity, or guild of S. Iohn Baptist of Tailors and linnen armourers (as diuers other his predecessors kinges before him had beene, to wit Rychard the third, Edward the fourth, Henry the first, Henry the fifth, Henry the fourth, & Richard the second: And for that diuers of that fraternitie had time out of mind, beene great marchants, and had frequented all sortes of marchandises into most partes of the world, to the honor of the kings realme, and to the great profit of his subiectes, & of his progenitors and the men of the said misterie during the time aforesaid, had exercised the buying and selling of all wares and merchandises, especially of woollen cloth, as well in grosse, as by retayle, throughout all this realme of England, and chiefly within the said citie, therefore he of his especiall grace did change, transferre and translate the Guilde aforesaid, and did incorporate them into the name of the mayster and wardens of the Marchant Taylors, of the fraternity of S. Iohn Baptist in the citie of London.

Tayiers purchase their hal.

Taylers hall.

The marchant Taylors armes

Taylers & linnen armorers incorporate marchant Taylors.

Some distance West from this the Marchant Taylors hall, is Finkes lane, so called of Robert Finke, and Robert Finke his sonne, Iames Finke, and Rosamund Finke. Robert Finke the elder new builded the parish Church of Saint Bennet, commonly called Finke of the founder, his tenementes were both of Saint Bennets parish, and S. Martins Otelwich parish: the one

Finke lane.

one halfe of this Finke lane is of Brodestrēte ward to wit, on the west side vp to the great and principall house, and the same house wherein the said Finke dwelled: but on the other side namely the East not so much towardes Cornehill: then without this lane in the foresaid thrée néedle stréete, is the said parish Church of Saynt Bennet, a proper Church, in which are these monumentes of the deade. Robert Simpson and Elizabeth his wife, Roger Strange Esquire, Trerisse, William Coolby, Iohn Frey, Thomas Briar Plommer, 1410. &c.

Parish Church of S. Bennet Finke.

Some distance west is the Royall Exchaunge, whereof more shalbe spoken in the warde of Cornehill, and so downe to the little Conduite, called the pissing Conduit, by the Stockes market, and this is the south side of thrée néedle stréete.

On the North side of this stréet from ouer against the East corner of S. Martins Oteswich Church, haue ye diuers fayre and large houses till you come to the hospitall of S. Anthony, sometime a Cell to S. Anthonies of Vienna. For I reade that King Henry the third graunted to the brotherhood of S. Anthony of Vienna, a place amongst the Iewes, which was sometime their Sinagogue, and had béene builded by them about the yeare 1231 but the christians obtayned of the king that it should be dedicated to our blessed Lady, and since an Hospital being there builded, was called S. Anthonies in London: it was founded in the parish of S. Bennet Finke, for a mayster, two priestes, one schoolemayster, and 12. poore men: after this foundation amongst other thinges giuen to this Hospitall, one was a messuage and garden, and one other parcell of ground contained 37. foote in length, and 18. foot in breadth in the parish of S. Bennet Finke: this was giuen to the Mayster of the Hospitall, to the enlarging of their Church and house to the same belonging, for a maister, fourtéene priests, &c. in the seuenth of Henry the first. Moreouer king Henry the first, in the twentieth of his raigne gaue vnto Iohn Carpenter Doctor of diuinity, maister of S. Anthonies hospital, and to his brethren and their successors for euer his manor of Poninghton with the apurtenances, with certain pensions & portions of Milborn, Turneworth, Charlton, & vp Wimborne, in ỹ county of Southhāpton towards ỹ maintenance of 5. schollers in the vniuersity of Oxford

Hospitall of S. Anthony sometime a Sinagogue of the Iewes. *Patent record.*

King Henry the sixt his gift to S. Anthonies Hospitall.

to

to be brought vp in the facultie of artes, after the rate of ten pence the weeke, for euerie Scholler: so that the saide Schollers before their going to Oxforde, bee first instructed in their rudimentes of Grammar, at the Colledge of Eaton, founded by the saide king.

In the yeare 1474. Edward the fourth granted to VVilliam Say, Batcheler of Diuinitie, maister of the Hospitall of S. Anthony, to haue Priests, Clarkes, Schollers, poore men, and Brethren of the same Clarks or Lay men, Queristers, Procters, Messengers, Seruantes in Houshold, and other things whatsoeuer, the like as the Prior and Couent of S. Anthonies, of Vienna, &c. This Hospitall was annexed, vnited, and appropriated vnto the Colegiate Church of S. George in Windsor, aboute the yeare 1485, (as was reported) by Sir Anthonie Baker (maister of the saide Hospitall,) to Sir Iohn Wolsborne knight, and other commissioners in the seauen and thirtith of Henry the eight, since the saide annexing, to wit in the yeare 1499 the foureteenth of Henry the seuenth, Sir Iohn Tate sometime Ale Bruer, then a Merser, caused his Brue house called the *Swan*, neare adioyning to the saide Free Chappell, Colledge, or Hospitall, of S. Anthonie, to bee taken down, for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly builded: toward the building whereof the saide Tate gaue greate sommes of money.

Iohn Tate his gift to S. Anthonies Hospitall.

This goodly foundation hauing a free schoole and Almeshouses for poore men (builded of hard stone) adioyning to the west end of the Church, was of olde time confirmed by Henry the first in the yeare 1447. The outward worke of this new church was finished in the yeare 1501. the saide Iohn Tate deceased about the yeare 1514. and was there buried in a monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an indenture tripartite, made betweene the saide Iohn Tate, the Deane of Windsor, and William Milborne Chamberlaine.

Free Schoole and Almose houses.

VValter Champion Draper, one of the Sheriffes of London, 1529. was buried there, and gaue to the Beademen twentie pound. The lands by yeare of this Hospitall were valued in the seauen and thirtie of *Henry* the eight to be fifety fiue pound, fix shillinges eight pence.

One Iohnson (a Schoolemaister there) became a Prebenda-

rie of Windsor, and then by little and little followed the spoile of this Hospitall: he first dissolued the Quire, conueyed the plate and ornamentes, then the Bels, and lastlie put out the Almes men from their houses, appointing them portions of twelue pence the weeke to each (but now I heare of no such matter) their houses with other be now letten out for rent, and the Church is a preaching place for the French nation.

Almes men put from their houses at S. Anthonies Hospitall.

This Schoole house was commanded in the raigne of Henry the first, and sithence also aboue other: but now it is decayed, and come to nothing, by taking from it, what thereunto belonged. Free schoole of S. Anthonies decayed.

Next is the Parrish Church of Saint *Bartilmew* at the ende of Bartlemew Lane, Thomas Pike Alderman, with the helpe of Nicholas Yoo, one of the Sheriffes of London, in the yeare 1438. new builded this church, and were there buried: Sir Iohn Frey knight, and Alderban, a Gascoyne, were buried there. Sir William Cappell Maior, 1509. added vnto this Church a proper Chappel on the south side thereof, and was buried there: Sir Giles Chapple, Iames Wilforde Taylor, one of the Sheriffes, 1499. appointed by his Testament, a Doctor of Diuinity, euery Good Fryday, for euer to preach there, of Christes Passion, from six of the clocke, till 8. before noone, in the said Church: Iohn Wilforde Marchant-Taylor Alderman, 1544. Sir Iames Wilforde, 1550. Sir George Barne Mayor, 1552. &c.

parish church of S. Bartilmew

Then lower downe towardes the Stockes market is the parrish Church of S. Christopher, but reedified of new: for Richard Shore one of the Sheriffes, 1506. gaue money towardes the building of the steeple. There lye buried Richarde Sherington 1392. who gaue landes to that Church: the Lady Margaret Norforde 1406. Iohn Clauering 1421. who gaue lands thereunto: Iohn Gidney Maior, 1427. *William* Hampton Maior, 1472. was a great benefactor, and glased some of the Church windowes, Sir William Martin Maior 1492. Roger Achley Maior, 1511. Robert Thorne Marchant Taylor, 1532. hee gaue by his Testament in Charity more then foure thousand four hundred forty fiue pound. Iohn Norryholme, Ralph Batte, Allice *Perciuall*, Iane Drew, William Borresbie, Iohn *Becke*

parish church of S. Christopher.

Richard

Richard Sutton, William Batte, Iames Well, Henry Beacher Alderman, 1570.

Scalding house or Scalgaid wicke.

West from this Church haue ye Skalding Alley, of olde time, called Skalding house, or Skalding Wike, because that ground for the most part was then imployed by Poulters, that dwelled in the high streete, from the Stockes market to the great Conduit. Their Poultrie which they sold at their stalles were skalded there, the streete doth yet beare the name of the Poultrie, and the Poulters are but lately departed from thence into other streets as into Grasse streete, and to the endes of S. Nicholas flesh shambles. This Skalding Wike is the farthest west part of Brodestreete ward, and is by the water called Walbrooke, parted from Cheape warde: this Brodestreete warde hath an Alderman with his Deputie, common Counsellors ten, Constables ten, Scauengers eight, Wardmote inquest thirteene, and a Beadle. It is tared to the fifteene, in London, at seauen and twentie pound, and accounted in the Exchequer after twentie fiue pound.

Cornhill VVarde.

Cornhill ward

THe next ward towardes the south, is Cornhill warde, so called of a corne market, time out of mind there holden, and is a part of the principall high streete, beginning at the west end of Leaden hall, stretching downe west on both the sides by the south end of Finckes lane, on the right hand, and by the North ende of Birchouers lane, on the left part of which lanes, to wit, to the middle of them is of this ward and so down to the Stockes market, and this is the bounds of this Ward. The vpper, or East part of this Warde, and also a part of Lymestreete warde hath beene (as I saide) a market place, especially for Corne, and since for all kinde of victuals, as is partly shewed in Limestreete warde, yet it appeareth of record, that in the yere 1522. the Rippars of Rie and other places solde their fresh fish in Leaden hall market, vpon Cornhil, but forren Butchers were not admitted, there to sel flesh

Fleſhmarket at Leadenhal and alteration of prices in a ſhort time.

til the yere 1533. & ſhortly after it was enacted, that the ſaid Butchers & other ſhould ſel their beefe and mutton by weight, to wit beefe not aboue a halfpennie the pound, and mutton halfpenny halfarthing: which act being deuiſed for the great commodity of the realme, (as it was then thought) hath ſince proued far otherwaies, for before that time a fat oxe was ſolde at London, for fiue and twentie ſhillings 8.d. at the moſt, a fat Wether for three ſhillings 4. pence, a fat Calfe the like price, a fat Lambe for twelue pence, peeces of beefe weighed two poundes and a halfe, at the leaſt, yea three pound or better for a pennie on euerie Butchers ſtal in this Citie: and of thoſe peeces of beefe thirteene or foureteene for twelue pence, fat mutton for eight pence the quarter, and one hundred weight of beefe for foure ſhillinges eight pence at the deareſt: What the price is now, I neede not to ſet downe, many men thought the ſame to raiſe in price: by meane that euerie Graſier knew or ſuppoſed what weight euery their beaſtes contayned, and ſo raiſing their price thereafter, the Butcher could be no gayner, but by likewiſe raiſing his price: but the true cauſes of enhanſing the prices both of thoſe and other victualls are not to bee diſputed here. &c. The Forren Butchers for a long time ſtode in the high ſtreete of Limeſtreete warde, twiſe euerie weeke vz. Wednesday and Saturday, and were ſome gaine to the Tennantes before whoſe doores they ſtoode, and into whoſe houſes they ſet their blockes and ſtalles, on the north ſide of that ſtreete, but that aduantage being eſpied, they were taken into Leaden hall, there to pay for their ſtandinges to the Chamber of London. Thus much for the market vpon Cornhill.

The chiefe ornamentes in Cornehill warde are theſe. Firſt at the Eaſt end thereof, in the middle of the high ſtreete, and at the parting of foure wayes, haue ye a water ſtandarde, placed there in the yeare 1582. in manner following.

Standarde of Thames water by Leaden hall.

A certaine German or Dutch man borne, named Peter Morris, hauing made an Artificiall Forcier, for that purpoſe, conueyed Thames water in pipes of Lead, ouer the ſteeple of S. Magnus Church, at the north end of London bridge, and from thence into diuers mens houſes, in Thames ſtreete, New fiſh ſtreete and Graſſeſtreete, vp to the northweſt corner of Leaden hall, the

highest

highest ground of al the Citie, where the waſt of the maine pipe riſing into this Standarde (prouided at the charges of the Citie) with foure ſpoutes runneth foure waies, plentifully ſeruing to the commoditie of the inhabitantes neare adioyning in their houſes, and alſo clenſeth the Chamels of the ſtreete towardes Biſhopſgate, Aldegate, the Bridge, and the Stockes market.

The highest ground of the Citie of London.

Then haue ye a fayre Conduite of ſweete water, caſtellated in the middeſt of that warde and ſtreete. This Conduite was firſt builded of ſtone, in the yeare 1282. by *Henry* Walles, Maior of London, to be a priſon for night walkers, & other ſuſpitious perſons, and was called the Tunne vpon Cornhill, becauſe the ſame was builded ſomewhat in faſhion of a Tonne ſtanding on the one end.

The Tunne vpon Cornhill a priſon houſe

Alſo without the Weſt ſide of this Tunne, was a fayre well of ſpringing water, curbed round with hard ſtone. In the yeare 1298. certaine principall Citizens of London, brake vp this priſon called the Tunne, and toke out certain priſoners for the which they were ſharply puniſhed by long impriſonment, & great fines, as in another place I haue ſhewed.

A fayre well vpon Cornhil.

In the yeare 1401. this priſon houſe called the Tunne was made a Ceſterne for ſweete water conueyed by pipes of Leade frō the towne of Tyborne, and was from thence forth called the conduite vpon Cornhill: Then was the wall planked ouer, and a ſtrong priſon made of Timber, called a Cage, with a payre of ſtockes ſet vpon it, on the top of which Cage was placed a Pillory for the puniſhment of Bakers offending in the Aſſiſe of Breade: for Millers ſtealeing of Corne at the Mill: and for baudes and ſcolds &c. In the yeare 1475. R. Drope Mayor, dwelling in that warde inlarged the Ceſtern of this Conduite, with an eaſt end of ſtone, and lead caſtelated in comely manner. In the yeare 1546. Sir Martin Bowes Maior dwelling in Lombard ſtreete, and hauing his backe gate opening into Cornhill againſt the ſaide Conduite, minded to haue enlarged the Ceſterne thereof with a weſt end, like as Robert Drope before had don toward the Eaſt: view and meaſure of the plot was taken, for this worke, but the Pillorie and Cage being remoued, they found the ground planked, and the well aforeſaide (worne out of memorie) which

Conduite vpō Cornhill.

Cage, ſtockes and pillorie vpon Cornhill.

Conduite vpō Cornhil enlarged.

well they reuiued and restored to vse, they set the Pillorie some what west from the well, and so this worke ceased.

On the North side of this street, from the East vnto the West haue ye diuers fayre houses for marchantes and other, amongst the which one large house is called the Wey house, where marchandizes brought from beyond the seas, are to bée weighed at the Kinges Beame: This house hath a maister, and vnder him foure maister Portars, with Portars vnder them: they haue a strong cart, and were vsed to haue foure great horses, to draw and carrie the wares from the marchants houses to the beam & backe again: now three horses serue the turn. Sir Thomas Louel knight builded this house, with a fayre front of Tenementes towards the streete, all which he gaue to the Grocers of London, himselfe being free of the Citie, and a brother of that Companie.

The way house or kinges Beame vpon Cornhil.

Sir Thomas Louell his gift to the Grocers.

Then haue yée the saide Finckes lane, the southende of which lane on both the sides is in Cornhill warde.

Then next is the Royall Exchange erected. In the yere 1566. after this order, vz. certaine houses vpon Cornhill, and the like vpon the backe thereof, in the warde of Brodestreete, with three Allies, the first called Swan Alley, opening into Cornhill, the second called New Alley, passing throughout of Cornhil into Brodstreete warde, ouer against S. Bartilmew lane, the thirde called S. Christophers Alley, opening into Brodestreete warde, and into S. Christophers Parrish, conteyning in all fourescore householdes: were first purchased by the Citizens of London, for more then 3533. l. and were solde for 4778. l. to such persons as shoulde take them down, and carrie the stuffe from thence, also the ground or plot was made plaine at the charges of the Citie, and then possession thereof was by certaine Aldermen, in name of the whole Citizens giuen to Sir Thomas Gresham knight, Agent to the Queenes Highnesse, thereupon to builde a burse, or place, for Marchantes, to assemble in, at his own proper charges: and hee on the seuenth of June laying the first stone of the foundation, being Bricke, accompanied with some Aldermen, euery of them laide a peece of gold, which the workemen tooke vp, and forthwith followed vpon the same with such diligence, that by the moneth of nouember in the 1567. the same was couered with slate, & shortly

The Burse vpon Cornhill, or the Royall Exchange.

Swan Alley.

New Alley.

S. Christophers Alley.

Eighty houses displaced for building of the Burse.

The Citie charged with buildinges of the Burse.

ly after fully finished. In the yere a thousand fiue hundred seauentie on the 23. of Januarie, the Queenes Maiestie, attended with her Nobilitie, came from her house at the Strande called Sommerset house, and entred the citie, by Temple Bar, through Fléetestreete, Cheape, and so by the North side of the Burse, to Sir Thomas Greshams in Bishopsgate streete, where she dined, after dinner her Maiestie returning through Cornhill entered the Burse on the southside, and after that shee had viewed euery part therof aboue the ground, especially the Pawne, which was richlie furnished with all sortes of the finest wares in the City: she caused the same Burse by an Herralde and a Trompet to bee proclamed the Royall Exchange, and so to bee called from thence forth and not otherwise.

Queene Elizabeth came to the Burse.

Next adioyning to this Royall Exchange remaineth one parte of a large stone house, and is now called the Castle of such a signe, at a Tauerne doore there is a passage throughout of Cornhill, into Threé needle streete, the other parte of the saide stone house was taken downe, for enlarging the Royall Exchange: this stone house was saide of some to haue béene a Church (whereof it had no proportion,) of others a Iewes house (as though none but Iewes had dwelt in stone houses) but that opinion is without warrant: for in the first yeare of Richarde the first, to preuent the casualties of fire (which often had hapned in the Citie, when the houses were builded of Timber, and couered with Reede or Straw, Henry Fitz Alewin being Maior, it was decreed that from thenceforth no man should build within the Citie, but of stone, vntill a certaine height, and to couer the same building with slate, or brent tyle, and this was the verie cause of such stone buildinges, whereof many haue remained till our time: but of late for winning of ground, they haue béen taken down, & in place of some one of thē being low, as but two stories aboue the ground, many houses of foure or fiue stories high are placed.

The Burse called the Royall Exchange.

The cause of stone houses builded in London.

From this stone house down to the Stockes, are diuers large houses especially for height, for Marchantes and Artificers.

On the south side of this high streete is the parish church of S. Peter vpon Cornhill, which seemeth to be of an ancient building: but yet not so ancient as some reporteth, for it hath béene all late-

Parish Church of S. Peter vpō Cornhil.

ly repayred, if not new builded, except the steeple, which is ancient: the roofe of this Church, and glasing was finished in the raigne of Edwarde the fourth, as appeareth by Armes of Noble men, and Aldermen of *London* then liuing, there remaineth in this Church a table wherein it is written, I know not by what authority, but of a late hand, that king *Lucius* founded the same Church, to bee an Archbishops sea, and made it the Metropolitane, and chiefe Church of his kingdome, and that it so endured the space of foure hundred yeares, vnto the comming of Augustine the Monke.

Ioceline of Furneis writeth, that Thean the first Archbishop of *London*, in the raign of Lucius, builded the saide Church by the aide of Ciran, chiefe Butler to king Lucius, and also that Eluanus the second Archbishop, builded a Library to the same church adioyning, and conuerted many of the Druides, learned men in the Pagan law to Christianitie. True it is that a Library there was pertaining to this Parish Church of old time builded of stone, and of late repayred with Bricke, by the Executors of Sir Iohn Crosbie Alderman, as his Armes on the south ende doth witnes.

Library of S, Peters vpon Cornhill now a Grammar schoole.

This Library hath beene of late time, to wit, within these fifety yeares well furnished of bookes, Iohn Leyland viewed and commended them, but now those bookes be gone, and the place is occupied by a Schoolemaister, and his Vsher, ouer a number of scholers learning their Grammar rules, &c. Notwithstanding before that time, a Grammar schoole had beene kept in this Parish as appeareth, in the fiue and twentie of Henry the first, it was enacted by Parliament, that foure Grammar schooles in London, shoulde bee maintained, vz. In the parishes of All-hallowes, in Thames streete. S. Andrew in Oldboorne, S. Peters vpon Cornhill, and S. Thomas of Acars. The monumentes of the dead in this Church be these, of Sir William Bowyer Maior 1543. Sir Henry Huberthorn Maior, 1546. Sir Christopher Morrice, Maister Gunner of England, to king Henry the eight, Edward Elrington Esquier, chief Butler to Edward the first, and diuers other that be defaced.

Iohn Leyland.

Grammar schooles commanded by Parliament,

Then haue yee the parish church of S. Michael Tharchangel, which hath beene a fayre and beutifull Parish Church. But of late yeares greatlie blemished by the building of foure

Parrish church of S, Michaell.

Tenemente

Tenementes on the North side thereof towardes the streete, in place of a greene churchyarde, whereby the church is greatly darkened, and otherwise annoyed, the faire new steeple or bell Tower was begunne to be new builded in the 1421. which being finished, and a faire ring of fiue belles therein placed. One Russe a Draper gaue a fift Bell, which he named Russe after his owne name, to be nightly rung at eight of the clocke: which bell vsually rong by one man more then 100. yeares, of late ouer hayled by 4. or 5. at once, hath beene thrice broken, and therefore not rong as heretofore. Robert Drope Mayor buried 1485. on the North side of the Quire, vnder a faire Tombe of Gray marble, gaue to maides marriaiges 20. pounde, to the poore of that Warde 10. pound, shirtes and smockes 300. to the poore at his buriall 16. pound, gownes of brodecloth to the poore 100. to prisons, Hospitals and Lazare houses liberally: hee also gaue his house in Cornhill to be sold, and the price thereof to be spent on the amendment of high wayes: Iohane his wife afterwardes Vice Countesse Lisle was also buried there by her first husband, 1500. She gaue fourescore and tenne pounds in money, to the beautifying of that church, notwithstanding the Tombe of them both is pulled down and no monument remayneth of them. Peter Houghton late Alderman is now buried in their vault 1596. Iohn Grace Draper was buried 1439. Robert Fabian Alderman, that wrote and published a Chronicle of *E*ngland and of Fraunce, 1511. lyeth there with this Epitaph.

*L*ike as the day his course doth consume,
And the new morrow springeth againe as fast,
*S*o man and woman by natures custome,
This life to passe, at last in earth are cast,
In ioy and sorrow, which here their time do wast,
Neuer in one state, but in course transitorie,
*S*o full of change is of this world the glory.

His Monument is gone. Elizabeth *P*eak widow gaue ỹ Patronage or gift of the benefice to the Drapers, and lyeth buried in the belfrey 1518. *R*ichard Garneham 1527. Edmond Trindel and Robert Smith my Godfathers, William Dickson and Margaret his wife my Godmother did lie in the cloyster vnder a faire

Tombe, now defaced. Thomas Stow and Thomas Stow my grandfather and father: Iohn Tolus Alderman 1548. he gaue to Iohn Willowby Parson of that Church, to Thomas Lodge, G. Hinde, P. Bolde Churchwardens, and to their successors towardes the reparations of that Church and the releife of the poore for euer, his tenement with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Michael which he had lately purchased, of Aluery Randolph of Badlesmeer in Kent: but the parish neuer had the gift (nor heard thereof by the space of 40. yeares after) such was the conscience of the executors to conceale it to themselues, and such is the negligence of the parishioners (that being informed thereof) make no claime thereunto. Philip Gonter that was Alderman for a time, and gaue 400. pound to be discharged thereof, was buried in the cloyster about the yeare 1482. and Anne his wife &c.

Iohn Tolus his gift.

This parish church hath on the south side thereof a proper cloister, and a fayre church yarde, with a pulpet crosse, not much vnlike to that in Paules Churchyarde. Sir Iohn Hudstone Mayor, caused the same in his life time to be builded, and hee deceased, 1531. and was buried in a vawlt vnder the said pulpet crosse, he appointed lands for sermons to be preached there, but that is gone, and his Tombe of marble, before the pulpet is taken away, amongst others, namely of Doctor Yaxly one of the Phisitions to King Henry the eight that was buried there with his wife, vnder a Tombe of marble.

Pulpet crosse in S. Michael church yarde.

Then haue ye Burcheouers lane, so called of Birchouer, the first builder and owner thereof, now corruptly called Birchen lane, the North halfe whereof is of the said Cornehill warde, the other part is of Langborne ward.

Burcheouers lane.

This lane and the high streete neare adioyning hath beene inhabited for the most parte with wealthy Drapers from Birchouers lane on that side the steete downe to the Stockes: in the raigne of Henry the first, had ye for the most parte dwelling Fripperers or Vpholders, that solde olde apparell and housholde stuffe.

Vpholders sellers of olde stuffe in Cornhill.

I haue read of a countrey man, that then hauing lost his hoode in Westminster Hall, founde the same in Cornehill hanged out tobe solde, which he challenged, but was forced to buy, or go with-

without it, for their ſtall (they ſaid) was their market. About this time alſo the Wine drawer of the Popes heade Tauerne (ſtanding without the doore in the high ſtréete) toke the ſame man by the ſléeue, and ſaide, ſir will you drinke a pint of wine: whereunto be aunſwered, a penny ſpende I may, and ſo drunke his pint, for bread nothing did he pay.

Popes head Tauerne in Cornehil. Wine one pint for a penny, & bread to drinke it was giuē free in euery Tauerne.

This Popes head Tauerne, with other houſes adioyning, ſtrongly builded of ſtone, hath of olde time béene all in one, pertayning to ſome great eſtate, or rather to the King of this realme, as may bee ſuppoſed both by the largeneſſe thereof, and by the armes, to wit, thrée Lyons paſſant, which was the whole armes of England, before the raigne of Edward the third, that quartered them with the Armes of Fraunce, thrée Flower de Luces.

The kings houſe in Cornehill.

These Armes of England ſupported betweéne two Angels, are fayre and largely grauen in ſtone on the fore front towardes the high ſtréet, ouer the doore or ſtawle of one great houſe, lately for many yeares poſſeſſed by M. Philip Guntar, the Popes head Tauerne is on the backe part thereof, towards the ſouth, as alſo one other houſe called the ſtone houſe in Lombard ſtréete.

Arms of England ſupported by Angels.

Others ſay, this was king Iohns houſe, which might ſo be, for I find in a written copie of Mathew Paris his hiſtorie, that in the yeare 1232. Henry the third ſent Hubert de Burgho Earle of Kent, to Cornehill in London, there to anſwere all matters obiected againſt him, where he wiſely acquited himſelfe. The Popes heade Tauerne hath a foote way through, from Cornehill into Lombard ſtréet. And downe lower on the high ſtréete of Cornhill is there one other way through by the Cardinals Hat Tauerne, into Lombard ſtréete. And ſo let this ſuffice for Cornehill warde.

Hubert de Burgho Earle of Kent ſent to Cornehill.

The Cardinals hatte Tauerne

In which be Gouernors an Alderman, his Deputie, Common Counſellors foure, Conſtables foure, Scauingers foure, Wardemote inqueſt 16. and a Beadle: it is charged to the fifteene at xvj. pound.

Langborne

Langborne warde, and Fennie about.

Langborne warde, and fennie about.

LAngborne warde is so called of a long borne of sweete water, which of old time breaking out into Fenchurch streete, ran downe the same streete and Lombard street, to the West ende of S. Mary Wolnothes Church, where turning south, and breaking it selfe into many small shares, rilles or streames, it left the name of Share borne lane, or south borne lane (as I haue read) because it ranne south to the riuer of Thames. This Warde beginneth at the West end of Aldegate warde, in Fenne church stréet, by the Ironmongers hall, which is on the North side of that stréete, at a place called Culuer alley, where sometime was a lane, through the which men went into Limestréete, but that being long since stopped vp for suspition of theeues, that lurked there by night (as is shewed in Limestreet warde) there is now this said alley a tennis court, &c.

Shareborne or southborne lane.

Culuer alley. Lane stopped vppe.

Fan church street.

Fenne Church street tooke that name of a Fennie or Moorish ground so made by means of this borne which passed through it, & therefore vntill this day in the Guildehall of this citie, that ward is called by the name of Langborne, and fennie about and not otherwise: yet others be of opinion that it toke that name of Fænum, that is hey solde there, as Grasse street toke the name of Grasse or herbes there sold.

In the midst of this streete standeth a small parish church called S. Gabriel Fen church, corruptly Fan church.

Parish church of S. Mary & S. Gabriel.

Helming Legget Esquire, by licence of Edward the third, in the 49. of his raigne, gaue one Tenement, with a curtilarge thereto belonging, and a garden with the entrie thereto leading, vnto Sir Iohn Hariot parson of Fenchurch, and to his successors for euer, the house to bee a Parsonage house, the garden to bee a churchyard, or burying place for the parish.

Lombard streete.

Then haue ye Lombard streete, so called of the Longobards, and other merchantes, straungers of diuers nations assembling

there

there twise euery day, which manner continued vntill the 22. of December in the yeare 1568. on which day the saide marchantes beganne their meeting in Cornehill at the Burse, since by her Maiestie named the Royall Exchange.

On the North side of this Warde is Limestreet, one halfe whereof is of this warde, and therein on the west side is the Pewterers hall, who were admitted to be a brotherhood, in the 13. of Edward the fourth. Limestreet. Pewterers hall

At Limestreet corner is a faire parish Church of S. Dionys called Back church, lately new builded: Iohn Darby Alderman about the yeare 1446. added thereunto a faire Ile or Chappell on the south side and was there buried: about the yere 1466. he gaue (besides sundry ornaments) his dwelling house, & others, vnto the said parish Church, Iohn Master gent. was by his children buried there 1444: Thomas Bryttaine, Robert Pager merchantaylor, one of the Sherifs 1536. Hugh Witch Mayor 1462. & the Ladie Witch: Sir Thomas Curteis Pewterer, then Fishmonger Mayor 1557. Iames Haruie Ironmonger Mayor 1581. William Peterson Esquire, William Sherington: Sir Edward Osborne Clothworker Mayor 1583. buried there. Parish church of S. Diones.

Then in Lombardstreet is one faire parish church, called Alhallowes Grasse Church in Lombardstreet, I so reade it in euidences of record, for that the Grasse market went downe that way, and was there kept, but the street was far larger in breadth. This Church was lately new builded. Iohn Warner armorer and then Grocer Sheriffe 1494. builded the South Ile, his sonne Robert Warner Esquire finished it the yeare 1516. The Pewterers were benefactors towards the North ile &c. The steeple or bell Tower thereof was finished in the yeare 1544. about the thirty and first of Henry the eight. The faire stone porch of this church was brought from the late dissolued Priorie of S. Iohn of Ierusalem, by Smithfielde, so was the frame for their belles, but the belles being bought, were neuer brought thether, by reason that one olde Warner Draper, of that parish deceasing, his sonne young Marke Warner would not performe what his father had begunne, and appointed, so that faire steeple hath but one bell, as Friers were wont to vse. The monuments in this church be these, Parish church of Alhallowes in Lombard-street. *L. Trinitate.*

the.

the ſaid Warners and Iohn Waldon Draper.

Pariſh church of S. Edmond in Lombard ſtreet.

Next to this is the pariſh church of S. Edmond the King and Martir in Lombard ſtréet, by the ſouth corner of Birchouers lane.

This church is alſo called S. Edmond Graſſe church, becauſe the ſaid Graſſe market came downe ſo low. The monuments in this church are theſe: Sir Iohn Milborne Draper Mayor deceaſed, 1535. buried there by Dame Ioane, & Dame Margaret his wiues, vnder a tombe of touch. Humfrey Heyford, Goldſmith Mayor, 1477. Sir William Cheſter Draper, Mayor, 1560. with his wiues amongſt his predeceſſors. Sir George Barne Mayor, 1586. &c.

From this church downe Lombards ſtreete, by Birchouers lane (the one halfe of which lane is of this warde) and ſo downe, be diuers faire houſes, namely one with a very faire forefront towards the ſtréete, builded by S. Martin Bowes Goldſmith, ſince Mayor of London, and then one other, ſometime belonging to William de la Pole the kings merchant in the 14. of Edwarde the third, and after him to Michael de la *Pole* Earle of Suffolke, in the 14. of Richard the ſecond, and ſo downe toward the ſtocks market, lacking but ſome thrée houſes thereof.

The ſouth ſide of this Warde, beginneth in the Eaſt, at the chaine to be drawne thwart Mart lane, vp into Fen church ſtréet, and ſo Weſt, by the North end of Winchen lane to S. Margarets Pattens ſtréet, or Rode lane, and downe that ſtréet to the midway toward *S.* Margarets church: then by Philpot lane, (ſo called of Sir Iohn *Philpot* that dwelled there, & was owner therof) and downe that lane ſome ſixe or eight houſes on each ſide, is all of this warde.

Philpot lane.

S. Clements lane.

Then by Graſſe church corner into Lombard ſtreet to S. Clements lane, and downe the ſame to S. Clements church: then downe S. Nicholas lane, and downe the ſame to Saint Nicholas church, and the ſame church is of this ward. Then to Abchurch lane and downe ſome ſmal portion thereof: then downe Sherborne lane, a part thereof, and a parte of Bearebinder lane bee of this warde: and then downe Lombardſtreet to the ſigne of the Angell almoſt to the corner ouer againſt the Stockes market: and theſe be the bounds of this warde.

On

On this south side haue ye the parish church of Alhallowes, commonly called Stane church, somwhat within Mart lane end, by the which church sometime passed a lane called Cradocks lane, from Mart lane, winding by the north side of Alhallows Stane church afore said, into Fen church street, the which lane being straitned by incrochments, is now called church alley. In this church there haue beene diuers faire monuments of the dead, namely of Iohn Costin Girdler, a great benefactor to that church: hee deceased 1244. his name remaineth painted on the church roofe, if it had beene in brasse it would not haue remained there so long: he gaue out of certaine tenementes to the poore of that parish an hundred quarters of charcoles yearely for euer. Sir Robert Tesle knight of the holy sepulcher, and Dame Ioane his wife, about 1486. Robert Stone, Sir Iohn Steward, and Dame Alice his wife, Alice William and Iohn, wife and sonnes to Thomas Clarell, Agnes daughter to Thomas Niter Gent. William Atwell, Felix daughter to Sir Thomas Gisers, and wife to Trauers, Thomas Mason Esquire, *E*dmond Wartar Esquire, Ioane wife to Iohn Chamberlaine Esquire, daughter to Roger *L*ewkner Esquire, *W*illiam Frier, Iohn *H*amburger Esquire, Hugh Moresby, Gilbert Prince Alderman, Oliuer Chorley gentleman, Sir Iohn Writh (or Writhesley) alias Garter, principall King at Armes, sometime laid vnder a faire tombe in the quire, now broken downe and gone. Ioane wife to Thomas Writhesley, sonne to Sir Iohn Writhesley, Gartar, daughter and heire to William Hall Esquire, Iohn Writhesley the yonger, sonne to Sir Iohn Writhesley and Alienor, Elianor seconde wife to Iohn Writhesley, daughter and heire to Thomas Arnalde, and Agnes his second wife, Iohn Writhesley sonne of Thomas, Agnes Arnold, first maried to William Writhesley daughter of Richard Warmeforde, Barbara *H*ungerford, daughter to Sir Iohn Writhesley, wife to Anthonie Hungerford, sonne to Sir Thomas Hungerford of Dennampney in the countie of Gloceſter: Iohn Bostoke Esquire, Christopher *H*olt, Sir Richard Tate knight ambassadour for King Henry the eight, buried there 1554. his monument remaineth yet, the rest being all pulled downe, and swept out of the church, where through the Church Warden was forced to make a large accompt xij. s. that yeare spent

Parish church of Alhallowes Stane church.

Cradocks lane

spent in bromes, besides the cariage away of stone and brasse at his owne charge. Then is the parish church of S. Nicholas Acon or Hacon, (for so haue I read it in recordes) in Lombarde streete.

Parish church of S. Nicholas *Hacon*.

Sir Iohn Bridges Draper Mayor 1520. newly repayred this church and imbattailed it, and was there buried: Frances Boyer Grocer one of the Sheriffes was buried there, 1580. with other of the Boyers. So was Iulian, wife to Iohn Lambard Alderman, mother of William Lamberd, yet liuing. Then is there in the high street a proper parish church of S. Mary Woolnoth, of the natiuitie, the reason of which name I haue not yet learned: this church is lately new builded. Sir *Hugh* Brise Mayor in the first yeare of Henry the seuenth keeper of the kings exchange at London, and one of the gouernors of the kings mint in the Tower of London, vnder William L. Hastings, the 5. of Edward the fourth deceased 1496. he builded in this church a chappell, called the charnel, as also part of the bodie of the church and of the steeple, and gaue money toward the finishing thereof, besides the stone which he had prepared: hee was buried in the body of the church, Guy Brice or Boys was buried there, Dame Ioan wife to Sir William Peach, Hugh Acton Taylor, Thomas Nocket Draper 1396. Simon Eyre 1459. Iohn Meager Pewterer, & Emme his wife in S. Iohns chappel, Sir Iohn Pierciuall Marchant taylor Mayor, about 1504. Thomas Roch and Andrew Michael Vinteners, & Ioan their wife: William Hilton Marchantaylor, & Taylor to K. *Henry* the eight, was buried there 1519. vnder the chappell of S. George, which chappell was builded by George Lufken sometime Taylor to the Prince, Robert Amades Goldsmith maister of the kings iewels: Sir Martin Bowes Mayor buried about 1569. he gaue lands for the discharge of that *Lang*borne ward of all fifteenes to be granted to the King by Parliament: George Hasken, Sir Thomas Ramsey late Mayor, &c.

Parish church of S. Mary Wolnoth.

Thus haue ye seuen parish churches in this ward. One hall of a companie, diuers faire houses for marchants, and other monuments none. It hath an Alderman his deputie, common Counsellors 8. Constables 15. Scauengers 9. men of the Wardemote inquest 17. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the fifteene in London at xxj. pound. In the Exchecquer at xx. l. x. s.

Langborne ward discharged of fifteens

Billingsgate

Billinſgate warde

BIllinſgate warde, begimneth at the weſt ende of Towerſtreete warde, in Thames ſtreete, about Smartes key, and runneth downe along that ſtreete on the ſouth ſide, to S. Magnus church at the Bridge foote, and on the north ſide of the ſame Thames ſteeete, from ouer againſt Smarts key till ouer againſt the North weſt Corner of S. Magnus Church aforeſaide: on this North ſide of Thames ſtreete, is S. Marie hill lane, vp to S. Margarets Church, and then parte of S. Margarets Pattens ſtreete, at the end of S. Mary hil lane: Next out of Thames ſtreete is Lucas lane, and then Buttolph lane, and at the northend thereof Philpot lane, then is Rothar lane, of olde time ſo called, and thwart the ſame lane is little Eaſtcheape, and theſe be the bounds of this Billinſgate warde. Touching the principall ornamentes within this warde. On the ſouthſide of Thames ſtreete, beginning at the Eaſt end thereof, there is firſt the ſaide Smartes key, ſo called of one Smart ſometime owner thereof, the next is Billinſgate, whereof the whole ward taketh name, the which (leauing out the fable, thereof faigning it to be builded by king Beline a Briton, long before the incarnation of Chriſt) is at this preſent a large Water gate, Porte or Harbrough for ſhips and Boates, commonly ariuing there with fiſh both freſh and ſalt, ſhell fiſhes, ſalt, Orenges, Onions, and other Fruits and Rootes, Wheat, Rie, and Graine of diuers ſorts, for ſeruice of the Citie, and the partes of this Realme adioyning. This Gate is now more frequented then of olde time, when the Queenes Hith was more vſed as being appointed by the kinges of this Realm, to be the ſpecial or onely porte for taking vp of al ſuch kinde of marchandizes brought to this citie by ſtrangers & Forrenners, and the draw bridge of Timber at London bridge was then to bée raiſed or drawne vp for paſſage of ſhippes with toppes thether. Touching the auncient cuſtomes of this Billinſgate, I haue not read in any recorde, more then that in the raigne of Edwarde the thirde, euery great ſhip landing there, paide for ſtran-

Billinſgate warde.

Smartes key.

Billinſgate.

Cuſtomes of Billinſgate,

dage two pence, euery little ſhip, with Drelockes a penny, the leſſer boate called a Battle, a halfepenny: of two quarters of corn meaſured the king was to haue one Farthing of a Combe, of Corne a pennie, of euerie weight going out of the City a halfepenny, of two quarters of ſea coale meaſured a farthing, and of euery Tunne of Ale going out of England beyond the ſeas, by Marchant ſtrangers foure pence, of euery thouſand Herring, a farthing, except the Franchiſes &c.

Sommars Key. Lyon Key,

The next to this is Somars key, which likewiſe tooke that name of one Somar dwelling there, as did Lion key of one Lyon owner thereof, and ſince of the ſigne of a Lyon.

Buttolphes wharfe. Pariſh church of S. Buttolph,

Then is there a fayre Wharfe or Key, called Buttolphes gate by that name ſo called in the times of VVilliam the Conqueror, and of Edwarde the Confeſſor, as I haue ſhewed alreadie in the deſcription of the Gates.

Next is the pariſh church of S. Buttolph, a proper Church, & hath had many fayre monumentes therein, now defaced and cleane gone: notwithſtanding I find by Teſtimonies abroad, that theſe which follow were buried there, to wit, Roger Coggar, 1384. Andrew Pikeman, and Ioan his wife, 1391. Nicholas Iames Ironmonger one of the Sheriffes, 1423. Iohn *Raynewel* Fiſhmonger, and VVilliam his Father, the ſaide Iohn *Rainwel* was Maior 1426. and deceaſing 1445. was buried there with this Epitaphe.

Citizens of London, call to your remembrance,
The famous Iohn Rainewel, ſometime your Maior,
Of the Staple of Callis, ſo was his chance.
Here lieth now his Corps, his ſoule bright and fayre,
Is taken to heauens bliſſe, thereof is no diſpaire.
His actes beare witnes, by matters of recorde,
How charitable he was, and of what accorde,
No man hath beene ſo beneficial as hee,
Vnto the Citie, in giuing liberalitie, &c.

Hee gaue a ſtone houſe, to bee a Reuestrie to that Church forauer: more, hee gaue landes, and Tenementes to the vſe of the Commi-

Billinſgate warde, Downgate warde, and Aldgate warde diſcharged of all fifteenes.

Comminaltie, that the Maior and Chamberlaine ſhould ſatisfie vnto the diſcharge of all perſons, inhabiting the wardes of Belins gate, Downegate, and Aldegate, as often as it ſhall happen any fifeteene, by Parliament of the king to bee granted, alſo to the Exchequer in diſcharge of the Sheriffes tenne pounde yearely, which the Sheriffes vſed to pay for the Fearme of Southwarke, ſo that all men of the Realme, comming or paſſing with carriage ſhould be free quitted and diſcharged of all Tole and other paymentes, afore time clamed by the Sheriffes: Further that the Maior and Chamberlaine, ſhall pay yearely to the Sheriffes, eight pound, ſo that the ſaide Sheriffes take no manner Tole or money, of any perſon of this Realme, for their goods, Marchandizes, victuailes, and carriages, for their paſſages at the great gate of the bridge of the citie, nor at the gate called the Draw bridge &c. The ouerplus of money comming of the ſaide Landes and Tenementes, deuided into euen portions, the one parte to bee imployed to inſtore the Grayners of the Cittie, with wheate for the releefe of the poore Comminaltie, and the other Moity to cleare and clenſe the ſhelues, and other ſtoppages of the riuer of Thames &c.

Stephen Forſtar Fiſhmonger, Maior in the yeare, 1454. and Dame Agnes his wife, lie buried there: VVilliam Bacon Haberdaſher, one of the Sheriffes 1480. was there buried, beſides many other perſons of good worſhip, whoſe monumentes are all deſtroyed by greedy men of ſpoile.

This pariſh of S. Buttolph is no great thing, notwithſtanding diuers ſtrangers are there harbored as may appeare by a preſentment, not many yeres ſince made of ſtrangers inhabitants in the warde of Billinſgate in theſe wordes. In Billinſgate ward were one and fifty houſeholdes of ſtrangers, whereof thirty of theſe houſehouldes inhabited in the parriſh of S. Buttolph in the chiefe and principall houſes where they giue twenty pound the yeare for a houſe lately letten, for foure marks, the nearer they dwell to the waterſide, the more they giue for houſes, and within thirty yeares before there was not in the whole warde aboue three Netherlanders, at which time there was within the ſaide pariſh leauied for the helpe of the poore, ſeauen and twentie pounde, by the yeare, but ſince they came ſo plentifully thether, there cannot

The number of ſtrangers.

be gathered aboue eleuen pound, for they will not contribute to ſuch charges as other Citizens doe. Thus much for that ſouth ſide of this warde.

Bolles alley and the Bolle of Billinſgate.

On the north ſide is Bolle Alley, ſo called of a Bolle of ſpring water continually running, which ſtandeth by Billinſgate, againſt this Alley, and was ſometimes made by the Executors of Richard Whitington.

S. Mary hil lane

Pariſh church of S. Mary hil.

Then is *S.* Mary hill lane, which runneth vp North from Billinſgate, to the end of S. Margaret *Pattens*, commonly called Roode lane, and the greateſt halfe of that lane is alſo of Billinsgate warde. In this S. Marie hil lane is the fayre pariſh church of S. Marie called on the hill, bycauſe of the aſcent from Billinsgate.

This church hath been lately builded, as may appeare by this that followeth. Richarde *Hackney* one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1322. and Alice his wife were there buried, as Robert Fabian writeth, ſaying thus. In the yeare 1497. in the moneth of Aprill, as Labourers digged for the foundation of a walle, within the Church of S. Marie hil neare vnto Billinſgate, they found a Coffin of rotten Timber, and therein the Corps of a woman, whole of ſkin, and of bones vndeſeuered, and the ſointes of her armes pliable, without breaking of the ſkinne, vpon whoſe ſepulchre this was engrauen. Here lyen the bodies of Richarde Hackney and Allice his wife, the which Richard was Sheriffe in the fifteenth of Edwarde the ſecond, her bodie was kept aboue ground, three or foure dayes without noyſance, but then it waxed vnſauorie: and ſo was again buried. Iohn Mordan ſtocke-Fiſhmonger was buried there, 1387. Nicholas Exton Fiſhmonger Maior, 1387. Whilliam Cambridge Maior, 1420. William Phillip Sergeant at Armes, 1473. Robert Reuell one of the Sheriffes 1490. gaue liberally towarde the new building of this Church, and ſteeple, and was there buried, *William* Remington Maior, 1500. Sir Thomas Blanke Maior, 1582. Whilliam *Holſtocke* Eſquier, Controller of the kinges ſhips. Sir Cutberte Buckle Maior, 1594.

Alice *Hackney* found vncorrupted more then 170. yeres after ſheo was buried.

This lane on both ſides is furniſhed with many fayre houſes for Marchantes and hath at the North end thereof, one other

lane

lane called S. Margaret Pattens, becauſe of olde time Pattens were there vſually made and ſolde: but of later time, this is called Roode lane, of a Roode there placed, in the Church yarde of Saint Margaret, whileſt the olde Church was taken downe, and againe newly builded, during which time the oblations made to this Roode, were imployed towardes building of the church: but in the yere 1538. about the 23. of May in the morning, the ſaide Roode was found to haue been in the night proceeding (by people vnknown), broken all to peeces, together with the Tabernacle, wherein it had beene placed. Alſo on the 27, of the ſame moneth, in ſame parriſh amongſt the Basketmakers, a great and ſudden fire happened in the night ſeaſon, which within the ſpace of three howers conſumed more then a dozen houſes, & nine perſons were brent to death there, and thus ceaſed that worke of this Church, being at that time nigh finiſhed to the ſteeple.

S. Margaret Patents lane.

Pariſh church of S. Margaret pattentes.

The lane on both ſides beyond the ſame church to the midway towardes Fenchurch ſtreete is of Billinſgate warde.

Then againe out of Thames ſtreete, by the weſt ende of S. Mary hill Church, runneth vp one other lane of olde time called Roape lane, ſince called Lucas Lane, of one Lucas owner of ſome part thereof, and now corruptly called Loue lane, it runneth vp by the Eaſt end of a pariſh Church of Saint Andrew Hubbert, or Saint Andrew in Eaſt Cheape: This Church and all the whole Lane called Lucas Lane is of this Billinſegate warde.

Rope lane or Lucas lane.

Pariſh church of S. Andrew Hubbert.

Then haue yee one other lane out of Thames ſtreete, called Buttolph lane, becauſe it riſeth ouer againſt the Parriſh Church of S. Buttolph, and runneth vp North by the Eaſt end of S. George's Church, to the Weſt ende of S. Androwes Church and to the ſouth ende of Philpot lane.

Buttolph lane

This Parriſh Church of Saint George in Buttolph lane, is ſmal, but the Monumentes for two hundred yeares paſt are well preſerued, from ſpoile whereof, one is of Adam Bamme Maior, one thouſand three hundred ninetie ſeauen, Richarde Bamme Eſquier, his ſonne of Gillingham in Kent, 1452. Iohn VValton Gentleman, 1401. Marpor a Gentleman, 1400. Iohn, Saint Iohn Marchant of Leauaunt, and Agnes his wife, 1400. VVilliam Combes Stocke Fiſhmonger, one of

Pariſh church of S. George.

the Sheriffes, 1452. who gaue forty pound, towardes the worke of that Church. Iohn Stokar Draper one of the Sheriffes, 1477. Richarde Drylande Eſquier, and Katherine his wife, Daughter to Morrice Brune Knight, Lorde of Southuckenton in Eſſex, Stewarde of the Houſholde to Humphrey Duke of Gloceſter, 1487. Nicholas Partrich one of the Sheriffes, 1519. William Forman Maior, 1538. Iames Mounforde Eſquier. Surgeon to king Henry the eight, buried. 1544. Thomas Gayle Haberdaſher. 1540. Nicholas Wilforde Marchant Taylor and Elizabeth his wife, about the yeare. 1551. Hugh Spencer Eſquier, 1424. Edward Heywarde 1573. &c.

Rother lane or Red roſe lane.

Then haue yee one other lane called Rother Lane or Red Roſe Lane, of ſuch a ſigne there, now commonly called Pudding Lane, becauſe the Butchers of Eaſtcheape, haue their ſkalding houſe for Hogges there, and their Puddinges with other filth of Beaſtes, are voided downe that way to their dung boates on the Thames.

This Lane ſtretcheth from Thames ſtreete to little Eaſt-Cheape chiefely inhabited, by Basketmakers, Turners, and Butchers: and is all of Billins gate warde. The Garland in little Eaſt Cheape, ſometime a Brewhouſe, with a Garden on the backeſide adioyning to the Garden of Sir Iohn Philpot, was the chiefe houſe in this Eaſt Cheape, it is now deuided into ſundry ſmall Tenementes, &c.

This Warde hath one Alderman, and his Deputie, common Counſellors Conſtables eleuen, Scauengers ſixe, for the Wardmote inqueſt foureteene and a Beadle, it is tared to the fifteene in London, at two and thirty pound, and in the Exchequer at one and thirty pound ten ſhillinges.

Bridge warde within.



Ridgewarde within, so called of London Bridge, which Bridge is a principall parte, of that warde, and beginneth at the stulpes on the southende by Southwarke, runneth along the bridge, and North vp Bridge-streete, commonly called (of the Fishmarket) New Fishstreete, from Fishstreete hil, vp Grassestreete, to the North corner of Grasse Church, all the bridge is replenished on both the sides with large, fayre and beautifull buildings, inhabitants for the most part, rich Marchantes, and other wealthie Citizens, Mercers and Haberdashers.

Bridgewarde within.

Bridge streete or new Fishstreete.

In new fishstreete be Fishmongers, and fayre Tauerns: on Fishstreete hill, and Grassestreete, men of diuers Trades, Grocers and Habardashers.

In Grassestreete haue yee one fayre Conduite of sweete water, castellated with Crest and Vente, made there by the appointment of Thomas Hill Maior in the yeare 1484. who gaue by his Testament, one hundred markes towardes the conuayance of water to this place. It was begunne by his Executors, in the yeare, 1491. and finished of his goodes whatsoeuer it cost.

Water Conduite in Grassestreete.

On the east side of this Bridge warde, haue yee the fayre Parrish Church of S. Magnus, in the which church haue bene buried many men of good worship, whose monumentes are now for the most part vtterly defaced. I find Henrie Yeuele Freemason to Edwarde the thirde, *Richarde* the second, and Henry the fourth, who deceased 1400. his monumente yet remaineth: VVilliam Bramptō, Iohn Michel Mayor 1436 Iohn French Baker, Yeoman of the Crowne, to H. the 7. 1510 Robert Clarke Fishmonger 1521. *Richard* Turke one of the Sheriffs 1549. VVilliam Steede Alderman, Richard Morgan knight, chiefe Iustice of the common place 1556, Robert Branch Girdler, 1567. Robert Belgraue Girdler, VVilliam Brame, Iohn Couper Fishmonger Aldermā, who was put by his turn of Maioralty

Parish church of *S.* Magnus.

ratly, deceased, 1571. in the parish of S. Christopher, but was buried there, as in the Parish where hee was borne. Robert *Har*ding Salter one of the Sheriffes, 1568. *Symon Low*, Marchant Taylor Esquier.

Parish church of S. Margaret vpon Fish-streete.

Then is the parrish Church of *S.* Margaret on Fishstreete hill, a proper Church, but monumentes it hath none: a foote way passeth by the South side of this Church, from Fishstreete hil into Rotherlane. Up higher on this hil is the parish Church of S. Leonard, Milke church so termed of one VVilliam Melker, an especiall builder thereof, but commonly called S. Leonardes in East Cheape, because it standeth at East Cheape corner. Monumentes there bee of the Doggetes, namelie, VValter Dogget Vintner, one of the Sheriffes, 1380. Iohn Dogget Vintner, and Allice his wife, about 1456. this Iohn Dogget gaue lands to that Church, VVilliam Dogget, &c.

parish church of S. Leonard milke church.

This Church, and from thence into little East cheape to the east ende of the saide Church, is of the Bridge warde.

Then higher in Grassestreete is the parish Church of Saint Bennet, called Grasse Church, of the Herbe market there kept: this Church also is of the Bridge warde, and the farthest North end thereof: some monumentes remaine there vndefaced, as of Iohn Harding Salter, 1576. Iohn Sturgeon, Chamberlaine of London, &c. The customes of Grasse church market, in the raigne of Edwarde the third, as I haue reade in a booke of Customes were these: euery Forren cart laden with corne, or mault comming thether to be solde, was to pay one halfe pennie, euery Forren cart bringing cheese two pence euerie cart of corn & cheese together, (if the cheese be more worth then the corn) two pence, and if the corne bee more worth then the cheese, it was to pay a halfepennie, of two horses laden with corne or maulte, the Bayliffe had one farthing, the cart of the Franchise of the Temple and of S. Martins le grand, payed a Farthing: the cart of the Hospitall of *S.* Iohn of *Ierusalem*, paide nothing for their proper goodes, and if the corne were brought by Marchants to sel againe, the loade paid a halfepennie, &c.

Parish church of S. Bennet. Grasse church, Customes of Grasse streete market.

On the west side of this ward, at the north end of London bridge is a part of Thames streete, which is also of this warde, to wit so much as of old time was called Stocke Fishmonger Row, of the

Thames streete.

Stocke

Stockfishmonger row.

stockfishmongers dwelling there, downe west to a water gate, of old time called Ebgate, since Ebgatelane, & now ỹ old swan, which is a common stayre on ỹ Thames, but the passage is very narrow by meanes of incrochments. On this south side of Thames stréet about the midway betwixt the bridge foote, and Ebgate lane, standeth the Fishmongers hall, and diuers other fayre houses for marchants. These Fishmongers were sometime of two seuerall companies, to wit, Stocke-fishmongers, and salt fishmongers, and were united in the yeare 1536. in the 28. of Henry the eight, their Hall to be but one, in the house giuen vnto them by the Lord Fanhope, in the parish of S. Michael Crooked lane, whereas before they had seueral halles, in Thames stréet twaine, in new fishstréet twain, & in old fish stréet twain, in all six seueral halles. This company was so great as I haue read in the records of the Tower: now worne out of knowledge to the company, who bee not able so much as to shewe the reason, why they were ioyned in fellowshippe with the Goldsmithes, and doe giue their armes, &c. On that south side of Thames stréete, haue ye Drinkwater wharfe, and Fish Wharfe in the parish of S. Magnus. On the North side of Thames street is S. Martins lane, a parte of which lane is also of this ward, to wit, on the one side to a well of water, and on the other side as farre vp as against the said well. Then is S. Michaels lane, part whereof is also of this Warde vp to a well there &c. Then at the vpper end of new fishstreete, is a lane turning towards S. Michaels lane, and is called crooked lane, of the crooked windings thereof. Aboue this lanes end, vpon Fishstréet hill, is one great house, for the most part builded of stone, which pertained sometime to Edward the black prince, son to Edward ỹ 3. who was in his life time, lodged there. It is now altered to a common hosterie, hauing the black bel for a signe: Aboue this house at the top of fishstréet hill is a turning into great Eastchepe, and so vp to the corner of Lombard street, ouer against the Northwest corner of Grasse church, and these be the whole bounds of this Bridge ward within: the which hath an Alderman and his deputie, for the Common counsaile 16. Constables 15. Scauingers 6. for the Wardemote inquest 16. and a Beadle. It is tared to the fiftéene in London at fifty pound, and in the exchequer at 49. pound, ten shillings.

Fishmongers hall.

Stockfishmongers and salt Fishmongers vnited.

Fishmongers had sixe seuerall halles.

Drinkewater wharfe and fish wharfe.

Crooked lane

Edward the black prince.

Candle-

Candlewicke ſtreet warde.

Candlewicke ſtreet or Candlewiright ſtreet ward.

CAndlewicke ſtreet, or Candlewright ſtreete ward, beginneth at the Eaſt end of great Eaſtcheape, it paſſeth weſt through Eaſtcheape to Candlewright ſtreete, and through the ſame downe to the North end of Suffolke lane, on the ſouth ſide, and downe that lane by the weſt ende of S. Laurence churchyarde, and that is the fartheſt weſt part of that Warde. The ſtreet of great Eaſtcheape is ſo called of the market there kept, in the Eaſt parte of the city, as Weſt cheape is a market ſo called of being in the weſt.

Great Eaſtcheape.

This Eaſt cheape is now a fleſh market of Butchers there dwelling, on both ſides of the ſtreet, it had ſometime alſo Cookes mixed amongſt the Butchers, and ſuch other as ſold victuails readie dreſſed of all ſorts. For of old time when friends did meet, and were diſpoſed to bee merie, they went not to dine and ſuppe in Tauernes, for they dreſſed not meates to be ſold, but the cookes, where they called for meate what them liked, which they alwayes found readie dreſſed at a reaſonable rate, as I haue before ſhewed. In the yeare 1410. the 11. of Henry the 4. vpon the euen of S. Iohn Baptiſt, the kinges ſonnes, Thomas, and Iohn being in Eaſtcheape at ſupper, (or rather at breakefaſt, for it was betwixt 2. and 3. of the clocke after midnight) a great debate happened betweene their men and other of the court, which laſted one houre, euen till the Mayor and Sheriffes with other cittizens appeaſed the ſame: for the which afterwards the ſaid Mayor Aldermen and Sheriffes were ſent for to anſwere before the king, his ſonnes and diuers Lords, being highly moued againſt the cittie. At which time William Gaſcoyne, chiefe Juſtice required the Mayor and Aldermen, for the citizens, to put them in the Kings grace: whereunto they anſwered that they had not offended, but (according to the law) had done their beſt in ſtinting debate, and maintayning of the peace: vpon which anſwere the king remitted all his ire, and diſmiſſed them. And to proue this Eaſtcheape to be a place repleniſhed with cookes, it may appeare by a ſong called *London*

Eaſtcheape a Cookes row.

The kings ſons beaten in Eaſtcheape, there was no tauerne then in Eaſtcheape.

licke

licke pennie, made by Lidgate the Monke of Berrye, in the raigne of Henry the fift, in the perſon of a cuntreyman comming to London, and trauelling through the ſame: In weſtcheape (ſaith the ſong) he was called on to buy fine lawne, *Paris* thread, cotton Umple, and other linnen clothes and ſuch like (he ſpeaketh of no ſilkes) In Cornehill to buy olde apparel, and houſhold ſtuffe, where he was forced to buy his owne hoode, which hee had loſt in Weſtminſter hall: in Candlewright ſtreet Drapers profered him cheap cloth, in Eaſtcheape the cookes cryed hotte ribbes of beefe roſted, pyes well baked, and other victuailes: there was clattering of pots, harpe, pipe, and ſawtry, yea by cocke, nay by cocke, for other greater oathes were ſpared: ſome ſang of Ienken and Iulian &c. all which melodie liked well the paſſenger, but he wanted money to abide by it, and therefore gat him into Grauеſend barge and home into Kent. Candlewright or Candlewicke ſtreet tooke that name (as may be ſuppoſed) eyther of Chaundlers or makers of candles, both of waxe and tallow: for Candlewright is a maker of candles, or of Wéeke which is the cotton or yearne thereof: or otherwiſe Wike, which is the place where they vſe to work them, as Scalding wike by the ſtockes market was called of the Powlters ſcalding and dreſſing their powltry there: and in diuers countries, Dayrie houſes or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheeſe, are vſually called Wickes. There dwelled alſo of olde time diuers Weauers of woollen clothes, brought in by Edward the third. For I reade that in the 44. of his raigne the weauers brought out of Flaunders, were appointed their meetings to be in the churchyarde of *S.* Laurence Poultney, and the Weauers of Brabant in the churchyard of *S.* Mary Sommerſet. There were then in this cittie weauers of diuers ſortes, to wit, of Drapery, of Tapery, & Naperie. Theſe weauers of Candlewright ſtréet being in ſhort time worne out, their place is now poſſeſſed by rich Drapers ſellers of woollen cloth, &c. On the North ſide of this warde, at the weſt end of Eaſt cheape haue ye S. Clements lane, a part whereof on both ſides is of Candlewike ſtréet ward, to wit ſomewhat North beyond the pariſh church of S. Clement in Eaſt cheape. This is a ſmall church, void of monuments, other then of Frauncis Barnam Alderman, who deceaſed 1575. and of Benedicke

In weſt cheap linnen cloth ſold but no ſilkes ſpoken of.

Fripparia. Vpholders vpon Cornehill, ſellers of old apparel & houſhold ſtuff Eaſtcheape.

Candlewright or Candlewike ſtreet, wike is a wirking place.

Weauers in Candlewike ſtreet.

Weauers brought out of Flanders and Brabant.

S. Clements lane pariſh church of S. Clement in weſt Cheape.

dick Barnam his ſon, Alderman alſo 1598. Next is S. Nicholas lane for the moſt part on both ſides of this ward, almoſt to S. Nicholas church. Then is Abchurch lane, which is on both the ſides, almoſt wholly of this ward, ỹ pariſh church there (called of S. Marie Abchurch, Apechurch, or Upchurch, as I haue read it) ſtandeth ſomewhat neere vnto the ſouth ende thereof, on a riſing ground: it is a faire church, and hath the monuments of Iohn Long Eſquire of Bedfordſhire 1442. Iohn Wikenſon Alderman 1519. William Iawdrell Taylor, 1440. Sir Iames Hawſe Mayor, 1574. Sir Iohn Branch Mayor, 1580. Iohn Miners, William Kettle &c. On the South ſide of this warde, beginning againe at the Eaſt, is S. Nicholas lane which lane, is almoſt wholly of this ward, on both ſides downe towards Thamesſtréte, to a wel or pump there. On the Eaſt ſide of this lane is crooked lane aforeſaid by S. Michaels church, towards new fiſhſtréet One the moſt ancient houſe in this lane is called the leaden porch, and belonged ſomtime to Sir Iohn Merſton knight: the 1. of Edward the 4. The pariſh church of this S. Michaels was ſomtime but a ſmal & homely thing, ſtanding vpon part of that ground, wherein now ſtandeth the parſonage houſe: and the ground there about was a filthy plot, by reaſon of the butchers in Eaſt chepe, who made the ſame their Layſtall. Iohn Loueken ſtockfiſhmonger Maior builded in the ſame ground this faire church of S. Michaell and was there buried in the quire, vnder a faire tombe with the Images of him, and his wife in Alabaſter: the ſaid church hath béen ſince increaſed with a new quire and ſide chaples by Sir William Walworth ſtockfiſhmonger Mayor, ſomtime ſeruant to the foreſaid Iohn Loueken, alſo the tombe of Loueken was remoued and a flat ſtone of grey marble garniſhed with plates of copper layde on him as it yet remaineth in the body of the church: this William Walworth is reported to haue ſlaine Iack Straw in Smithfield, and there to haue béen therefore knighted by the king, but that is not trew, for Iack Strawe being afterward taken, was firſt adiudged by the ſaid mayor, and then executed by the loſſe of his head in Smithfield, howbeit true it is that this William Walworth being a man wiſe, learned, and of an incomparable manhood arreſted Watt Tiler a preſumptuous rebell, vpon whom no man durſt lay hand,

Abchurch lane.

Pariſh church of S. Mary Abchurch.

S. Nicholas lane.

Crooked lane.

Leaden portch in Crooked lane.

Pariſh church of S. Michael in Crooked lane.

Praiſe of William Walworth for his manhood in arreſting of Wat Tylar.

whereby hee deliuered the King and kingdome from moſt wicked tiranie of Traitors. The Mayor arreſted him on the head with a ſound blow, whereupon Wat Tylar furiouſly ſtroke the Mayor with his dagger, but hurt him not, by reaſon he was well armed: the Mayor hauing receyued his ſtroke, drew his baſiliarde, and grieuouſly wounded Wat in the neck, and withal gaue him a great blow on the head: in the which conflict an Eſquire of the kinges houſe, called Iohn Cauendiſh drew his ſword, and wounded Wat twiſe or thriſe euen to the death: and Wat ſpurring his horſe, cried to the commons to reuenge him: the horſe bare him about 80. foot from the place, and there he fell downe halfe dead, and by and by they which attended on the king enuironed him about, ſo as hee was not ſeene of his company: many of them thruſt him in in diuers places of his bodie, and drew him into the Hoſpitall of S. Bartholomew, from whence againe the Mayor cauſed him to bee drawne into Smithfield, and there to be beheaded. In reward of this ſeruice, (the people being diſperſed) the king commanded the Mayor to put a Baſenet on his head, and the Mayor requeſting why he ſhould ſo do, the king anſwered, he being much bound vnto him would make him knight: the Mayor anſwered, that hee was neither worthy nor able to take ſuch eſtate vpon him, for hee was but a Marchant & had to liue by his marchandiſe onely: notwithſtanding the king made him to put on his Baſenet, and then with a ſword in both his hands he ſtrongly ſtrake him on the neck as the manner was then, and the ſame day hee made three other citizens knights, for his ſake in the ſame place: to wit, Iohn Philpot, Nicholas Brembar, and Robert Launde Alderman. The king gaue to the Mayor 100. l. land by yere, & to each of the other 40. l. land yearely, to them and their heires for euer.

The Mayor was well armed, and had on his head a Baſonet.

Mayor made knight and otherwiſe rewarded.

Order of making a knight for ſeruice in the field.

Aldermen knighted.

Colledge founded.

After this in the ſame yeare the ſaid Sir William Walworth founded in the ſaid pariſh church of S. Michael, a Colledge of a maiſter and 9. prieſtes or Chaplens, & deceaſed 1385. was there buried in the Chappell by the Quire: but his monument being amongſt other by bad people defaced, in the raigne of Edward the 6. & againe ſince renued by the Fiſhmongers, who for lacke of knowledge, what before had beene written in his Epitaph, followed a fabulous booke, and wrote Iacke Straw in ſteed of Wat Tylar, & therefore haue I the more at large diſcourſed of this matter.

S. Michaels Crooked lane.

Monument of Sir W. Walworth defaced and ſince falſified, and ſo remayneth.

It hath alſo beene and is nowe growne to a common opinion, that in reward of this ſeruice done, by the ſaid William Walworth againſt the rebell. King Richard added to the armes of this Cittie (which was argent, a plaine croſſe Gulas) a ſword or dagger, (for ſo they terme it) whereof I haue read no ſuch record, but rather that which ſoundeth to the contrary: For I finde that in the fourth yeare of Richard the ſecond in a full aſſembly made in the vpper chamber of the Guildhall, ſummoned by this VVilliam Walworth, then Mayor, as well of Aldermen as of the common counſaile in euery ward, for certaine affaires concerning the king, it was there by common conſent agreed and ordayned, that the old ſeale of the office of the Maioraltie of the citie being very ſmal, old, vnapt, & vncomely, for the honor of the city, ſhould be broken, & one other new ſhould be had, which the ſaid Mayor commanded to be made artificially, & honorable for the exerciſe of the ſaid office therafter in place of the other: in which new ſeale, beſides the images of Peter, and Paule, which of olde were rudely engrauen, there ſhould be vnder the feet of the ſaid images, a ſhield of the armes of the ſaid cittie perfectly graued, with two Lyons ſupporting the ſame with two ſergeants of armes, an other parte, one & two tabernacles, in which aboue ſhould ſtand two angels, between whom aboue the ſaid images of Peter and Paule ſhall be ſet the glorious Virgine: this being done, the old ſeale of the Office was deliuered to Richard Odiham Chamberlaine, who brake it, and in place thereof, was deliuered the new ſeale to the ſaid Mayor to vſe in his office, of maioraltie, as occaſion ſhould require. This new ſeale ſeemeth to be made before W. Walworth was knighted, for he is not here intituled Sir, as afterwardes he was: and certaine it is that the ſame new ſeale then made, is now in vſe and none other in that office of the Maioraltie: which may ſuffice to anſwere the former fable, without ſhewing of any euidence ſealed with the olde ſeale, which was the croſſe and ſword as now &c.

Dunthorne.

Old ſeale of the Mayoralty broken, and a new ſeale made.

The armes of this cittie were not altered, but remaine as afore.

Now of other monuments in that church Simon Mordon Mayor, 1368. was buried there, John Olney Mayor 1446. Robert March Stockfiſhmonger gaue two peeces of grounde to bee a churchyarde: Iohn Radwell Stockefiſhmonger, buried 1415. George Gowre Eſquire, ſon to Edward Gowre Stockfiſhmonger Eſquire, 1470. Alexander *Purpoint* Stockfiſhmonger,

1373.

1373. Andrew Burel Gentleman of Greyes Inne, 1487. Iohn Shrow Stockfiſhmonger 1487. with this Epitaph.

Farewell my friendes the tide abydeth no man
I am departed hence, and ſo ſhall ye.
But in this paſſage the beſt ſong that I can
Is requiem eternam, now Ieſu grant it me,
VVhen I haue ended all mine aduerſitie,
Grant me in Paradiſe to haue a manſion,
That ſhedſt the blood for my redemption.

Iohn Fenkell one of the Sheriffes, 1487. was knighted, and gaue 40. l. to this church, the one halfe for his monument. Iohn Pattelley Mayor, 1441. Thomas Ewen Grocer, bare halfe the charges in building of the ſteeple, & was buried, 1501. William Combes Gent. of Stoke by Gilford in Surrey 1502. Sir Iohn Brudge Mayor, 1530. gaue 50. l. for a houſe called the Colledge in Crooked lane, he lyeth buried in S. Nicholas *Hacon*. Walter Faireford, Robert *Barre*, Alexander Heyband, Iohn Motte, Iohn Gramſtone, Iohn Brampton, Iohn Wood Stockfiſhmonger, 1531. Sir Henry Amcots Mayor, 1548. &c. Harde by this S. Michaels church, on the ſouth ſide thereof, in the yeare 1560. on the 5. of July through the ſhooting of a gun, which brake in the houſe of one Adrian Arten. a dutch man & ſet fire on a firkin and barrell of gunpowder, foure houſes were blowen vp, and diuers other ſore ſhattered: 11. men and women were ſlaine, and 16. ſo hurt and bruſed, that they hardly eſcaped with life.

Colledge houſe in crooked lane.

Houſes in Crooked lane blowne vp with gunpowder.

Weſt from this S. Michaels laue is *S.* Martins Orgar lane, by Candlewick ſtreet, which lane is on both ſides downe to a well replenished with faire and large houſes for marchants, & it is of this ward: one of which houſes was ſometime called Beachamps Inne as pertaining vnto thē of that familie. Thomas Arundell Archbiſhop of Canterburie, commonly for his time was lodged there.

S. Martins Orgor lane, and pariſh church.

The pariſh church of S. Martin Orgor is a ſmal thing. William Crowmer Mayor, builded a proper chappel on the ſouth ſide thereof, and was buried there 1533. Iohn Mathew Mayor 1490. Sir William Huet Mayor, 1559. with his Ladie and daughter, wife to Sir Edward Oſborne, Raph Tabinham Alderman, Alice wife to Thomas Winſlow, Thorudon, Benedicke Reding, Thomas *Harding*, Iames Smith, Richard Gainford Eſquire,

Pariſh church of S. Martin Orgar.

Winſlow

VVinslow Gent. Iohn Bold &c. Then is there one other lane called S. Laurence, of the parish church there. This lane down to the south side of the churchyard, is of Candlewicke streete warde.

Parish church of S. Laurence Poultney made a Colledge.

The parish church of S. Laurence was increased with a chappell of Jesus by Thomas Cole, for a maister and Chaplens, the which chappell and parish church was made a Colledge of Iesus, and of Corpus Christi, for a maister and seuen chaplens, by Iohn Poultney mayor, and was confirmed by Edward the third, the 20. of his raigne, of him was this church called S. Laurence Poultney in Candlewickestreet, which Colledge was valued at 79.l.17.s.vj.d and was surrendred in the raigne of Edward the vi. Robert Ratcliffe Earle of Sussex, & Henry Ratcliffe Earle of Sussex, were buried there, Alderman Beswicke was buried there, Iohn Olyfe Alderman, Robert Browne & others. Thus much for this ward, & the antiquities thereof. It hath now an Alderman his Deputie, Common Counsellors 8 Constables 8. Scauengers 6. Wardemote inquest men 12. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the fifteene at xvj. pound.

VValbrooke ward.

Walbrooke warde.

WAlbrooke ward beginneth at the west end of Candlewicke street ward. It runneth downe Candlewicke street west towardes Budge row. It hath on the north side thereof S. Swithens lane, so called of S. Swithens a parish Church by London stone: this lane is replenished on both the sides with faire builded houses, and is wholly of Walbrooke warde. The said parish church of S. Swithen standeth at the southwest corner of this lane, and hath beene lately new builded: for licence was procured to new builde & increase the said church & steeple, and churchyarde, in the yeare 1420. Sir Iohn Hend Draper Mayor was an especiall benefactor thereunto, as appeareth by his armes in the glasse windowes, euen in the tops of them, which is in a field siluer, a cheuerons Azure, a Lion passant siluer, a Cheueron azure, three Escalops siluer: he lyeth buried in the bodie of this church with a faire stone laid on him but the plates and other inscriptions are defaced, Roger Depham Alderman was buried there: Iohn Butler Draper one of the Sheriffes 1420. Raph Iocoline Mayor a benefactor buried in a faire tombe, William White Draper, one of the Sheriffes, 1482.

Parish church of S. Swithen.

On

On the north side of this church and churchyard is one faire and large builded house, sometime pertaining to the Prior of Tortington, since that to the Earles of Oxford, & now to Sir Iohn Hart Alderman: which house hath a faire garden belonging thereunto, lying on the West side thereof. On the backe side of two other faire houses in Walbrook, in the raigne of Henry the seuenth, Sir Rychard Empson knight dwelled in the one of them, & Edmond Dudley Esquire in the other: eyther of them had a doore of entercourse into this garden, wherein they met & consulted of matters at their pleasures. In this Oxford place Sir Ambrose Nicholas kept his mayoralty, & since him ỹ said Sir *Iohn Hart* did likewise.

Prior of Tortington his Inne.
Oxford place by London stone.
Empson and Dudley.

On the south side of this high street, neare vnto the channell, is pitched vpright a great stone called London stone fixed in the ground very deep, fastned with bars of iron, & otherwise so strong lie set, that if cartes do runne against it through negligence, the Wheeles be broken, and the stone it selfe vnshaken.

London stone.

The cause why this stone was there set, the verie time when, or other memory hereof, is there none, but that the same hath long continued there, is manifest, namely since (or rather before) the time of the conquest: for in the ende of a fayre written Gospell booke giuen to Christes church in Canterburie, by Ethelstane king of the west Saxons, I finde noted of Landes or Rentes in London belonging to the saide church, whereof one parcell is described, to ly neare vnto London stone. Of later time wee reade that in the yeare of Christ 1135. the first of king Stephen a fire which began in the house of one Ailwarde, neare vnto *London* stone consumed all east to Ealdegate, in the which fire the Priorie of the holy Trinitie was brent, & west to S. Erkenwalds shrine in Paules Church: and these be the eldest notes that I read therof.

Liber Trinitate
Antiquity of London.
stone.

Some haue saide this stone to haue beene set, as a marke in the middle of the cittie within the walles: but in truth it standeth farre nearer vnto the riuer of Thames, then to the wall of the citty, some others haue saide the same to bee set for the tendering and making of paymentes by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed daies, and times, till of later time, paymentes were more vsually made at the font in Pontes church, and now most commonly at the Royall Exchange, some againe haue imagined the same to bee set vp by one Iohn or Thomas *London*stone dwelling there against, but more likely it is, that such men haue

taken name of the ſtone, rather then the ſtone of them, as did Iohn at Noke, Thomas at Stile, William at Wall or at Well, &c.

VValbrooke ſtreete.

Down weſt from this pariſh church and from London ſtone, haue yee Walbrooke corner: from whence runneth vp a ſtreete, north to the Stockes, called Walbrooke, becauſe it ſtandeth on the eaſt ſide of the ſame brooke by the banke thereof, and the whole warde taketh name of that ſtreete. On the eaſt ſide of this ſtreete and at the north corner thereof, is the ſtockes market, which had this beginning. Aboute the yeare of Chriſt 1282. Henry Wales Maior, cauſed diuers houſes in this Citie to be builded towardes the maintenance of London bridge, namely one voide place neare vnto the pariſh church, called Woole church, on the north ſide thereof, where ſometime (the way being very large and broade) had ſtoode a payre of ſtockes, for puniſhment of offendors, this building tooke name of theſe ſtockes, and was appointed by him, to bee a market place for fiſh and fleſh in the midſt of the citty, other houſes he builded in other places, as by the patent of Edward the firſt, it doth appeare dated the 10. of his raign. After this in the yeare 1322. the 17. of Edwarde the ſecond a decree was made by Hamond Chickwell Maior, that none ſhould ſell fiſh or fleſh out of the markets appointed, to wit Bridge ſtreete, Eaſt cheape, Olde fiſhſtreete, S. Nicholas ſhambles, and the ſaid Stocks vpon pain to forfeite ſuch fiſh or fleſh as were ſold, for the firſt time, and the ſecond time to looſe their freedom, which act was made by commandemēt of the king vnder his letters patents dated at the Tower, the 17. of his raign, and then was this ſtockes let to ferme for ſix and fortie pound thirteene ſhillinges foure pence by the yeare. This Stockes market was againe begunne to be builded in the yeare 1410. in the 11. of Henry the 4. and was cleane finiſhed in the yeare next following. In the yeare 1543. Iohn Coutes being Maior, there was in this Stockes market for Fiſhmongers 25. boordes or ſtalles which rented yearely to thirty foure pound thirteene ſhillinges foure pence, there were for Butchers 18. boordes or ſtalles rented at 41. l. 16. s. 4. d, and there were alſo chambers aboue, 16. rented at 5. l. 13, s. 4. d.

Stockes market.

The middeſt of the Citie.

Robert Fabian.

pariſh church of S. Mary Wool church

Next vnto this Stockes is the pariſh church of S, Mary Woll Church, ſo called of a Beame placed there, euen in the church yard (as it ſeemeth) for the ſame was thereof called Wooll church Yaw, of the Tronage, or weighing of Woole there vſed, and to

veriſie

verifie this, I finde amongst the customes of London, written in French, in the raigne of Edwarde the second, a chapter intituled Les customes de Wolchurch haw, wherein is set downe what was there to be paide for euery Parcell of Wooll weighed. This Tronage or weighing of Wool till the first of Richard the secõd, was there continued, and vntill that Iohn Churchman builded the custome house vpon Woolkey, to serue for the said Tronage, as is before shewed in the Towerstreete warde: This church is reasonable fayre and large, and was latelie new builded, by licence granted in the 20. of Henry the first, with condition to bee builded 15. foote from the Stockes market for sparing of light to the same. The Parson of this church is to haue foure markes the yeare for Tith of the saide Stockes, paide him by the maisters of the Bridge house, by a speciall decree made the second of Henry the seuenth. Iohn Wingar Grocer Maior, 1504. was a greate helper to the building of this church, and was there buried 1505. he gaue vnto it by his Testament, two large Basons of siluer, & 20.l. in money, also Richarde Shore Draper, one of the Sheriffes 1505. was a great benefactor in his life, and by his Testament gaue 20.l. to make a porch at the west end thereof, and was there buried, Richard *Hatfield* of Steplemordē in Cambridge shire, lieth intombed there, 1467. Edwarde Deoly Esquier, 1467. Iohn *Handford* Grocer, made the Fount of that church very curiously wrought, painted and guilded, and was there buried: Iohn Archer Fishmonger 1487. &c. From the Stockes market, and this Parrish Church East vp into Lombarde streete, some seauen or eight houses on a side, and also on the south side of Woll Church, haue yee Bearebinder lane, which is of this Walbrooke warde, then downe lower in the stræte called Walbrooke is one other fayre Church of S. Stephen, lately builded on the east side thereof, for the olde church stoode on the west side, in place where now standeth the Parsonage house, and therefore so much nearer, the brooke euen on the banke. Robert Chichley Maior in the yeare 1428. the first of Henry the first, gaue to this Parrish of S, Stephen one plot of ground, containing 208. foote and a halfe in length, and 66. foote in bredth, thereupon to builde their new church, and for their churchyarde: and in the seuenth of Henry the first, the saide *Robert* one of the founders, laide the first stone for him selfe, the second for *William Stondon* Maior,

Tronage or weighing of wooll caused the church to bee named Wool church haw.

Berebinder lane

Parishe church of S. *Stephen* by Walbrook.

with whose goodes the ground that the church standeth on, and the housing with the ground of the churchyarde was bought by the saide Chichley for 200. markes, from the Grocers which had beene letten before for 26. markes the yeare. Robert Wittingham Draper laide the thirde stone, Henry Barton then Maior &c. The said Chichley gaue more 100. l. to the saide worke, and bare the charges of all the timber worke on the Procession way, and layd the lead vpon it of his owne cost, hee also gaue all the timber for the roofking of the two side Iles, and paide for the carriage thereof. This church was finished in the yeare 1439. the bredth thereof is 67. foote, and length 125. foote, the church yarde 90. foote, in length, and 37. in bredth and more. Robert Wittingham (made knight of the Bath, in the yeare 1432. purchased the patronage of this church from Iohn Duke of Bedford, vncle to Henry the first, and Edwarde the fourth, in the second of his raigne, gaue it to Richarde Lee, then Maior. There be monumentes in this church of Thomas Southwell first Parson of this new church, who lieth in the quier, Iohn Dunstable Maister of Astronomie, and Musicke in the yeare 1453. Sir Richard Lee Maior, who gaue the saide Patronage to the Grocers, Sir Rowland Hill Maior, 1549. Sir Thomas Pope first Treasurer of the augmentations, with his wife dame Margaret. Iohn Kirkbie Grocer 1578. Sir Iohn Cootes Maior, 1542, Sir Iohn Yorke knight, Marchant Taylor, 1549. Edward Iackman Sheriffe, 1564, Richarde Achley Grocer, Doctor Owyn Phisition to king Henry the eight, and others.

Lower downe from this parish church bee diuers fayre houses namely one wherein of late Sir Richard Baker a knight of Kent was lodged, and one wherein dwelled maister Thomas Gore a marchant famous for Hospitality. On the West side of this Walbrooke streete, ouer against the Stockes market, is a parte of the high streete, called the Poultrie, on the south side west, till ouer against S. Mildredes Church, and the Skalding Wike, is of this warde. Then downe againe Walbrooke streete some small distance, is Buckles Bury, a streete so called of Buckle that sometime was owner thereof, part of which streete, on both sides 3. or 4. houses to the course of the Brooke is of this warde, and so downe Walbrooke streete, to the south corner: from whence west downe Budge Row, some small distance to an Alley

Buckles bery.

and

and through that Alley south by the west ende of S. Iohns church vpon Walbrooke, by the south side, and east end of the same, again to Walbrooke corner. This parrish church is called S. Iohn vpon Walbrooke, because the west ende thereof is on the verie banke of Walbrooke, by Horshew Bridge, a Bridge ouer the Brooke in Horsebridge lane. This church was also lately new builded: for aboute the yeare 1412. licence was granted by the Maior, and Comminalty, to the Parson and Parish there, for the enlarging thereof, with a peece of ground on the north part of the Quire, 21. foot, in length, 17. foot, in bredth, & 3. inches, & on the south side the Quire, one foot of the com non foyle: There bee no monuments in this church of any account, onely William Combarton Skinner, who gaue lands to that church, was there buried, 1410. and Iohn Stone Taylor one of the Sheriffes 1464. was likewise buried there. On the south side of Walbrooke warde from Candlewicke streete, in the mid way betwixt London stone, and Walbrooke corner, is a little lane with a turnepike in the middest thereof, and in the same a proper parish church called S. Mary Bothaw, or Boatehaw, by the Erber: this church being neare vnto Dowgate on the riuer of Thames, hath the addition of Boathaw or Boat haw, of neare adioyning to an haw or yarde wherein of old time, boates were made, and landed from Dowgate to be mended, as may be supposed, for other reason I finde none why it should be so called. Within this Church, and the small Cloistrie adioyning, diuers noble men and persons of worship haue beene buried, as appeareth both by Armes in the windowes, by the defaced Tombes, and printe of plates torne vp and carried away, there remaine onely, of Iohn West Esquier, buried there in the yeare 1408. Thomas Huntley Esquier 1539. but his monument is defaced. The Erbar is an ancient place so called, but is not of Walbrooke warde, and therefore out of that lane, to Walbrooke corner, and then downe till ouer against the south corner of S. Iohns church vpon Walbrooke. And this is all that I can say of Walbrooke warde It hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, common Counsellors eleuen, Constables nine, Scauengers six, for the Wardmote inquest, thirteen and a Beadle, it is tared to the fifeteene in London, to forty pound and in the Exchequer to thirty nine pound.

Horshew bridge.

Parish church of S. Mary Bothaw.

The Erbar.

Downgate warde.

Downgate warde.

Downgate warde beginneth at the southend of Walbrooke warde, ouer against the east corner of S. Iohns Church, vpon Walbrooke, and descendeth on both the sides to Downgate, on the Thames, and is so called of that downe going or descending thereunto: and of this Downgate the warde taketh name. This warde turneth into Thames street westward, some ten houses on a side, to the course of Walbrooke but east in Thames streete, on both sides to Ebgate or old swan, and ouer against Ebgate the land side hath many lanes turning as shal be shewed, but first, to begin with the high streete called Downgate at the vpper end thereof is a fayre Conduite of Thames water, castellated, and made in the yeare 1568, at charges of the Citizens, and is called the Conduit vpon Downgate. The descent of this streete, from the said Conduite to the watergate, called Downgate, is such that in the yere 1574. on the fourth of September in the afternoon there fell a storme of raine, where through the channels suddenly arose, and ran with such a swift course towards the common Shores, that a lad of 18. yeres old minding to haue leapt ouer ỹ channel near vnto the said Conduite was taken with the stream, & carried from thence towards the Thames with such a violence that no man with staues, or otherwise could stay him, till he came against a cart wheele, that stoode in the saide water gate, before which time he was drowned, & starke dead. On the west side of this streete, is the Tallow Chandlers hall, a very proper house, which Companie was incorporated in the second yeare of Edwarde the fourth. Somewhat lower standeth the Skinners hall, a very fayre house, also which was sometime called Copped hall by Downgate in the parish of S, Iohn vppon Walbrooke. In the 19. yeare of Edwarde the second, Ralph Cobham possessed it with fiue shops, &c.

Conduite vpon Downgate.

A lad of 18. yeares olde drowned in the chennell,

Copped hall now Skinners hall.

Then was there a Colledge of Priests called Ihesus Commons, a house well furnished with brasse, pewter, napery plate, &c. besides a fayre Library well stored with bookes, all which of olde time

time was giuen to a number of Priestes, that should kéepe commons there, and as one left his place by death, or otherwise, an other should be admitted into his roome, but this order within this thirty yeares being discontinued, the saide house was dissolued, and turned to Tenementes.

Elbow lane.

Down lower haue ye Elbow lane, and at the corner therof was one great stone house, called Olde hall, it is now taken downe, and diuers fayre houses of Timber placed there, this was sometime pertayning to VVilliam de pont le arch, and by him giuen to the Priorie of S. Mary Ouery in Southwarke, in the raigne of Henry the first. In this Elbow lane is the Inholders hall, and other fayre houses: this lane runneth west, and suddenly turneth south into Thames street, and therefore of that bending is called Elbow lane. On the east side of this Downgate streete, is the great olde house, before spokn of, called the Erber, neare to the Church of S. Mary Bothaw, Geffery Scroope held it, by the gift of Edward the third, in the fourteenth of his raigne, it belonged since to Iohn Neuell Lord of Raby, then to Richard Neuell Earle of Warwicke, Neuell, Earle of Salisbery was lodged there, 1457. then it came to George Duke of Clarence, by the gift of Edwarde the fourth, in the fourteenth of his raigne, it was lately new builded by Sir Thomas Pulliſon Maior, and was afterwarde inhabited by Sir Frances Drake, that famous Warrier. Next to this great house, is a lane turning to Bush lane, (of olde time called Carter lane, of Carts, and Car men hauing stables there) and now called Chequer lane, or Chequer Alley, of an Inne called the Chequer.

william de pont arch his house.

Inholders hall

The Erber S. Mary Bothaw.

In Thames streete, on the Thames side west from Downegate is Greenewitch lane of old time so called, and now Fryer lane of such a signe there set vp. In this lane is the Joynars hall. and other fayre houses. Then is Granthams lane so called of Iohn Grantham somtime Maior and owner thereof, whose house was very large and strong, builded of ston, as appeareth by gates arched yet remaining, Ralph Dodmer, first a Brewer, then a Mercer Maior 1529. dwelled there, and kept his Maioralty, in that house, it is now a Brewhouse, as it was afore.

Greenewitch lane or Fryar lane.

Joynars hall

Then is Dowgate whereof is spoken in an other place. East

Cosin lane.

from this Downgate, is Cosin lane, named of one William Cosin that dwelled there, in the fourth of Richarde the second, as diuers his Predicessors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him. William Cosin dwelling there, was one of the Sheriffes, in the yeare, 1306. the 34. of Edwarde the 1, That house standeth at the south end of the lane, hauing an olde and artificiall conuayance of Thames water into it, and is now a Dyehouse called Lombardes messuage. Adioyning to that house, there was lately erected an engine, to conuey Thames water vnto Downgate Conduite aforesaide. Next to this lane on the East is the Stele house, or Stele yarde (as they terme it) a place for Marchantes of Almaine, that vsed to bring hether, as well Wheate, Rie, and other graines, as Cables, Ropes, Hasles, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hempe, Wainscotes, Wax, Steele, and other profitable marchandizes: vnto these Marchantes, in the yeare 1259. Henry the thirde, in the 44. of his raigne, at the request of his brother Richarde Earle of Cornwell, king of Almaine, granted that all and singular the marchantes, hauing a house in the Citie of London, commonlie called Guilda Aula Theutonicorum, should be maintayned and vpholden through the whole Realm, by all such Freedomes, and free vsages, or Liberties, as by the king and his noble Progenitors time they had and inoyed, &c. Edwarde the first renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties, granted by his Father. And in the tenth yeare of the same Edward, Henry Wales being Maior, a great controuersie did arise betweene the saide Maior, and the marchantes of the Hance of Almaine, about the reparations of Bishopsgate then likely to fall, for that the saide marchantes enioyed diuers Priuiledges, in respect of maintayning the saide gate, which they now denied to repaire: for the appeasing of which controuersie the king sent his writ to the Treasurer, and Barons of his Exchequer, commanding that they should make inquisition thereof, before whom the marchants being called, when they were not able to discharge themselues, sith they inioyed the liberties to them granted, for the same, a precept was sent to the Maior, and Sheriffes, to distraine the saide marchantes, to make the reparations, namely Gerard Marbod Alderman of the Hance, Ralph de Cussarde a Citizen of Col-

A gin to conuey Thames water to Dowgate Conduit

Steleyarde for Marchātes of Almaine.

Gilbala Theutonicorū

len

len, Ludero de Deneuar, a Burges of Triuar, Iohn of Aras, a Burges of Triuon, Bartram of Hamburdge, Gadestalke of Hundondale, a Burges of Triuon, Iohn de Dele a Burges of Munstar, then remaining in the saide Citie of London: for them selues, and all other marchantes of the Haunce, and so they granted 210. markes sterlinges, to the Maior and Citizens, and vndertooke that they and their successors should from time to time repayre the saide gate, and beare the thirde parte of the charges in money, and men to defend it when neede were, and for this agreement the saide Maior and Citizens granted to the saide marchants their liberties, which till of late they haue inioyed, as namely amongst other, that they might lay vp their grayne which they brought into this realme in Innes, & sell it in their garners, by the space of 40. daies after they had laid it vp: except by the Mayor & citizens they were expressly forbidden, because of dearth or other reasonable occasions. Also they might haue their Alderman as they had beene accustomed, foreseene alwaies that hee were of the citie, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the cittie so oft as any should bee chosen, and should take an othe before them to maintaine iustice in their courts, and to behaue themselues in their office according to law, and as it stode with the customes of the citie. Thus much for their priuiledges: whereby it appeareth that they were great marchants of corne brought out of the east parts hether, in so much that the occupiers of husbandry in this lande were enforced to complaine of them for bringing in such aboundante, when the corne of this realme was at an easie price: whereupon it was ordayned by parliament that no person shoulde bring into any part of this realme, by way of merchandise, any wheate, Rie, or Barlie, growing out of the said realme at any time, when then the quarter of wheat exceeded not the price of v.s. viij.d. Rie iij.s. the quarter, & Barlie ij.s. the quarter, vpon forfeyture the one halfe to the king, the other halfe to the seasor thereof. These merchants of the Haunce had their Guildhall in Thames street in place aforesaid, by the saide Tosin lane. Their hall is large builded of stone with three arched gates towardes the street, the middlemost whereof is far bigger then the other, & is seldome opened, & the other two be mured vp, the same is now called the old hall.

Marchants of the Haunce of Almaine licensed to lay vp their corne in garners, but to sell it within 40. daies after.

Act of Parliament for corn brought from beyond seas.

Of later time to wit, in the 6. of Richard the 2. they hired one

house next adioyning to their old hall, which sometime belonged to Richard Lions a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffes of London in the 49. of Edward the 3. & in the 4. of Richard the 2. by the rebels of Kent, drawne out of that house, and beheaded in West Cheape: this also was a great house with a large wharfe on the Thames, and the way thereunto was called Windgoose or Wildgoose lane, which is now called Windgoose alley, for that the same alley is for the most part builded on by the stilyard marchants.

Windgoose lane.

The Abbot of S. Albons had a messuage heere with a Key giuen to him in the 34. of Henry the 6. Then is one other great house which sometime pertained to Iohn Reynwel Stockfishmonger Mayor, and it was by him giuen to the Mayor, and communaltie to the end that the profits thereof should be disposed in deedes of pietie: which house in the 15. of Edward the fourth, was confirmed vnto the said marchants in manner following vz. It is ordayned by our soueraigne Lord and his parliament, that the said merchantes of Almaine, being of the company called the Guildhall Teutonicorũ, that now be or hereafter shal be, shal haue hold and enioy to them and their successors for euer, the said place called, the stele house, yelding to the Mayor and communalty an annual rent of 70. pound, 3. shillings, foure pence, &c.

Pattent.

In the yeare 1551. and the fift of Edward the sixt through complaint of our English marchantes, the liberties of the stilyarde marchants was seised into the kings hands, and so it resteth.

Stilyard put downe.

Then is church lane, at the west end of Alhallows church called Alhallowes the more in Thames street, for a difference from Alhallowes the lesse in the same streete: it is also called Alhallowes ad fœnum in the Ropery, because hay sold neere thereunto at hey wharfe, and of ropes of olde time made or solde in the high street. This is a faire church with a large cloyster on the South side thereof about their churchyard, but foulely defaced & ruinated. The church also hath had many faire monuments, but now defaced: there remayneth in the quire some plates on graue stones on these persons, namely of William Lichfield, Doctor of Diuinity, who deceased the yeare 1447. he was a great student, and compiled many bookes both morall and diuine, in prose and in verse, namely one intituled the complaint of God vnto sinfull man. He made in his time 3083. sermons, as appeared by his own hand writing,

Church lane.

Parish church of Alhallowes the more.

and

and were founde when hee was dead. One other plate there is of Iohn Brickles Draper, who deceased in the yere 1451. he was a great benefactor to that church, and gaue by his testament certaine tenements, to the relieſe of the poore &c. At the East ende of this church goeth downe a lane, called hey wharfe lane, now lately a great brewhouſe was builded there by one Pot: Henry Campion Eſquire, a Bére brewer vſed it, & ſo doth Abraham his ſonne now poſſeſſeth it. Then was there one other lane ſometime called Wolſes gate, now out of vſe, for the lower part thereof vpon the bank of Thames is builded vpon by the late Earle of Shrewſbury, and the other end is builded on and ſtopped vp by the Chamberlaine of London. Iohn Butler Draper one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1420. dwelled there: he appointed his houſe to be ſold and the price therof to be giuen to the poore, it was of Alhallowes pariſh the leſſe. Then is there the ſaid pariſh church of Alhallows called the leſſe, and by ſome Alhallowes on the ſellers, for it ſtandeth on vaults: it is ſaid to be builded by Sir Iohn Poultney ſometimes Mayor, the ſteeple and quire of this Church ſtandeth on an arched gate, being the entry to a great houſe called Colde Harbrough: the quire of late being fallen down, is now again at length in the yere 1594. by the pariſhioners new builded. Touching this Cold Harbrough, I find that in the 13. of Edward the 2. Sir Iohn Abel knight, demiſed or let vnto *Henry* Stow Draper all that his capitall meſſuage called the Colde Harbrough in the pariſh of Alſaints ad fœnum, and all the purtenances within the gate, with the key which Robert Hartford citizen, ſonne to William Hartford had, and ought, and the foreſaid Robert paid for it the rent of 33. ſ. the yeare. This Robert *Hartford* being owner thereof, as alſo of other landes in Surrey, deceaſing without iſſue male, left two daughters his coheires, to wit, Idonia, married to Sir *Raph* Bigot, and Maude maried to Sir *Stephen* Coſenton knightes, betwéene whom the ſaid houſe and lands were parted. After the which Iohn Bigot ſonne to the ſaid Sir Raph, and Sir Iohn Coſenton diſſel their moities of Cold Harbrough vnto Iohn *Poult*ney ſon of Adam Poultney the 8. of Edward the thirde. This Sir Iohn Poultney dwelling in this houſe, and being foure times Mayor, the ſaid houſe tooke the name of Poultneyes Inne. Notwithſtanding this Sir Iohn Poultney the 21. of Edward the 3.

Hey wharfe lane.

Welſey lane.

Pariſh church of Alhallowes the leſſe.

Cold *Har*brough.

by

by his charter gaue and confirmed to Humfrey de Bohume earle of *Hereford* and Eſſex, his whole tenement called Colde Harbrough, with all the tenements and key adioyning, & apurtenances ſomtime pertayning to *Robert* de Hereford, on the way called Hey wharfe lane &c. for one Roſe at Midſomer, to him and to his heires for all ſeruices, if the ſame were demanded. This Sir Iohn *Poultney* deceaſed 1349. and left iſſue by Margaret his wife, William Poultney, who died without iſſue, and Margaret his mother was maried to Sir Nicholas Louell knight &c. *Phillip.S* Cleare gaue two meſſuages pertaining to this Cold Harbrough, in the Ropery, towards the inlarging of the pariſh church, and churchyard, of All ſaynts, called the leſſe in the 20. of *Richard* the 2. In the yeare 1397. the 21. of Richard the 2. Iohn Holland Earle of Huntington was lodged there, and Richard the 2. his brother dined with him, but in the next yere following I find ỹ Edmond Earle of Cambridge had this houſe & was there lodged in the yeare 1398. notwithſtanding the ſaid houſe ſtil retained the name of *Poultneyes* Inne, in the raigne of Henry the 6. the 26. of his raigne, and not otherwiſe. It belonged ſithence to H. Holland Duke of Exceſter, and hee was lodged there in the yeare 1472. In the yeare 1485. Richard the third by his letters Patents granted and gaue to Iohn Writh, alias Garter, principall king of Armes of Engliſh men, and to the reſt of the kinges Herralds and Purſuantes of armes, all that meſſuage with the apurtenances, called Cold Erber in the pariſh of All ſaints, the little in London, and to their ſucceſſors for euer. Dated at Weſtminſter the 2. of March, anno regni primo without fine or fée: how ỹ ſaid Herralds departed therewith I haue not read, but in the raigne of H the eight. Cuthbert Tunſtal Biſhop of Durham, was lodged there, ſince the which time it hath belonged to the earls of Shrewſbury, by compoſition (as is ſuppoſed) from the ſaide Cuthbert Tunſtall. The laſt deceaſed Earle tooke it down, & in place thereof builded a great number of ſmal tenements now lotten out for great rents, to people of all ſorts. Then is the Dyers Hall made a brotherhod or Guild in the fourth of Henry the ſixt and appointed to conſiſt of a gardian or warden and a communalty the 12. of Edward the 4. Then be there diuers large Brewhowſes, and others till ye come to Ebgate lane, where that ward endeth in the Eaſt,

The Diers hall.

On

On the North side of Thames street be diuers lanes also, the first is at the south ende of Elbow lane, before spoken of, West from Dowgate, ouer against Grenwich lane: then bee diuers faire houses for merchants and others all along that side. The nert lane east from Dowgate is called Bush lane, which turneth vp to Candlewicke streete, and is of Dowgate warde. Nert is Suffolke lane, likewise turning vp to Candlewicke street, in this lane is one notable Grammer schole, founded in the yeare 1561. by the maister, wardens and assistants of the Merchantaylors, in the parish of Saint Laurence Poultney. Richard *Hilles* somtime maister of that company, hauing before giuen 500. pound towards the purchase of an house, called the Manor of the Rose, sometime belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, wherin the said schole is kept. Then is there one other lane which turneth vp to S. Laurence hill, and to the southwest corner of S. Laurence churchyard: then one other lane called *Poultney* lane, that goeth vp (of this warde) to the southeast corner of S. Laurence churchyard, and so downe again, and to the west corner of S. Martin Orgar lane, and ouer against Ebgate lane, and this is all of Dowgate ward, the thirteenth in number lying East, from the water course of Walbrook, and hath not any one house of the west side of the said brook. It hath an Alderman, his Deputie, Common Counsellors nyne, Constables 8. Scauengers 5. for the Wardemote inquest 14. and a Bedle, it is tared to the fiftéene in London at 36. pound, and in the Exchequer at 34. l. 10 s.

Bush lane

Suffolke lane.

Marchantaylors schoole.

The mannar of the Rose.

S. Laurence lane.

Poultney lane.

Wardes on the west side of Walbrooke, and first of Vintry warde.

NOw I am to speake of the other wards, twelue in number, all lying on the west side of the course of Walbrooke: and first of the Vintry ward, so called of Vintners, and of the Vintrie, a part of the banke of the Riuer of Thames, where the merchantes of Burdeaux craned their wines, out of Lighters, and other vesselles, and there landed and made sale of them within fortie daies after, vntill the 28. of Edward the first, at which time the saide merchantes complained that they could not sell their wines, paying poundage, neither

Wards on the West of Walbrooke, and first of Vintry warde.

ther hire houſes or ſellers to lay them in, and it was redreſſed by vertue of the kings writ, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffes of London, dated at Carla Veroke (or Carlile) ſince the which time many fair & large houſes with vaults & ſellers for ſtowage of wines and lodging of the Burdeaux merchants haue been builded in place, where before time were Cookes houſes: for Fitzſtephen in the raigne of Henry the 2. writeth, that vpon the riuers ſide, betweene the wine in ſhippes, and the wine to be ſold in tauernes, was a common cokerie or cookes row. &c. as in another place I haue ſet downe: whereby it appeareth that in thoſe daies (and till of late time) euery man liued by his profeſſed trade, not any one intercupting an other. The cookes dreſſed meate, and ſold no wine, and the Tauerner ſold wine, and dreſſed no meat for ſale &c. This warde beginneth in the Eaſt, at the weſt end of Downgate ward, as the water courſe of Walbrooke parteth them, to wit at Granthams lane, on the Thames ſide, and at Elbow lane on the lande ſide: it runneth along in Thames ſtreete weſt, ſome three houſes beyond the old Swan, a Brewhouſe on the Thames ſide, and on the land ſide ſome three houſes weſt, beyond S. Iames at Garlicke Hith. In breadth this ward ſtretcheth from the Vintrie North to the wall of the Weſt gate of the Tower Royall: the other North part is of Cordwayner ſtreete Warde. Out of this Royall ſtreete by the South gate of Tower Royall runneth a ſmall ſtreete, eaſt to S. Iohns vpon Walbrooke, which ſtreete is called Horſhewbridge, of ſuch a bridge ſometime ouer the brooke there, which is now vaulted ouer. Then from the ſaid ſouth gate weſt, runneth one other ſtreete, called Knightriders ſtreete, by S. Thomas Apoſtles church, on the north ſide and Wring wren lane, by the ſaid church, at the weſt end thereof, and to the Eaſt end of the Trinitie Church, in the ſaid Knightriders ſtreet, where this ward endeth, on that ſouth ſide the ſtreet: but on the north ſide it runneth no farther then the corner againſt the new builded Tauerne, and other houſes, in a plot of ground, where ſomtime ſtode Drmond place, yet haue yee one other lane lower downe in Royall ſtreete, ſtretching from ouer againſt S. Michaels church, to, and by the North ſide of S. Iames Church by Garlike Hith, this is called Kerion lane, and thus much for the boundes of Vintrie ward. Now on the Thames ſide weſt from Granthams lane, haue ye Herber lane

Euery man liued by his ſeuerall profeſſed trade.

Horſhew bridge ſtreet. Knightriders ſtreet.

Kerion lane.

Harber lane, or Brikels lane Jimpſons lane

lane, or Brikels lane, so called of Iohn Brikels, sometime owner thereof. Then is Simpsons lane of one Simpson, or Emperors head lane of such a signe: then the three Cranes lane, so called not onely of a signe of 3. Cranes at a Tauerne doore, but rather of 3. strong Cranes of timber, placed on the Vintrie wharfe by the Thames side, to crane vp wines there, as is afore shewed: this lane was of old time, to wit, the 9. of Richard the 2. called painted Tauerne lane, of the Tauerne being painted. Then next ouer against S. Martins church, is a large house builded of stone, and timber with vaults for the stowage of wines, & is called the Vintry. There dwelled Iohn Gisers Vintner, Mayor of London and Constable of the Tower, and then was Henry Picard Vintner, Mayor. In this house Henry *Picard* feasted 4. kinges in one day (as in my Summarie I haue shewed.) Then next is Vanners lane, so called of one Vannar that was owner thereof, it is now called church lane, of the comming vp from the wharfe to S. Martins church. Next is Brode lane for that the same is broder for the passage of carts, from the Vintry wharfe, then bee the other lanes. At the Northwest corner of this lane, is the parish clearks hall, lately by them purchased, since they lost their old hall in Bishopsgate street. Next is Spittle lane of old time so called, since Stodies lane of the owner thereof, named Stodie. Sir Iohn Stodie Vintner Mayor in the yeare 1357. gaue it with all the Quadrant, wherein Vintners hall now standeth, with the tenements round about vnto the Vintners: the Vintners builded for themselues a faire hall there, and also 13. Almes houses, for 13. poore people, which are kept of charitie, rent free. These Vintners as well Englishmen as strangers borne, were of old time great Burdeaux merchants, of Gascoyne & French wines, diuers of them were Mayors of this cittie, namely Iohn Adrian Vintner, Reginald at Conduct, Iohn Oxenford, *Henry Picard* that feasted the kings of *England*, France, Scotland, & Ciprus. Iohn Studie that gaue Stodios lane to the Vintners: the foure last were Mayors in the raigne of Edwarde the thirde, and yet Gascoine wines were then to be sold at London, not aboue iiij. pence, nor Reynish wine aboue fiue pence the gallon. William More Vintner Mayor, in the raigne of Richard the second. In the raigne of Henry the fourth, the young prince Henry, Thomas Duke of Clarence, Iohn

Painted Tauerne, or three Cranes lane.

The Vintrie. Record

Vanner lane or church lane

Brode lane.

parish clearks hall.

Spittle lane or Stodies lane.

The Vintners hall.

Almes houses of the Vintners.

Burdeaux Merchants Gascoin wine 4. pence the gallon.

The kings sons supped in the Vintrie

Iohn Duke of Bedford, and Humfrey Duke of Gloceſter, the kings ſonnes, being at ſupper amongſt the merchants of London in the vintrie, in the houſe of Lewes Iohn, Henry Schogan ſent to them a ballad beginning thus.

H: Scogan.

My noble ſonnes and eke my Lords deare,
I your father, called vnworthely,
Send vnto you, this ballad following here,
Written with mine owne hande full rudely,
Although it be that I not reuerently
*H*aue written to your eſtates, I you pray
Mine vncunning, taketh benignely,
For Gods ſake, and hearken what I ſay.

Then follow of verſe 23. ſtaues, containing a perſuaſion from loſing of time, follily in luſt, & vice, but to ſpend the ſame in vertue and in godlines, as ye may reade in Geffrey Chaucer his workes lately printed. The ſucceſſors of thoſe Vintners and wine Drawers that retailed by the gallons, pottell, quart, and pynte, were all incorporated by the name of wine tunners, in the 15. of *H*enry the firſt. Hauing thus much not without trauaile, & ſome charges noted for the antiquitie of theſe Vintners, about two yeares ſince or more I repayred to the common hall of that company, and there ſhewed, and read it in a court of Aſſiſtance, requiring them as being one of the principall companies in this cittie (of whome I meant therfore to write the more at large) if they knew any more which might ſound to their worſhip or commendation, at their leyſure to ſend it me, and I ſhold ioyne it to my former collection: at which time I was anſwered by ſome that toke vpon them the ſpeech, that they were none of the principall, but of the inferiour companies, and ſo willing me to leaue them I departed, and neuer ſince heard from them, which hath ſomewhat diſcouraged me any farther to trauail amongſt the companies to learne ought at their hands. Next is Palmers lane nowe called Anchor lane: the plummers haue their hal there, but are tennants to the Vintners. Then is Worceſter houſe, ſometimes belonging to the Earles of Worceſter, nowe diuided into many tenementes. Then is the Old ſwanne, a great Brewhouſe: And this is all on the Thames ſide, that I can note in this ward.

Chaucer fol. 334. & 335.

Wine tunners incorporated the 15. of *H.* the ſixt.

The Vintoners one of the 12. principall companies

The readieſt to ſpeake not alwaies the wiſeſt men.

Palmers lane or anchor lane

plummers hal.

Worſter houſe.

Olde Swanne

pater noſter lane.

On the land ſide in the royall ſtreete is *P*ater noſter lane, and the

the faire parish church of S. Michael called Pater noster church in the Royal: this church was new builded and made a colledge of S. Spirit, and S. Mary, founded by Richard Whittington Mercer, 4. times Mayor, for a maister, 4. fellowes maisters of Art, clearks, conducts, chorists, &c. and an almes house called Gods house, or hospitall for thirtéene poore men, one of them to be Tutor, and to haue xvj.d. the wéek the other twelue each of them to haue xiij.d. the wéeke for euer, with other necessary prouisions, an hutch with three lockes, a common seale &c.

Parish church of S. Michaels pater noster a Colledge one Almeshouse or Hospitall.

These were (as the manner was then) bound to pray for the good estate of Richard Whitington, and Alice his wife their founders, and for Sir William Whitington knight, and Dame Ioan his wife, and for Hugh Fitzwaren, and Dame Molde his wife, the fathers and mothers of the saide Richard Whitington, and Alice his wife, for king Richarde the second, and Thomas of Wodstocke Duke of Glocester, spectall Lordes and Promoters of the saide Richarde Whitington, &c. The licence for this foundation was granted by king Henry the fourth the eleuenth of his raigne, and in ỹ twelfth of the same kings raigne, the Maior and Commonalty of London, granted to Richarde Whitington a vacant peece of ground, thereon to builde his Colledge in the Royall, all which was confirmed by Henry the first, the thirde of his raigne, to Iohn Couentrie, Ienkin Carpenter, and William Groue Executors to Richard Whitington. This foundation was againe confirmed by Parliament, the tenth of Henry the 6 and was suppressed by the statute of Edwarde the 6.

The Almsehouses with the poore men do remaine, and are paide by the Mercers, this Richarde Whitington, was in this Church three times buried first by his Executors vnder a fayre monument, then in the raigne of Edwarde the 6. the Parson of that Church thinking some great riches (as he saide) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to bee spoiled of his Leaden sheete, and againe the second time to bee buried: and in the raign of Queene Mary, the parishioners were forced to take him vp to lap him in leade as afore to bury him the thirde time, and to place his monument, or the like ouer him againe, which remaineth and so hee resteth. Thomas Windford Alderman, was buried in this Church, 1448. Arnold Macknam

Richarde whitington thrise buried.

Vintener, a merchant of Burdious. 1457. Sir Heere Tanke, or Hartancleux knight of the Garter, Sir Edmond Mulshew knight, neare to Thomas Cokham Recorder of London, the Lady Kyme, Sir William Oldhall knight, 1460. William Barnocke, Sir Iohn Yong Grocer Maier, 1466. Agnes daughter to Sir Iohn Yong, first maried to Robert Sherington, after to Robert Mulleneux, then to William Cheyney Esquier, Iohn Hauing Gentleman, William Roswel Esquier, William Postar Clarke of the Crowne, 1520. Sir William Bayly Draper Maior, 1533. with Dame Katheren his wife, leauing vi. children. Iohn Heydon mercer, Sheriffe 1582. who gaue Legacies to the thirteene Almes men, and otherwise for a Lecture

Tower Royall builded about Henry the 1. as may be supposed.

At the vpper end of this streete, is the Tower Royall, whereof that streete taketh name, this Tower and great place was so called of pertayning to the kinges of this Realme, but by whome the same was first builded, or of what antiquity the same hath continued, I haue not read more then that in the raigne of Edwarde the first, the 2.4. and 7. yeares, it was the Tenement of Symon Beawmes, also that in the 36. of Edwarde the 3. the same was called the Royall in the parish of S. Michaell de pater noster, & that in the 43. of his raigne, he gaue it by the name of his Inne, called the Royall, in the citie of London, in value xx.l. by yeare, vnto his Colledge of S. Stephen at Westminster: notwithstanding in the raigne of Richarde the 2. it was called the Queenes Wardrope, as appeareth by this that followeth: king Richarde hauing in Smithfielde ouercome and dispersed his Rebels, hee, his Lordes and all his Companie, entred the Citie of London, with great ioy, and went to the Lady Princesse his mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royall, called the Queenes Wardrope where shee had remained three daies, and two nightes, right sore abashed: but when shee saw the king her sonne, shee was greatlie reioyced and saide. Ah sonne, what greate sorrow haue I suffered for you this day. The king answered and saide, certainely Madam, I know it well, but now reioyce and thanke God, for I haue this day, recouered mine heritage, and the Realme of England which I had neare hand lost.

The Lady Princes lodged in the Tower Royal.

Froſarde.

This Tower seemeth to haue beene at that time of good defence, for when the Rebels had beset the Tower of *London*, and got possession thereof, taking from thence whome they listed, as

in

in mine Anales I haue shewed, the princesse being forced to flye came to this Tower Royall, where shee was lodged and remained safe as yee haue heard: and it may bee also supposed that the king himselfe was at that time lodged there. I read that in the yeare 1386. Lyon king of Armonie, being chased out of his Realme, by the Tartarians, receiued innumerable giftes of the king, and of his Nobles, the king then lying in the Royall: where hee also granted to the said king of Armonie, a Charter of a thousand poundes by yeare during his life, this for proofe may suffice, that kinges of England haue beene lodged in this Tower, though the same of later time hath beene neglected, and turned into stabling for the kinges horses, and now letten out to diuers men, and deuided into Tenementes. In Horsebridge streete, is the Cutlers hall, which sometime belonged to Simon Dolesley Grocer Maior, in the yeare 1359, they of this Company, were of olde time deuided into three artes, or sortes of Workemen, to wit, the first were Smithes, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called Bladers, and diuers of them prooued worthie men, as namelie, Walter Nele, Blader, one of the Sheriffes, the 12, of Edwarde the thirde, deceased 1352. and buried in S. Iames Garlicke hith: hee left landes to the mending of high waies, aboute London, betwixt Newgate and Wicombe, Aldgate and Chelmesforde, Bishopsgate and Ware, Southwarke and Rochester, &c. The secõd, were makers of Hastes, and otherwise garnishers of Blades, the thirde sort, were sheathmakers, for swordes, Daggers and knines. In the 10. of Henry the 4. certaine ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers, and the other Cutlars, and in the 4. of Henry the 6. they were all three Companies, drawne into one Fraternitie, or Brotherhoode, by the name of Cutlars.

King Richard lodged in the Tower Royall

Cutlars hall.

Bladers or BladeSmithes

Hastemakers. Shethmakers.

Then is Knightridars streete, so called (as is supposed) of Knightes well armed and mounted, at the Tower Royall, riding from thence through that streete, west, to Creede lane, and so out at Ludgate, towardes Smithfield, when they were there to turney, Iust, or otherwise to shew their Actiu ties before the king & states of the Realme. In this streete is the Parish church of S. Thomas Thapostle, by Wringwren lane, a proper church, but monumentes of antiquity bee there none, left vndefaced, except some Armes in the Windowes, as also in the stone worke, which

Knightridar streete.

Wringwren lane.

Parish church of S. Thomas the Apostle.

some suppose to be the Armes of Iohn Barnes Mercer, Maior of London, in the yeare 1371. Henry Causton Marchant, was a Benefactor, and had a Chantry, there about 1396. Thomas Romaine, had also a Chantry there, about 1396. Fitzwilliams also a Benefactor, had a Chantry there, more Sir William Littlesbery, alias Horne, (for king Edwarde the fourth so named him) because he was a most excellent Blower in a horne, hee was a Salter, and Marchant of the staple, Mayor of London in the yeare 1487 and was buried in this church hauing appointed by his testament the bels to be changed for 4. new bels of good tune and sound, but that was not performed: he gaue 500. marks to the repairing of high waies, betwixt London and Cambridge, his dwelling house, with the garden, and appurtenances in the saide parish, hee deuised to be solde, and bestowed in charitable actions, as his executors, would answere before God: his house called the George in Bredstreete, hee gaue to the Saltars, they to finde a Priest in the saide Church, to haue six pound thirteen shillinges foure pence the yeare, to euery Preacher at Paules Crosse, and at the Spittle foure pence, for euer, to the Prisoners of Newgate, Ludgate, Marshalsey, and kinges Bench, in victuailes ten shillinges at Christmas, and ten shillinges at Easter for euer which are not performed. Iohn Martin Butcher, one of the Sheriffes was buried there, 1533. &c. Then west from the saide Church on the same side, was one great messuage, sometime called Ipris Inne, so called of William of Ipres a Flemming the first builder thereof. This William was called out of Flanders, with a number of Flemmynges to the aide of king Stephen, against Maude the Empresse, in the yeare 1138. and grew in fauour with the saide king, for his seruice, so farre that he builded this his house, neare vnto Towre royal, in the which Tower it seemeth the king was then lodged, as in the hart of the City, for his more safety.

Ipris Inne.

King Stephen lodgee in the Tower Royall.

Robert Earle of Glocester brother to the Empresse being taken was committed to the custody of this VVilliam to bee kept in the Castle of Rochester, till king Stephen was also taken, and then the one was deliuered in exchange for the other, and both set free: this William of Ipres gaue Edredes Hith, now called the Queenes Hith, to the Prior and Chanons of the Holy Trinitie in London: hee founded the Abbey of Boxley, in Kent, &c. In the

the first of Henry the second, the said William with all the other Flemminges, fearing the indignation of the new king departed the land, but it seemeth that the saide William was shortly called backe againe, and restored both to the kinges fauour, and to his olde possessions here, so that the name and family continued long after in this realme, as may appeare by this which followeth. In the yeare 1377, the 51 of Edwarde the thirde, the Citizens of London, minding to haue destroyed Iohn of Gaunt D. of Lancaster, and Henry Percy Marshall, (for causes shewed in my Annales) sought vp and downe, and could not finde them, for they were that day to dine with Iohn of Ipris at his Inne, which the Londoners wist not of, but thought the Duke and Marshall had beene at the Sauoy, and therefore poasted thether: but one of the Dukes knightes seeing these thinges, came in great hast to the place where the Duke was, and after that hee had knocked and could not be let in, hee saide to Haueland the Porter, if thou loue my Lorde and thy life, open the gate, with which words hee got entry, and with great feare he tels the Duke, that without the gate were infinite numbers of armed men, and vnlesse he tooke greate heede, that day would be his last, with which wordes the Duke leapt so hastily from his Dicers, that he hurt both his legs against the forme: wine was offered, but he could not drinke for hast and so fled with his fellow Henry Persie out at a backe gate, and entering the Thames, neuer stayed rowing, vntill they came to a house neare the Mannor of Kenington, where at that time the princesse lay, with Richarde the yong Prince, before whome hee made his complaint, &c. Kenington besides Lambhith.

Ouer against Ipres Inne in Knightriders streete, at the corner towardes S. Iames, at Garlicke Hith, was sometime a great house builded of stone, and called Ormond place, for that it sometimes belonged to the Earles of Ormonde, king Edwarde the fourth in the fift of his raigne, gaue to Elizabeth his wife, the Mannor of Greenewitch, with the Towne and Parke in the County of Kent, hee also gaue this Tenement called Ormonde place with all the appurtenances to the same, situate in the parish of S. Trinitie, in Knightridars streete in London, this house is now lately taken downe and diuers fayre Tenementes are builded there, the corner house whereof is a Tauerne. Then low- Ormond place.

Kerion lane. Glasiars hall

er downe in Royall streete, is Kerion lane, of one Kerion sometime dwelling there. In this lane bee diuers fayre houses for Marchants, and amongst others is the Glasiars hall. At the south corner of Royall streete, is the fayre parish church of S. Martin, called in the Vintry, this Church was new builded about the yere 1399. by the Executors of Mathew Columbars a stranger born, a Burdieur marchant, of Gascoyne, and French wines, his Armes remaine yet in the East Window, and is betweene a Cheueron, 3. Columbins: there lye buried in this church, Sir Iohn Gisors Maior, 1311. Henry Gisors his sonne, 1343. and Iohn Gisors his brother 1350. hee gaue to his sonne Thomas his great mansion house, called Gisors hall in the parish of S. Mildred in Bredstreete, this Thomas had issue Iohn, and Thomas, Iohn made a Feoffment, and solde Gisors hall, and other his landes in London, about the yeare 1386. Thomas deceased 1395. Henry Venner, Bartilmew de la vauch, Thomas Cornwalles one of the Sheriffes 1384. Iohn Cornwalles Esquier, 1436 Iohn Mustrell Vintner, 1424. William Hodson, William Castleton, Iohn Grey, Robert Dalusse Barbar, in the raign of Edward the 4, with this Epitaph.

parish church of S. Martin in Vintry.

Gisors hall corruptly called Gerards hal

Epitaph

As flowers in fielde thus passeth life,
Naked then clothed fable in the end.
It sheweth by Robert Dalusse, and Alison his wife.
Christ them saue from power of the fiende.

Sir Ralph Austrie Fishmonger Maior, new roofed this Church with timber, couered it with lead, and beutifully glased it, he deceased, 1494. and was there buried, with his two wiues, Ralph Austrye his son gentleman William Austrye and other of that name, Bartrand wife to Grimond Descure Esquire, a Gascoyne, and marchant of wines 1494, Thomas Batson, Alice Fowler, Daughter and heire to Iohn Howton, wife to Iohn Hulton, Iames Bartlet, and Alice his wife, VVilliam Fennor, Roger Cotton, Robert Stockar, Iohn Pemberton, Philip de Plasse, Iohn Stapleton, Iohn Mortimor, VVilliam Lee, William Hamstede, &c.

parish Church of S. Iames Garlycke hith.

Then is the parish Church of S. Iames, called at Garlicke hith or Garlicke hiue, for that of olde time on the banke, of the riuer of Thames, neare to this Church Garlicke was vsually solde, this

is

is a proper church, whereof Richarde Rothing, one of the Sheriffes, 1326. is ſaide to be the builder: and lieth buried in the ſame, ſo was VValter Nele Blader one of the Sheriffes, 1337. Iohn of Oxenforde Vintenar Maior, 1341, Richarde Goodcheape, Iohn de Criſſingham, and Iohn VVithers. Monumentes remaining there, Robert Gabeter Eſquier, Mayor of Newcaſtle vpon Tine, 1310. Iohn Griſors, VVilliam Tilingham, Iohn Stanley, Nicholas Stahã, Robert de *Luton*, 1361. Richarde *Lions* a famous marchant of wines, and a Lapidary, ſometime one of the Sheriffes, beheaded in Cheape, by VVat Tyler, and other rebels in the yeare 1381. his picture on his graue ſtone very fayre and large, is with his hayre rounded by his eares, and curled, a little beard forked, a gowne girt to him down to his feete, of branched damaske wrought with the likenes of flowers, a large purſe on his right ſide hanging in a belt, from his left ſhoulder, a plaine whoode about his necke, kiuering his ſhoulders, and hanging backe behinde him. Sir Iohn *Wrotch*, Fiſhmonger Maior, 1361. deceaſed 1407. Thomas Stonarde of Oxfordſhire, Iohn Bromar Fiſhmonger, Alderman, 1474. the lady Stanley, mother to the Lorde *Strange*, the Countiſe of Huntington, the Lady Harbart, the Lord *Strange*, Sir George *Stanley*, Gilbert Bouet, 1398. a Countis of Glocester, and one of her children, VVilliã More, Vintener Maior, 1395. VV. Venor Grocer Maior, 1389. Robert Chichley Maior, 1421. Iames *Spencer* Vintonar Maior 1543. &c. And thus an ende of Vintry warde, which hath an Alderman with a deputy, common Councellors nine, Conſtables nine, Scauengers foure, Wardmote inqueſt foureteene and a Beadle. It is taxed to the fifteene, in London, at ſix and thirty pound, and in the Exchequer at thirty fiue pound, fiue ſhillinges.

Cordwainer ſtreete warde

THe next is Cordwainer ſtreet warde, taking that name of Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, Curriars, and workers of Leather dwelling there: for it appeareth in the records of H. the 6. the ninth of his raign, that an order was taken then for Cordwainers and curriars in

Cordwainer ſtreete warde.

Cozney ſtreete, and Sopars lane.

This warde beginneth in the Eaſt, on the weſt ſide of Walbrook, & runneth weſt through Budge Row (a ſtreet ſo called of the Budge Fur, and of Skinners dwelling there) then vp by Saint Anthonines church through Aetheling (or Noble ſtreete) as Leyland termeth it, commonly called Wathling ſtreete, to the Red Lyon, a place ſo called of a greate Lyon of Tymber placed there at a gate, entering to a large Court, wherein are diuers fayre and large ſhops well furniſhed with brode clothes, and other draperies of all ſortes to be ſolde, and this is the fartheſt weſt part of this warde.

Budge Kow.

Watchling ſtreete.

On the South ſide of this ſtreete from Budge Row, lieth a lane turning downe by the weſt gate of the Tower Royall, and to the ſouth end of the ſtone wall, beyond the ſaid gate is of this ward, and is accounted a parte of the Royall ſtreete, againſt this weſt gate of the Tower Royall, is one other lane, that runneth weſt to Cordwainer ſtreete, and this is called Turnebaſe lane: on the ſouth ſide whereof is a peece of Wring wren lane to the northweſt corner of S. Thomas church the Apoſtle. The̅ againe out of the high ſtreete called Wathling, is one other ſtreet which runneth thwart the ſame, and this is Cordwainer ſtreete whereof the whole warde taketh name, this ſtreete beginneth by weſt Cheape and Saint Mary Bow church is the head thereof on the weſt ſide, and it runneth down ſouth through that part which of later time was called Hoſiar lane, now Bow lane, and then by the weſt ende of Alomary church, to the new builded houſes, in place of Drmond houſe, and ſo to Carlicke hill, or hith, to Saint Iames church, the vpper part of this ſtreete towardes Cheape was called Hoſiar lane of Hoſiars dwelling there in place of Shoomakers: but now thoſe Hoſiars being worne out by men of other Trades (as the Hoſiars had worne out the Shomakers) the ſame is called Bow lane of Bow church. On the weſt ſide of Cordwainers ſtreete is Baſing lane, right ouer againſt Turne baſſe lane. This Baſing lane weſt to the backe gate of the Red Lion, in Wathling ſtreete, is of this Cordwainers ſtreete warde.

Turnebaſe lane.

Cordwainer ſtreete.

Hoſiar lane in Cordwainer ſtreete.

Baſſing lane.

Now againe on the North ſide of the high ſtreet in Budge Row, by the Eaſt ende of S. Anthonines church, haue ye S. Sythis lane

S. Sythes lane

ſo

ſo called of S. Sithes church (which ſtandeth againſt that lanes end: and this place is wholly of Cordwayner ſtréet warde: and alſo the ſouth ſide of Needlers lane, which reacheth from the north end of S. Sithes lane, Weſt to Sopars lane. Then ſomewhat weſt from S. Anthonines church is that Sopars lane, which took that name not of making ſope there, as ſome haue ſuppoſed, but of one Alleyne le Sopar, in the 9. of Edward the ſecond. Then in Bow lane (as they now call it) is Gooſe lane, by Bow church, W. Eſſex Mercer had tenementes there in the 26. of Edward the 3.

Needlers lane.

Sopars lane.

Gooſe lane.

Then from the ſouth end of Bow lane, vp Watheling ſtreete, till ouer againſt the red Lyon: And theſe be the bounds of Cordwayner ſtréet warde. Touching monuments therein, firſt you haue the faire pariſh church of S. Anthonines in Budge rowe, on the North ſide thereof. This church was lately reedified by Thomas Knowls Grocer Mayor, & by Thomas Knowles his ſonne, both buried there, with Epitaphes, of the father thus.

Pariſh church of S. Anthonine.

Here lyeth grauen vnder this ſtone,
Thomas Knowles, both fleſh and bone
Grocer and Alderman, yeares fortie
Sheriffe, and twice Mayor truly,
And for he ſhould not lie alone,
Here lyeth with him his good wife Ioane,
They were together ſixtie yeare,
And nineteene children they had in feere &c.

Epitaph of Tho. Knowles

Thomas Holland Mercer was there buried 1456. Thomas Windent Mercer Alderman, and Katherine his wife, Thomas Hind Mercer, 1528. He was a benefactor to this church, to Aldemary church, and to Bow: Hugh Acton Merchantaylor buried 1520. He gaue 36. pounde to the repayring of the ſteeple of this church: Simon Streete Grocer lyeth in the Church wall toward the ſouth, his armes be three Colts, and his Epitaph thus.

Such as I am, ſuch ſhall you be,
Grocer of London ſometime was I,
The kings Wayar more then yeares twentie,
Simon Street called in my place,
And good fellowſhip faine would trace,
Therefore in heauen, euerlaſting life
Ieſu ſend me, and Agnes my wife:

Simon Streets his Epitaph.

Kerlie Merlie, my wordes were tho,
And Deo gratias I coupled thereto,
I paſſed to God in the yeare of grace
A thouſand foure hundred it was, &c.

William Dauntſey Mercer one of the Sheriffes buried 1542. Henry Collet Mercer Mayor, a great benefactor to this church, the pictures of him, his wife, ten ſonnes, and tenne daughters remaine in the glaſſe window on the North ſide of the church: but the ſaide Henry Collet was buried at Stebunhith. *H*enry Halton Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, deceaſed 1415. Thomas Spight Merchantaylor 1533. and Roger Martin Mercer Mayor deceaſed, 1573. Next on the ſouth ſide of Budge rowe by the Weſt corner therof, and on the Eaſt ſide of Cordwayner ſtræte, is one other faire church, called Aldemary church, becauſe the ſame was very old, and elder then any church of Saint Mary in the cittie, till of late yeares the foundation of a very faire new church was laide there by Henry Keble Grocer, Mayor, who deceaſed 1518. and was there buried in a vault by him prepared, with a faire monument rayſed ouer ouer him on the North ſide the quire, now deſtroyed and gone, he gaue by his teſtament 1000. *l.* towards the building of that church, Richarde Chawcer Vintner gaue lands to that church, & was there buried, 1348. Iohn Briton, Raph Hollande Draper one of the Sheriffes deceaſed 1452. William Taylor Grocer Mayor deceaſed, 1483. He diſcharged that ward of fiftænes to be paid by the poore, Thomas Hinde Mercer buried in S. Anthonines, gaue 10. fodar of lead to the couering of the middle Iſle of this Aldemary church, Charles Blunt Lord Montioy was buried there, about the yeare 1545. he made or glaſed the Eaſt window, as appeareth by his Armes: his Epitaph made by him in his life time thus.

Parish church of Aldmary.

Richard Chaucer father to Geffrey Chaucer the poet, as may be ſuppoſed.

Willingly haue I ſought, and willingly haue I found,
The fatall end that wrought thether as dutie bound:
Diſcharged I am of that I ought to my cuntry by oneſt woūd
My ſoul departed Chriſt hath bought, the end of mā is groūd.

Sir William Laxton Grocer Mayor, deceaſed 1556. was buried in the vault, prepared by Henry *K*eble principall founder of that church for himſelf but now his bones are vnkindly caſt out, his monuments pulled downe, and the bodies of the ſaid Sir *W*illiam

liam Laxton and of Sir Thomas Lodge Grocer Mayor, are laid in place, with monuments ouer them for the time, till an other giue money for their place, and then away with them.

At the vpper end of Hoſiar lane towards weſt chepe, is the fayre parish church of S. Mary Bow, called de Arcubus, of the ſtone Arches or Bowes on the top of the ſteeple, or bell Tower thereof, which arching was aſwell on the old ſteeple, as on the new for no other part of the church ſeemeth to haue beene arched at any time, yet hath the ſaid church neuer beene knowne by any other name, then S. Mary *Bow*, or le Bow: neither is that church ſo called of the court there kept, but the ſaid Court taketh name of the place wherein it is kept, & is called the court of the arches, but of what antiquitie or continuation I cannot declare.

Parish church of S. *Mary* Bowe.

This church is of Cordwayner ſtreet ward, and for diuers accidents happening there hath beene made more famous then any other parish church of the whole Citie or ſuburbes. Firſt we reade that in the yeare 1090. and the thirde of VVilliam Rufus, by tempeſt of wind the roofe of the church of S. Mary Bow in Chepe was ouerturned, wherewith ſome perſons were ſlaine, and foure of the Rafters of 26. foote in length with ſuch violence were pitched in the ground of the high ſtreete, that ſcantly foure foote of them remained aboue ground, which were faine to be cut euen with the ground, becauſe they coulde not bee plucked out (for the Citie of London was not then paued.)

Rooſe of Bow church ouerturned by tempeſt.

In the yeare 1196. VVilliam Fitz Olbert, a ſeditious traitor, toke the ſteeple at Bow, and fortified it with munitions and victuailles, but it was aſſaulted, and William with his complices were taken, though not without bloodſhed, for hee was forced by fire and ſmoke to forſake the church, and then by the Iudges condemned, he was by the heeles drawne to the Elmes in Smith field and there hanged with nine of his fellowes. Such was the end of this deceauer, a man of an euill life, a ſecrete murtherer, a filthie fornicator, a polluter of concubines, and (amongſt other his deteſtable factes) a falſe accuſer of his elder brother, who had in his youth brought him vp in learning, and done many thinges for his preferment.

Bow ſteeple fortified with munitions.

A falſe accuſer of his elder brother in the end was hanged: God amend or ſhortly ſend ſuch an end to ſuch falſe brethren.

In the yeare 1271. a great part of the ſteeple of Bow fell downe and

Bow Steeple fell downe.

and ſlew many people men and women. In the yeare 1284. the 13. of Edward the firſt. Laurence Ducket Goldſmith, hauing grieuouſly wounded one Raffe Crepin in weſt Chepe, fledde into Bowe church, into the which in the night time entred certaine euill perſons, friendes to the ſaid Raffe, and ſlew the ſaid Laurence lying in the ſteeple, and then hanged him vp, placing him ſo by the windowe, as if he had hanged himſelf, and ſo was it found by inquiſition: for the which fact Laurence Ducket being drawne by the feete was buried in a ditch without the Citie, but ſhortly after by relation of a boy, who lay with the ſaid Laurence at the time of his death, and had hid him there for feare, the truth of the matter was diſcloſed, for the which cauſe a certain woman named Alice, that was chiefe cauſer of the ſaid miſchiefe was burned, and to the number of 16. men were drawne and hanged beſides others, that being richer, after long impriſonment were hanged by the purſe.

Laurence Ducket hanged in Bow ſteeple.

The church was interdicted, the doores and windowes were ſtopped vp with thornes, but Laurence was taken vp, and honeſtly buried in the churchyarde.

Bow Church interdicted.

This pariſh church of S. Mary Bowe by meane of incroachment and building of houſes without, wanteth roome in their Church yard for burial of their dead. Iohn Rotham or Rodham citizen and Taylor, by his teſtament dated the yeare 1465. gaue to the Parſon and Churchwardens there for euer, a certaine garden in Hoſiar lane, to be a churchyard, which ſo continued neare 100. yeares. But now is builded on and is a priuate mans houſe. The old ſteeple of this church was by little and little reedified, and new builded vp, at the leaſt ſo much as was fallen downe, many men giuing ſummes of money to the furtherance thereof, ſo that at length, to wit, in the yeare 1469. it was ordayned by a common counſaile, that the Bowe bell ſhoulde bee nightly rong at nine of the clocke. Shortly after, Iohn Doune Mercer, by his teſtament dated 1472, according to the truſt of Reginald Longdon, gaue to the Parſon and churchwardens of S. Mary Bowe, two tenements with the apurtenances, ſince made into one, in Hoſiar lane, then ſo called, to the maintenance of Bowe bell, the ſame to bee rong as aforeſaid, and other things to be obſerued, as by the will appeareth. Robert Harding Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffes

Bow bell to be rong nightly at nine of the clocke.

1478.

1478. gaue to the newe worke of that ſteeple 40. l. Iohn Haw Mercer 10. l. Doctor Allen 4. l. Thomas Baldry 4. l. and other gaue other ſummes, ſo that the ſaid worke of the ſteeple was finiſhed in the yeare 1512. The Arches or Bowes thereupon, with the lanthornes, fiue in number, to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top in the middle: vpon the arches were alſo afterward finiſhed of ſtone, brought from Cane in Normandy, deliuered at the Cuſtomers Key for iiij. ſ. vj. d. the tunne, William Copland Taylor, the kings Merchant, and Andrew Fuller Mercer, being churchwardens, 1515. and 1516. It is ſaid that this Copland gaue the great Bell, which made the fift in the ring, and to be called the Bow bell, and ſo to bee vſed to bee rong nightly at nine of the clocke. I haue alſo beene informed, that this bell was firſt rong as a knell at the buriall of the ſame Copland. It ſeemeth that the lanthornes on the top of this ſteeple, were meant to haue beene glaſed, and lights in them to haue beene placed nightly in the winter, whereby trauailers to the Cittie might haue the better ſight thereof, and not to miſſe of their wayes. In this pariſh alſo was a Grammer ſchoole by commandement of king Henry the firſt, which ſchoole was of olde time kept in an houſe for that purpoſe prepared in the churchyard, but that ſchoole being decayed as others about this cittie: the ſchoole houſe was let out for rent, in the raigne of Henry the eight, for iiij. ſ. the yeare, a ſellar belonging to the parſonage for ij. ſ. the yeare, and two vaults vnder the church for 15. ſ. both.

Bowe or Arches on Bow ſteeple.

Grammer ſchoole in Bow churchyarde.

The monuments in this church be theſe: viz. of Sir Iohn Couentrie Mercer Mayor, 1425. Richard Lambert Alderman, Nicholas Alwine Mercer Mayor, 1499. deceaſed 1505. Robert Harding Goldſmith one of the Sheriffes 1478. Iohn Loke one of the Sheriffes 1461. Edward Bankes Alderman Haberdaſher 1566. Iohn Warde, V Villiam Pierſon Scriuener, and Attorney in the common place. In a proper Chappell on the ſouth ſide the church ſtandeth a tombe, eleuate & arched, of ſome vnknowne founder. Ade de Buke Hatter glaſed the chappell and moſt parte of the church, and was there buried: all other monuments be defaced. Without the North ſide of this church of S. Mary Bow, towards weſt Cheape ſtandeth one faire building of ſtone, called in record Seldam, a ſhed, which greatly darkeneth the ſaid church, for

A ſhed or ſtanding for the king called crowne ſilde.

for by meanes thereof all the windowes and doores on that ſide are ſtopped vp: This building was made by K. Edward the third, vpon this occaſion. In the raigne of the ſayde king diuers iuſtings were made in London betwixt Sopars lane and the Croſſe in Cheape: for the ſtandard ſtoode not then in place where now it is, namely one great iuſting was there in the yeare 1330. the fourth of Edward the third, whereof is noted thus. About the feaſt of S. Michael there was a great and ſolemne iuſting of all the ſtout Earles, Barons and nobles of the realme, at London in Weſt Cheape, betwixt the great croſſe and the great conduit, nigh Sopars lane, which iuſting laſted three daies: where Quéene Philip with many Ladies fell from a ſtage of timber, notwithſtanding they were not hurt at all: wherfore the Quéene toke great care to ſaue the Carpenters from puniſhment, and through her prayer (which ſhe made on her knées) ſhe pacified the king and counſaile, and thereby purchaſed great loue of the people. After which time the king cauſed this ſilde or ſhede to bee made, and ſtrongly to bee builded of ſtone, for himſelf, the Quéene, and other eſtates to ſtand in, and there to behold the iuſtings and other ſhewes at their pleaſure. And this houſe for a long time after ſerued to that vſe, namely in the raigne of Edward the third, and Richard the ſecond, but in the yeare 1410. Henry the fourth, in the 12. of his raigne, confirmed the ſaid ſhed, or building, with all ſhops, ſellers, and edifices whatſoeuer appertaining, called Crounſilde (and in the 8. of the ſame H. called Tamarſide) ſituate in the Mercery in weſt Cheape, in the pariſh of S. Mary de Arcubus in London, and a certaine ſhop in the ſaid pariſh, betweene the ſame ſhed and the kings high way of weſt Cheape, annexed to the ſaid ſhed, with two ſhops, ſellers and edifices whatſoeuer, as well builded, or any way being ouer the ſaid ſhop, as ouer the entry of the ſaid ſhed, which were holden of him in burgage, as all the Cittie of London is, and which were worth by yeare in all iſſues, according to the true value of them, vij. pound xiij. ſ. iij. d. as was founde by inquiſition thereof before Thomas Knowles Mayor, and Eſchetor in the ſaid Citie. Notwithſtanding which graunt the kings of England, and other great eſtates, as wel of forrein countries repayring to this realme, as inhabitantes of the ſame, haue vſually repaired to this place, therein to behold the ſhewes of this Citie, paſſing through Weſt

Iuſting in weſt Cheape.

Croundſilde.

Cheape

Cheape, namely the great watches accustomed in the night, on the euen of S. Iohn Baptist, and S. Peter at Midsommer, the examples whereof were ouer long to recite, wherefore let it suffice briefly to touch one. In the yeare 1510. the 2. of Henry the eight, on S. Iohns euen at night, the king came to this place, then called the kings head in Cheape, in the liuerie of a yoman of the garde, with an halberd on his sholder, (and there beholding the watch) departed priuily, when the watch was done, and was not knowne to any but to whom it pleased him, but on S. Peters night next following, hee and the Quéene came royally riding to the said place, and there with their nobles beheld the watch of the Citie, and returned in the morning. This church of S. Mary, with the saide shede of stone, all the housing in or about Bowe Church yard, & without on that side the high stréet of Cheape to the standarde be of Cordwayner stréet warde. These houses were of old time but shedes: for I read of no housing otherwise on that side the stréete, but of diuers shedes from Sopars lane to the standard, &c. Amongst other I reade of thrée shops or shedes, by Sopars lane pertaining to the Priorie of the holy Trinity within Aldegate: the one was let out for 28. s. one other for 20. s. and the third for xij. s. by the yeare: Moreouer that Richard Goodchepe Mercer, and Margery his wife, sonne to Iordain Goodchepe, did let to Iohn Dalings the yonger Mercer, their shed and chamber in west Cheape, in the parish of S. Mary de Arches, for iij. s. iij. d. by the yeare. Also the men of Bredstréete ward contended with the men of Cordwayner street ward, for a selde or shede, opposite to the standard on the South side, and it was found to be of Cordwainer street ward, W. Waldorne being then Mayor, the 1. of Henry the 6. Thus much for Cordwainer stréet warde: which hath an Alderman, his Deputie, Common Counsellors 8. Constables 8. Scauengers 8. Warde mote inquest men 14. & a Beadle. It standeth tared to the fiftéene in London at 72. l. 16. s. in the Exchequer at 72. pound.

K. Henry the eight came in the likenesse of a yoman of his guard, to the kings head in Cheap

Cheape Warde.

NExt adioining is Chepe warde, which also beginneth in the East, on the course of Walbrooke, in Buckles bury, and runneth vp on both the sides to the great Conduit in Cheape. Also on the south syde of Buckles

Cheape ward.

les berie a lane turning vp by S. Sithes Church, & by S. Pancrates church, through Needlers lane, on the north side thereof, and then through a peece of Sopars lane, on both sydes vp to Chepe, be all of Chepe warde. Then to be begin againe in the east vpon the said course of Walbrooke, is S. Mildreds church in the Poultrie, on the north side, and ouer against the said church gate, on the south to passe vp al that high stræt called the Poultrie, to the great conduit in Chepe, and then Chepe it selfe, which beginneth by the east end of the said Conduit, and stretcheth vp to the North East corner of Bow lane, on the south side, and to the standard on the North side, and thus far to the west is of Cheape ward. On the south side of this high stræt is no lane turning south out of this ward, more thē some small portion of Sopars lane, whereof I haue before written. But on the North side of this high stréete is Conyhope lane, about one quarter of Olde Jurie lane, on the west side and on the East side almost as much to the signe of the Angell. Then is Iremongers lane, all wholly on both sides, and from the North end thereof through Catton stréete, West to the North ende of S. Laurence lane, and some 4 houses west beyond the same on that side, and ouer against Ironmongers lane end on the North side of Catton stréete vp by the Guildhal, and S. Laurence church in the Jurie is altogether of Chepe ward. Then againe in Chepe more toward the west is S. Laurence lane before named, which is all wholly of this warde, and last of all is Pony lane, and so vp to the standard on that North side of Chepe: and so stand the boundes of Chepe ward.

Buckles bury of one Buckle.

Now for antiquities there, first is Buckles berie, so called of a mannor, and tenementes pertayning to one Buckle, who there dwelled, and kept his courts. This Mannor is supposed to be the great stone building, yet in parte remaining on the south side the stréete, which of late time hath beene called the old Barge, of such a signe hanged out neare the gate thereof. This Mannor or great house hath of long time béene diuided and letten out into many tenements: and it hath béene a common speech that when the Walbrooke did lie open, barges were rowed out of the Thames, or towed vp so far, and therefore the place hath euer since béene called ỹ Old barge. Also on the north side of this stréet directly ouer against the said Buckles berie was one ancient and strong tower of stone

Barges towed vp Walbrook vnto Buckles berie.

the

the which king Edwarde the thirde in the 32. of his raigne, did grant to his Colledge or free Chappell of S. Stephen at Westminster, by the name of his Tower called Seruesse Tower at Buckles bery: this Tower of late yeares was taken downe, by one Buckle a Grocer, meaning in place thereof to haue set vppe and builded a goodly frame of Timber, but the saide Buckle greedily labouring to pull downe the olde Tower, a peece thereof fell vpon him which so brused him that his life was thereby shortened, and an other that married his widdow, set vp the newly prepared frame of tymber, and finished the worke.

Seruice Tower by Walbrook

This whole streete called Buckles bury on both the sides throughout, is possessed of Grocers and Apothecaries toward the west ende thereof, on the south side, breaketh out one other short lane called in recordes Peneritch streete, it reacheth but to Saint Sythes lane, and S. Sythes Church is the farthest part thereof, for by the west ende of the saide Church beginneth Needelars lane, which reacheth to Sopars lane as is aforesaide, this small parish Church of S. Sith hath also an addition of Bennet shorne (or Shrog, or Shorehogge) for by al these names haue I read it, but the auncientest is Shorne, wherefore it seemeth to take that name of one Benedict Shorne, sometime a Cittizen, and Stockefishmonger of London, a new builder, repayrer or Benefactor therof, in the raigne of E. the second, so that Shorne is but corruptlie called Shrog, and more corruptly Shorehog.

Peneritch streete. Parish church of S. Sythor Bennit shrog. Needelarslane

There lye buried in this Church Richard Lincolne Felmonger, 1548. Iohn Fresh Mercer Maior 1394. Iohn Rochforde and Robert Rochforde, Iohn Holde Alderman, Henry Froweke, Mercer Maior, a thousand foure hundred thirty fiue Edward Warrington, Iohn *Morrice*, Iohn Huntley, Sir Ralph Waren Mercer Maior, 1553, Sir Iohn Lion Grocer Maior, 1554. these two last haue monumentes, the rest are all defaced.

Then in Needelars lane haue yee the parish church of Saint Pancrate, a proper small church, but diuers rich Parishioners therein, and hath had of olde time many liberall benefactors, but of late such as (not regarding the order taken by her Maiestie) the least bell in their church being broken, haue rather solde the same for half the value, then put the parish to charge with new casting: late experience hath prooued this to bee true, besides the spoile of

Parish church of S. pancrate Iustices charged to punish such as sel bels from their churches Elizabeth 14.

the monumentes there. In this Church there are buried Sir Aker, Iohn Aker, Iohn Barens Mercer, Maior, 1370. Iohn Beſton and his wife, Robert Rayland, Iohn Hamber, Iohn Gage, Iohn Rowley, Iohn Lambe, Iohn Hadley Grocer, Maior, 1379. Richarde Gardener Mercer, Maior, 1478. Iohn Stockton Mercer, Maior, 1470. Iohn Dane Mercer, Iohn Parker, Robert Marſhall Alderman, 1439. Robert Corchesorde. Robert Hatfield, and Robert Hatfielde, Nicholas Wilſilde, and Thomas his ſonne, the monumentes of all which bee defaced and gone. There do remaine of Robert Burley 1360. Richarde VVilſon, 1525. Robert Packenton Mercer, ſlaine with a Gunne ſhot at him in a morning, the thirteenth of Nouember as hee was going to morrow Maſſe, from his houſe in Cheape, to S. Thomas of Acars in the yeare 1536. the murderer was neuer diſcouered, but by his owne confeſſion made when he came to the Gallowes at Banbery to bee hanged for Felonie.

Pepperars in Sopars lane.

Thomas VVardbury Haberdaſher 1545. Iames Huiſh Grocer. 1590. Ambroſe Smith &c. Then is a part of Sopars lane turning vp to Cheape, by the aſſent of Stephen Abunden, Maior, the Peperars in Sopars lane were admitted to ſell all ſuch ſpices, and other wares, as Grocers now vſe to ſell, retayning the olde name of Peperars in Sopars lane, till at length in the raign of Henry the firſt the ſame Sopars lane was inhabited by Corde-wainers and Curriars, after that the Peperars or Grocers had ſeated themſelues in a more open ſtreete, to wit in Buckles bury, where they yet remaine. Thus much for the ſouth wing of Cheapeward.

Now to beginne againe on the banke of the ſaide Walbrooke, at the eaſt ende of the high ſtreete, which is the maine body of this warde: firſt ouer againſt the pariſh church of S. Mildred, on the ſouth ſide of the Poultrie, vp to the great Conduite, haue yee diuers fayre houſes, ſometimes inhabited by Poulters, now by Grocers, Haberdaſhers, and Vpholders, at the weſt end of this Poultrie, on the ſouth ſide, haue ye the great Conduite, which is the beginning of weſt Cheape. This Conduite was the firſt ſweete water that was conueyed by pipes of lead vnder ground, to this place in the Citie, from Padington it was caſtellated with ſtone and ceſterned in lead which was begunne in the yeare

The Poultrie.

The great Conduite in Cheape.

1285

1285. Henry Wales being then Maior. This Conduite was againe new builded by Thomas Ilame one of the Sheriffes in the yeare, 1479. beyond this Conduite, on the south side of Cheap be now faire and large houses, for the most part possessed of Mercers vp to the north corner of Cordwainer streete, corruptlie called Bow lane, which houses in former time were but shedes (or shops) with solars ouer them, as of late one of them remained at Sopars lane end, wherein a woman sold seedes, rootes, and herbs, but those sheddes or shops, by incrochmentes on the high streete, are now largely builded on both sides outward, and also vpwarde towarde heauen, some three, foure, or fiue stories on high. &c.

On the north side of the Poultrie, is the proper parish church of S. Mildrede, which was new builded vpon Walbrooke, in the yeare 1457. John Saxton then Parson gaue 32. poundes towards the building of the new Quire there which now standeth vpon the course of Walbrook, Leuell Puery, and Richard Kestō haue their Armes in the east Windowes as Benefactors. parish church of S. Mildred

All the roofting of that Church is garnished with the Armes of Thomas Aschehul, one of the Churchwardens in the yere 1455. who was there buried, Thomas Morlled Esquier and Chirurgeon to king Henry the 4. 5. and 6. one of the Sheriffes of London, in the yeare 1436. gaue vnto this Church a parcell of ground containing in length from the course of Walbrooke, towarde the west, 45. foote, and in bredth, from the Church towardes the north 35. foote, being within the gate of Skalding house, or Skalding Wike in the said parish, to make a Churchyarde wherein to bury their dead, Richarde Shore Draper, one of the Sheriffes 1505. gaue fifteene pound for making a porch, to this church. Buried here, as by his monumentes appeareth: Iohn Hildy Poulter, 1416, Iohn Kendall 1468, Iohn Garland 1476. Robert Bois, 1485: and Symon Lee, Poulters, 1487. Thomas Lee of Essex, Gentleman, VVilliam Hadingridge, Christopher Feliocke, 1494. Robert Dreyton Skinner. 1484. Iohn Christopherson, Doctor of Phisicke, 1524. VVilliam Turner Skinner, 1536. Blase White Grocer, 1558. Thomas Hobson Haberdasher. 1559, William Hobson Haberdasher, 1581. and Thomas Tusser Gentleman, 1580

with this Epitaph.

Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth doth lie,
That sometime made the pointes of husbandrie,
By him then learne thou maist, here learne we must,
When all is done we sleepe and turne to dust,
And yet through Christ to heauen we hope to go,
Who reades his bookes shall finde his faith was so.

On the north side of the church yearde remaine two tombes of marble, but not known of whome or otherwise then by tradition, it is saide they were of Thomas Monshampe, and V Villiam, Brothers aboute 1547. &c.

Of the name of this streete, called the Poultrie, I haue before spoken as also of the lane called Shalding house, or Shalding wike &c. On this north side some foure houses west from Saint Mildred church, is a prison house pertayning to one of the Sheriffes, and is called the Compter in the Poultrie, and hath beene there kept time out of minde, for I haue not read of the originall thereof. Some what west from this Comptar, was sometime a proper Chappell, of Corpus Christi, and S. Marie, at Conie hope lane end in the parish of S. Mildrede, founded by one named Ionyrunnes, a Citizen of London, in the raigne of Edwarde the thirde, where was a Guilde or Fraternitie, that might dispend in lands better then twentie pound by yeare, it was suppressed by Henry the eight, and purchased by one Hobson, a Haberdasher, who turned this Chappell into a fayre warehouse, and shops towardes the streete, with lodginges ouer them. Then is Conningshop lane, of olde time so called of a signe of three Conies, hanging ouer a Poulters stall at the lane ende. Within this lane standeth the Grocers hall, which Companie being of olde time called Peperars, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers in the yeare 1345, at which time they elected for Custos or Gardian of their Fraternitie, Richarde Oswine, and Lawrence Halliwel, and twentie Brethren were then taken in, to be of their societie.

Compter in the poultrie.

Chappell of Corpus Christi.

Cony hope lane.

Grocers hall.

Grocers hall first purchased and then builded by the Grocers.

In the yeare 1411. the Custos or Gardian, and the Brethren of this Companie, purchased of the Lord Robert Fitzwaters, one plot of ground with the building thereupon in the saide Conyhope lane

lane for 320. markes, and then laide the foundation of their new common hall.

About the yeare 1429. the Grocers had licence to purchase 500. markes land, since the which time neare adioyning vnto the Grocers hall, the said Company hath builded seauen Almes houses, for seauen aged poore Almes people. Thomas Knoles Grocer Maior, gaue his Tenement in S. Anthonines Churchyard, to the Grocers, towards the releef of the poore Brethren in that Companie, also Henry Keeble Grocer Maior, gaue to the seauen Almes people six pence the peece weekelie for euer, which pension is now increased by the Maisters to some of them, two shillinges the peece weekelie, and to some of them lesse &c. Seauen Almeshouses by the Grocers hall.

West from this Conyhope lane is the olde Jury, whereof some portion is of Cheape warde, as afore is shewed. At the south ende of this lane, is the Parish church of S, Mary Colechurch, so named of one Cole that builded it, this church is builded vpon a vault aboue ground, so that men are forced to ascend vp thereunto by certaine steps. I finde no monumentes of this church, more then that Henry the fourth graunted licence to VVilliam Marshall and others to found a Brotherhoode of S. Katheren therein, because Thomas Becket, & S. Edmond the Archbishop were baptized there. Next to that is Mercers Chappell, sometime an Hospitall intituled of S. Thomas of Acon, or Acars neare to the great Conduite in Cheape, for a Maister and Brethren, militia hospitalis, &c. saieth the recorde of Edwarde the thirde, the 14. yeare, it was founded by Thomas Fitz the balde de heily, and Agnes his wife, sister to Thomas Becket, in the raigne of Henry the second, they gaue to the maister and brethren the lands with the appurtenances, that sometime were Gilbert Beckets father of the saide Thomas, in the which he was borne, there to make a church: there was also a Charnell and a Chappell ouer it, of S. Nicholas and S. Stephen, this Hospitall was valued to dispend 277.l. 3.s. 4.d. it was surrendred the 30. of Henry the 8. the 21. of October, and was since purchased by the Mercers, by meanes of Sir Richarde Gresham, and was againe set open on the Eue of S. Michaell, 1541. the 33. of Henry the eight, it is now called the Mercers Chappell, and therein is kept a free Cram

Parish church of S. Mary Colechurch.

Hospitall of S. Thomas of Acars.

Mercers Chappell and hall.

A free schole in the Hospitall of S. Thomas Acon.

Grammar Schoole as of olde time had beene accustomed, and had beene commanded by Parliament: there is also a preaching in the Italian tongue to the Italians and others on the Sondaies. Here be many monumentes remayning, but more haue beene defaced: Iames Butler Earle of Ormond, and Dame Iohan his Countise, the eight of *H*enry the first, Iohn Norton Esquier, Stephen Cauandish Draper, Maior, 1362. Thomas Cauandish, William Cauandish, Thomas Ganon called Pike, one of the Sheriffes, 1410. Hungate of Yorkeshire, Ambrose Cressacre, Iohn Trusbut Mercer, 1437. Thomas Norland Sheriffe, 1483. Sir Edmond Sha Goldsmith Maior, 1482. Sir Thomas *H*ill knight, Henry Frowicke, Thomas Ilam Sheriffe 1479. Launcelot Laken Esquier, Ralph Tylney Sheriffe, 1488. Garth Esquier, Iohn Ritch, Sir *W*illiam Butler Grocer Mayor, 1515. William *B*rowne Mercer Maior, 1513. Iohn Loke 1519. Sir Thomas Baldry, Mercer Maior, 1523. Sir William Locke, Mercer Sheriffe, 1548. Sir Iohn Allen Mercer Maior, 1525. deceased 1544. Sir Thomas Leigh Mercer, Mayor, 1558. Sir Richarde Malory Mercer Maior, 1564, Humphrey *B*askaruile Mercer Sheriffe 1561. Sir George Bonde Maior, 1587, &c.

Mercers hall.

Before this Chappell towardes the streete, there was builded a fayre and beutifull Chappell, arched ouer with stone, and thereupon the Mercers hall, a most curious peece of worke: Sir Iohn Allen before named being founder thereof was there buried: but since his Tombe is remoued into the great olde Chappell, and his Chappell is made into shops, and letten out for rent, by his successors the Mercers. These Mercers were enabled to be a Company the 20. of Richarde the second, and king Henry the first, in the thirde of his raigne, at the request of Iohn Couentrie, Iohn Carpenter, and *W*illiam Groue granted to the Mercers, to haue a Chaplaine and Brotherhoode for releefe of such of their Companie, as came to decay by misfortune on the sea. Next beyond the Mercers Chappell is Ironmonger lane, so called of Ironmongers dwelling there, in the 8. of Edwarde the first. In this lane is the small parish church of S. Martin called Pomery vpon what occasion certainely I know not, but it is supposed to bee of Apples, growing

Ironmongers lane.

S. Martins *P*omery in Ironmonger lane.

S. Lawrence lane.

growing there where now houses are lately builded, for my selfe haue seene the large voide places there, monuments in this church be there none to account of.

Farther west is S. Lawrence lane, so called of S. Lawrence church, which standeth directly ouer against the north end thereof, antiquities in this lane I finde none other, then that among many fayre houses, there is one large Inne, for receipt of Trauellers, called Blossomes Inne, but corruptly Bosomes Inne, and hath to signe S. Lawrence the Deacon, in a Border of blossomes or flowers. Then neare to the Standard in Cheape is Hony lane so called not of sweetenesse thereof, being very narrow and somewhat darke, but rather of often washing and sweeping, to keep it cleane. In this is the small parish church called Alhallowes in Hony lane, there bee no monumentes in this church worth the noting. Without this lane is the Standarde in Cheape, which Iohn *Wels* Grocer Maior 1430. caused to be made with a small Cesterne for fresh water, hauing one Cocke continually running, when the same is not turned nor lockt, this was finished by his Executors. Thomas Knoles, and *Iohn* Chichley they purchased licence of Henry the first, to conuey water, to make the Conduite, now whether the Standarde in West Cheape so oft spoken of in former times, be the same and stoode iust in this place, or elswhere, or that the same were remoueable, may bee some question: for it is manifest that in the raigne of Edwarde the thirde, and at other times when the great iustinges, and other running on horseback were practised betwixt the great Crosse, and the great Conduite at Sopars lane end, there was no such Standarde, or other Obstacle betweene them, neither was that streete paued with hard stone as now it is, we read that in the yeare 1293, three mẽ had their right hands striken off at the Standard in Cheap, for rescuing of a Prisoner, it is verie likelie therefore that the olde Crosse in Cheape (which was then newlie builded) was also the Standarde.

S. Lawrence lane.

Blossoms Inne

Hony lane.

Parish church of Alhallowes *Hony* lane.

Standarde in Cheape.

Men executed in west Cheap

In the yeare 1326. the Citizens tooke VValter Stapleton Bishop of Excester and beheaded him with other at the Standarde in Cheape: In the yeare 1399. King Henry the fourth caused the Blanch Charters made by Richarde the second, to bee

burnt at the Standarde in West Cheape. In the yeare 1381. Wat Tylar beheaded Richarde Lions and others in Cheape. In the yeare 1461. Iohn Dauie had his hand striken off at the Standarde in Cheape, also Iacke Cade the Rebell beheaded the Lorde Say at the Standarde in Cheape, &c. Thus much for the Body of Cheape warde may suffice. Then followeth Catte streete (so called in Recordes the 24. of Henry the first, now corruptlie Catteten street, which beginneth at the north end of Ironmonger lane, and runneth to the west end of Saint Lawrence church as is afore shewed. On the north side of this streete is the Guilde hall of this Citie, wherein the Courts for the Citie be kept, namelie the 1. Court of common Counsaile 2. The courte of the Lorde Maior, and his Brethren the Aldermen 3. The courte of Hustinges 4. the court of Orphanes 5. the two courts of the Sheriffes 6. the courte of the Wardmote 7. the courte of Hallmote 8. the courte of requestes commonly called the courte of conscience 9. the Chamberlaines court for Prentizes, and making them free. This Guilde hall sayeth Robert Fabian, was begunne to bee builded new in the yeare 1411. the twelfth of Henry the fourth, by Thomas Knoles then Maior, and by his Brethren the Aldermen, and the same was made of a little Cottage, a large and great house, as now it standeth: towardes the charges whereof the Companies gaue large beneuolences, also offences of men were pardoned for summes of money towardes this worke, and there was extraordinarie fees raised, Fines, Amercementes, and other thinges imployed during seauen yeares, and a continuation thereof three yeares more, all to bee imployed to this building.

Caistreete.

The Guilde hall and courts kept.

Liber Flist wed

The first yeare of Henry the first Iohn *Couentrie*, and Iohn *Carpentar* Executors to Richarde Whitington, gaue towards the pauing of this great hall twentie pound, and the nert yeare fifteene pound more to the saide pauement, with harde stone of Purbecke, they also glased some Windowes thereof and of the Maiors Court, on euery which window the Armes of *Richard Whitington* are placed. The foundation of the Maiors court was laide in the thirde yeare of the raigne of Henry the first, and of the Porch on the South side of the Maiors court, in the fourth of the saide king. Then was builded the Maiors Chamber,

and

and the counsell chamber, with other romes aboue the staires: last of all a stately porch entering the great hall was erected, the front thereof towards the south, being beautified with images of stone, such as is shewed by these verses following, made about some 30. yeares since, by William Elderton, at that time an Atturney in the Sheriffes courtes there.

Though most the images be pulled downe,
And none be thought remaine in towne,
I am sure there be in London yet
Seuen images such and in such a place,
As few or none I thinke will hit,
Yet euery day they shew their face,
And thousands see them euery yeare,
But few I thinke can tell me where,
Where Iesu Christ aloft doth stand,
Law and learning on either hand,
Discipline in the Deuils necke,
And hard by her are three direct,
There Iustice, Fortitude & Temperance stand,
Where find ye the like in all this land.

Verses made on the images ouer the Guild hall gate.

Names of images.

Diuers Aldermen glased the great hall, and other courts as appeareth by their Armes in each window. William Hariot Draper Mayor 1481. gaue 40. pound to the making of two louers in the said Guildhal, and toward the glasing therof. The kitchens and other houses of office, adioyning to this Guildhall were builded of later time, to wit, about the yeare 1501. by procurement of Edmond Shaw Goldsmith Mayor: since which time the Mayors feasts haue bene yearely kept there, which before time were kept in the Taylors hall, and the Grocers hall. Nicholas Alwin Grocer Mayor 1499. deceased 1505. gaue by his testament for a hanging of tapestrie, to serue for principal daies in the Guildhall, 73. pound. 6. s. 8. d. Now for the Chappell or Colledge of our Ladie Mary Magdalen, and of All-saintes by the Guildhall, called London Colledge, I reade that the same was builded about the yeare 1299. And in a Recorde I find that Peter fanelore, Adam Frauncis, and Henry Frowike Citizens gaue one Messuage with the apurtenances in the parish of Saint Fawstar

Kitchens by the Guildhall builded.

Chappell or Colledge at Guildhal.

to

to William Brámton Cuſtos of the Chauntrie, by them founde in the ſaid Chappell, with foure Chaplens, and one other houſe in the pariſh of S. Giles without Criplegate, in the 27. of Edward the third, which was about the yeere 1353. Moreouer I finde that Richard the 2. in the 20. of his raigne, graunted to Stephen Spilman, Mercer, licence to giue one meſſuage, 3. ſhops, and one garden, with the apurtenances, being in the pariſh of S. Andrew Hubbard, to the Cuſtos and chaplens of the ſaid chappell, and to their ſucceſſors for their better reliefe and maintenance for euer.

Chappell or Colledge at Guildhal new builded.

King *Henry* the 6. in the eight of his raigne gaue licence to Iohn Barnard Cuſtos, and the chaplens to builde of new the ſaide chappell or colledge of Guildhall, and the ſame Henry the 6. in the 27. of his raigne, graunted to the pariſh Clearkes in *London* a Guilde of S. Nicholas, for two Chaplens by them to bee kept in the ſaid Chappell of S. Mary Magdalene, neare vnto the Guildhall, and to keepe 7. almes people. *Henry* Barton Skinner Mayor, founded a Chaplen there, Roger Depham Mercer, and Sir William Langford knight, had alſo chaplens there. This chappell or colledge had a Cuſtos, 7. chaplens, 3. clearkes, and foure Queriſters.

Iohn Wels a principall benefactor to Guildhall colledge.

Monumentes there haue béene ſundry, as appeareth by the tombes of marble yet remaining, ſeuen in number, but all defaced. The vppermoſt in the quire on the South ſide thereof aboue the Reueſtrie doore, was the tombe of Iohn Welles Grocer Mayor, 1431. The likenes of welles are grauen on the tombe, on the Reueſtrie doore, and other places on that ſide the Quire. Alſo in the Glaſſe window ouer this tombe, and in the Eaſt window is the likeneſſe of welles, with handes eleuated out of the ſame welles, holding ſcrowles, wherein is written Mercy, the writing in the Eaſt window being broken yet remayneth Welles. I founde his armes alſo in the South glaſſe windowe, all which do ſhewe that the Eaſt ende and South ſide the Quire of this chappell, and the Reueſtrie were by him both builded and glaſed: on the North ſide the Quire the tomb of Thomas Kneſeworth Fiſhmonger Mayor 1505. who deceaſed 1515. was defaced, and within theſe 44. yeares againe renewed by the Fiſhmongers: two other tombes lower there are, the one of a Draper, the other of a Haberdaſher, their names not knowne: Richard Stomine is written by in the

window

window by the Habardasher, vnder flat stones do lie diuers Custos of the Chappell, chaplens & officers to the chamber. Amongst others *Iohn* Clipstone prieſt, sometime Custos of the libzarie of the Guildhall 1457. An other of *Edmond* Alison prieſt, one of the Custos of the libzarie 1510. &c. Sir Iohn Langley Goldsmith, Mayoz 1576. lyeth buried in the vault, vnder the tombe and monument of Iohn Welles beforе named. This chappell oz colledge (valued to dispende xij. l. viij. s. ix. d. by the yeare) was surrendzed amongst other, the chappell remaineth to the Mayoz and communaltie, wherein they haue seruice weekely, as also at the election of the Mayoz, and at the Mayozs feast, &c.

Adioyning to this chappell on south side was sometime a fayze and large libzarie, furnished with bookes, pertaining to the Guildhall and colledge: These bookes (as it is said) were in the raigne of *Edward* the 6. sent foz by *Edward* Duke of Sommerset, Lozd Protectoz, with promise to be restozed shortly: men laded from thence thzee Carriers with them, but neuer returned. This libzarie was builded by the executozs of R. Whittington, and by William Burie: the armes of Whittington are placed on the one side in the stone wozke, and two letters, to wit, W. and B. foz William Burie, on the other side: it is now lofted throughout, and made a stoze house foz clothes. Southwest from this Guildhall, is the faire parish church of S. Laurence called in the Iuwie, because of olde time since the raigne of William Conquerоz (that first brought Iewes from Roan into this realme) many Iewes inhabited there about, vntill that in the yeare 1290. the 18. of Edward the first they were wholly andfoz euer by the said king banished this realme, hauing of their owne goodes to beare their charges, till they were out of his dominions. The number of the Iewes at that time banished were 15060. persons, whose houses being sold, the king made of them a mightie masse of money. This church is faire and large, and hath some monuments, as shall bee shewed. I my selfe moze then 60. yeares since haue seene in this church the shanke bone of a man (as it is taken) and also a tooth of a very great bignesse hanged, vp foz shewe in chaines of Iron vppon a pillar of stone, the tooth (being about the bignesse of a mans fist) is long since conueyed from thence: the thigh oz shanke bone of 25. inches in length by the rule, remaineth yet fastened to a post

Librarie at Guildhal.

Parish church of S. Laurence in the Iury.

The Iewes banished England, the number of them.

The tooth of some monstrous fish, as I take it.

A shank bone of 25. inches long, of a man as is said, but might be of an Oliphant.

a poſt of timber, & is not ſo much to be noted for the length, as for the thicknes, hardnes, and ſtrength thereof, for when it was hanged on the ſtone pillar, it fretted with mouing the ſaid pillar, and was not it ſelfe fretted, nor (as ſeemeth) is not yet lightned by remaining drie: but where or when this bone was firſt found or diſcouered I haue not heard, and therfore reiecting the fables of ſome late writers I ouerpaſſe them. There lie buried in this church Elizabeth wife to Iohn Forteſcue, *Katherine* Stoketon, Iohn Stratton, Phillip Albert, Iohn Fleming, Phillip Agmondeſham, William Skywith, Iohn Norlong, Iohn Baker, Thomas Alleyne, William Barton Mercer, 1410. William Melrith Mercer, one of the Sheriffes, 1425. Simon Bartlet Mercer 1428. Walter Chartſey Draper one of the Sheriffes, 1430. Richard Rich Eſquire of London the father, and *Richard* Rich his ſonne Mercer one of the Sheriffes, 1441. deceaſed 1469. with this Epitaph.

Reſpice quod opus eſt præſentis temporis æuum,
Omne quod eſt, nihil eſt præter amare Deum.

This *Richard* was father to Iohn, buried in S. Thomas Acars, which Iohn was father to Thomas, father to Richard L. Ritch, &c. Iohn *Pickering*, honorable for ſeruice of his Prince, and for the Engliſh Merchantes beyond the ſeas, who deceaſed 1448. Godfrey Bollen Mercer Mayor, 1437. Thomas Bollen his ſonne Eſquire of Norfolke 1471. Iohn Atkenſon, gentleman, Dame Mary S. Maure, Iohn Waltham, Roger Bonifant Iohn Chayhee, Iohn Abbot, Geffrey Filding Mayor 1452. and Angell his wife 1517. Simon Benington Draper, and Ioan his wife, Iohn Marſhall Mercer Mayor 1493. Thomas Burgoine gentleman Mercer 1517. a Counteſſe of Cornewall and Cheſter, but her name and time is not there apparent, Sir Richard Greſham Mayor 1537. Sir Michell Dormer Mayor 1541. Robert Charſey one of the Sheriffes 1548. Sir William Row Ironmonger Mayor 1593. Thus much for Cheape ward, which hath an Alderman, his Deputie, Common Counſellors vj. Counſtables vi. Scauengers ix. for the Wardemote inqueſt xij. and a Beadle. It is tared to the fifteene at 72. pounde, ſixteene ſhillings, and in the Exchequer at 72. pound.

Coleman-

Colemanſtreet Ward.

NExt to Cheape warde on the North ſide thereof is Colemanſtreet Ward, and beginneth alſo in the Eaſt, on the courſe of Walbrooke in Lothbury and runneth weſt on the South ſide to the end of Ironmongers lane, and on the North ſide to the Weſt corner of Baſſings hall ſtréet. On the South ſide of Lothburie is the ſtréet called the old Jurie, the one halfe and better on both ſides towards Cheape is of this Ward. On the North ſide lyeth Colemanſtreet, whereof the ward taketh name, wholly on both ſides North to London wall, and from that North ende along by the wall, and Aldrigate Eaſt, to the courſe of Walbrooke. And againe from Colemanſtreet weſt to the yron grates: and theſe be the bounds of this warde.

Antiquities to be noted therein are theſe: Firſt the ſtréete of Lothberie, Lathberie, or Loadberie, (for by all theſe names haue I read it) toke the name (as it ſéemeth) of Berie, or Court of old time there kept, but by whom is growne out of memorie. This ſtréete is poſſeſſed for the moſt part by Founders, that caſt Candleſtickes, Chafingdiſhes, Spice morters, and ſuch like Copper or Laton workes, and do afterwarde turne them with the foot and not with the wheéle, to make them ſmooth and bright with turning and ſcrating (as ſome do tearme it) making a lothſome noyce to the by paſſers, that haue not béene vſed to the like, and therefore by them diſdainfully called Lothberie. On the South ſide of this ſtréet, amongſt the Founders be ſome faire houſes, and large for merchants, namely one that of old time was the Jewes Sinagogue, which was defaced by the citizens of London after that they had ſlaine 700. Jewes and ſpoyled the reſidue of their goods in the yeare 1262. the 47. of Henry the third. And not long after in the yeare 1291. King Edward the firſt baniſhed the remnant of the Jewes out of England, as is aforeſhewed. The ſaid ſinagogue being ſo ſuppreſſed certaine Frers got poſſeſſion thereof: For in the yeare 1257. (ſaith Mathew Parris) there were ſéene in London a new order of Fryers, called de penitentia Ieſu, or Fratres de ſacca, becauſe they were apparelled in ſackecloth, who had their houſe in London, néere vnto Aldersgate without the gate, and had licence of Henry the third, in the 54. of his raigne, to re-

Lothbery.

The Iewes Sinagogue.

Fratres de ſacca or de penitentia.

moue from thence to any other place: and in the 56. he gaue vnto them this Iewes Synagogue: after which time Elianor the Quéene, wife to Edward the first toke into her protection, and warranted vnto the Prior, & brethren de Penitentia Iesu Christi of London, the said lande and building in Colechurch stréete in the parish of S. Olaue in the Jurie, and S. Margaret in Lothbery by her granted, with consent of Stephen de Fulborne, vnder Warden of the Bridge house, & other brethren of that house for 1r. marks of siluer which they had receiued of ỹ said Prior & brethren of Repentance, to the building of ỹ said bridge. This order of friers gathered many good schollers, & multiplyed in number exceedingly, vntill the counsell at Lyons, by the which it was decréede, that from that time forth there should no more orders of begging Fryers be permitted, but only the foure orders, to wit, the Dominick or preachers, the Minorites or Gray Fryers, the Carmelites or white Fryers, and the Augustines: and so from that time the begging Friers decreased, and fell to nothing. Now it followed that in the yeare 1305. Robert Fitzwalter requested and obtained of the said king Edward the first, that the same Fryers of the Sacke might assigne to the said Robert their chappel or church, of old time called the Synagogue of the Iewes, néere adioyning to the then mansion place of the same Robert, where now standeth the Grocers hall: and the said Synagogue was at the North corner of the old Jurie. Robert Large Mercer, Mayor in the yeare 1439. kept his Mayoraltie in this house, and dwelled there vntill his dying day. This house standeth and is of two parishes, as opening into Lothberie, of S. Margarets parish, and opening into the old Jurie, of S. Olaues parish. The said Robert Large gaue liberally to both these parishes, but was buried at S. Olaues, Hugh Clopton Mercer Mayor, 1492. dwelled in this house, and kept his Mayoraltie there: it is nowe a Tauerne, and hath to signe a Windmill. And thus much for this house sometime the Iewes Synagogue, since a house of Fryers, then a Noble mans house: after that a marchantes house, wherein Mayoralties haue beene kept, and now a wine Tauerne.

Colechurch street or Old Jurie.

Robert Fitzwalter his house.

The Windmill Tauerne in the old Jurie.

In the Olde Jurie is a proper parish Church of S. Olaue, in which to the commendation of the parishioners, the monumentes of the deade remaine lesse defaced then in many other: First of

Parish church of S. Olaue in the Jury.

VVilliam Dickman Ferono, or Ironmonger one of the Sheriffes 1367. Robert Haueloke Ironmonger, 1390. Iohn Organ Mercer one of the Sheriffes 1385. Iohn Foreſt Vicker of S. Olaues, and the chappell annexed of S. Stephen 1399. *Henry* Eriole Taylor, 1400. Thomas Morſted Eſquire Chirurgion to Henry the fourth, fift and ſixt, one of the Sheriffes, 1436. hee builded a faire new Ile, to the inlargement of this church, on the North ſide thereof, wherin he lyeth buried 1450. Adam Breakſpeare Chaplen 1411. VViliam Kerkbie Mercer 1465. Robert *Large* Mercer Mayor 1440. He gaue to that Church 200 pound. Iohn Belwine Founder, 1467. Gabriel Raue Fuller 1511. Wentworth Eſquire 1510. Thomas Michell Ironmonger 1527. Giles Dewes ſeruant to Henry the ſeuenth, and to Henry the eight Clearke of their libraries, and Schoolemaiſter for the French tongue to Prince Arthur, and to the Ladie Mary, 1535. Richard Chamberlaine Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes 1562. Edmond Burlacy Mercer 1583. &c.

From this pariſh church of S. Olaue, to the North ende of the Old Iurie, and from thence Weſt to the North ende of the Ironmongers lane, and from the ſayde corner into Ironmongers lane almoſt to the parriſh Church of Saynt Marten, was of olde time one large building of ſtone, very auncient, but of what antiquitie, or by whom the ſame was builded, or for what vſe I haue not learned more then that king Henry the 6. in the 16. of his raigne, gaue the office of being Porter or keeper thereof, vnto Iohn Stent for tearme of his life, by the name of his principall pallace in the olde Iurie: this was in my youth called the old wardrope: but of later time the outwarde ſtone wall hath beene by little and little taken downe, and diuers fayre houſes builded thereupon, euen round about.

Kings pallace in the Old Iury.

Now for the North ſide of this Lothburie, beginning againe at the Eaſt end thereof, vpon the water courſe of Walbrooke haue ye a proper pariſh church called of S. Margaret, which ſeemeth to be newly reedified and builded about the yeare 1440. for Robert Large gaue to the Quire of that church, 100. ſhillings and twentie pounde for ornamentes, more to the vaulting ouer the watercourſe of Walbrooke by the ſaide church, for the inlarging thereof two hundred markes.

Pariſh church of S. Margaret in Lothburie.

There

There be monumentes in this church of Reginald Coleman ſonne to Robert Coleman buried there 1383. This ſaide Robert Coleman may be ſuppoſed to be the firſt builder and honor of Coleman ſtréete, and that Saint Stephens church then builded in Coleman ſtreete was but a chappell, belonging to the pariſh Church of Saint Olaue in the Jury: for we reade (as afore) that Iohn Foreſt Vicker of Saint Olaues, and of the chappel annexed of S. Stephen, deceaſed in the yeare 1399. This may bee ſome argument, which I ouerpaſſe. Sir Brian Tewke knight, Treaſurer of the chamber to King Henry the eight, and Dame Griſilde his wife that deceaſed after him was there buried, 1536. Iohn Fetiplace Draper Eſquire 1464. and Ioan his wife. Sir *Hugh* VVitch Mercer Knight, ſonne to Richard VVitch intombed there 1466. He gaue to his third wife thrée thouſand pounde, and to maides mariages fiue hundred markes: Sir Iohn *Leigh* 1564 with this Epitaph.

No wealth, no prayſe, no bright renowne no skill,
No force, no fame, no princes loue, no toyle,
Though forraigne land by trauaile ſearch ye will,
No faithfull ſeruice of the country ſoyle
Can life prolong one minute of an houre,
But death at length will execute his power,
For Sir Iohn Leigh to ſundry countries knowne,
A worthy knight well of his prince eſteemde,
By ſeeing much to great experience growne
Though ſafe on ſeas, though ſure on land he ſeemde,
Yet here hee lyeth too ſoone by death oppreſt,
His fame yet liues, his ſoule in heauen doth reſt.

Conduit in Lothbery.

By the Weſt end of this pariſh church haue ye a faire water Conduit, builded at the charges of the cittie, in the yeare one thouſand fiue hundred fortie fiue. Sir Martin Bowes being Mayor: this water is conueyed in great abundance from diuers ſpringes without the North wall of the cittie, lying betwixt Hoxton and Iſeldon.

The Founders Hall.

Next is the Founders Hall, a proper houſe, and ſo long Weſt to the Southweſt corner of Baſſinges Hall ſtréete, haue ye faire

fayre and large houses for marchantes: namely the corner house at the ende of Bassinges hall streete, an old peece of worke builded of stone &c. a part whereof hath beene lately imployed as a market house for the sale of Wollen, Bayes, Wodmels, Flanels and such like. On this north side against the olde Jury, is Colemanstreete, so called of Coleman the first Builder and Owner thereof, as also of Cole church or Coleman church, against the great conduite in Cheape. This is a fayre and large streete replenished on both sides with diuers fayre houses, besides Allies and small Tenementes in great number. The Bay hall.

On the east side of this streete, almost at the north ende thereof, is the Armorers hal: also on the same side is kinges Alley, and Loue lane, both conteyning many Tenements. And on the west side towardes the south end is the parish Church of S. Stephen, where the monumentes are defaced, there is one Tombe on the South side the Quire but without inscription. I read that Thomas Bradbury Mercer Maior, in the yeare 1509. was buried there, his Tomb is on the north side the Quire, & also one Edmond Harlocke Curriar to bee a great benefactor, Sir Iohn Garme, Skirringham, 1468. Richard *Ha*mney 1418. Richard Colsel, &c. By the east end of this church is placed a Cocke of sweete water, taken out of the maine pipe that goeth into Lothbery: also in London wal directly against the north end of Coleman streete, haue yee a conduite of water made at the charges of Thomas Exmen Goldsmith Maior, 1517. And let here be the ende of this ward, which hath an Alderman his deputie, common Councellors foure, Constables foure, Scauengers foure, of the Wardmote inquest thirteene and a Beadle. It is taxed to the fifteene, in London, at 19.*l.* and in the Exchequer at 19.*l.* Armorers hal. Kinges Alley. Loue lane. Parish church of S. Stephen. Conduite at London wal. Cocke of water by the Church.

Bassinges hall warde.

THe next adioyning to Colemanstreete ward on the west side thereof is Bassinges hall warde, a small thing & consisteth of one street called Bassinges hal streete, of Bassinges hall, the most principall house of that streete whereof the warde taketh name. It begynneth in the south by the late spoken market house called the Bay hall which is the last house of Colemanstreete warde, Bassinges hall warde.

this streete runneth from thence north down to London wall, and some little distance both east and west, against the saide wall, and this is the boundes of Bassinges hall warde. Monumentes of building on the east side thereof, amongst diuers fayre houses for marchants, haue ye 3. halles of Companies namely, the Masons hall for ye first, but of what antiquitie that Company I haue not read. The next is the Weauers hal, which Companie hath been of great antiquitie in this Citie, as appeareth by a Charter of Henry the second, in these wordes, *Rex omnibus ad quos &c.* to be englished thus, Henry king of England, Duke of Normandy, and of Gwian, Earle of Andiow, to the Bishop, Iustices, Sheriffes, Barons, Ministers, and al his trew Leagues of London, sendeth greeting, know ye that we haue granted to the Weauers in London, their Guilde to be had in London, with all the Freedomes, and Customes, that they had in time of king Henry my Grandfather, so that none but they intermit within the citie of their craft but hee bee of their Guilde, neither in Southwarke or other places pertayning to London, otherwise then it was done in the time of king Henry my Grandfather: wherfore I will and straightly command that ouer all lawfully, they may treat, and haue all aforesaide, as well in peace, free, worshipfull, and wholy, as they had it, freer, better, worshipfullier, and wholier, then in the time of king *Henry* my Grandfather, so that they yeeld yearelie to mee two markes of gold, at the feast of *S.* Michaell, and I forbid that any man to them do any vnright, or disease, vpon pain of ten pound witnes Thomas of Canterbury, Warwicke fili Gar. Chamberlaine at Wincheſter. Also I read that the same Henry the second in the 31: of his raigne, made a confirmation to the Weauers that had a Guilde or Fraternitie in *London*, wherein it appeareth that the saide Weauers made wolen cloth, and that they had the correction thereof, but amongst other Articles in that patent, it was decreede, that if any man made cloth of Spanish wooll, mixed with English Wooll, the Port graue, or principall magistrate of London ought to burne it, &c.

Masons hall.

Weuars hall.

Patent of H. 2.

Henry the 1.

Patent

Moreouer in the yeare 1197. king Richarde the first at the instance of *Hubert* Archbishop of Canterbury and Iusticiar of England ordeyned that the wollen clothes in euery part of this realme should be in breedth two yards within the lists and as good

Mathew Paris.

in

in the middeſt as in the ſides &c. King Henry the thirde granted to the citizens of London that they ſhould not be vexed, for the burels, or clothliſted, according to the conſtitution made for bredth of cloth, the ninth of his raigne, &c.

Lower downe is the Girdlars hall, and this is all touching the eaſt ſide of this ward.. Girdlars hall.

On the weſt ſide almoſt at the ſouth end thereof is Bakewel hall, corruptlie called Blackewell hall, concerning the originall whereof I haue heard diuers opinions, which I ouerpaſſe as fables, without colour of truth, for though the ſame ſeemed a building of great antiquitie, yet in mine opinion the foundation thereof was firſt laide ſince the Conqueſt of VVilliam Duke of Normandy: for the ſame was builded vpon vaultes of ſtone, which ſtone was brought from Cane in Normandy, the like of that of Paules Church, builded by Mauritious and his ſucceſſors Biſhops of London: but that this houſe hath beene a Temple or Jewiſh Sinagogue (as ſome haue fantaſied) I allow not, ſeeing that it hath no ſuch forme of roundnes, or other likeneſſe, neither had it the forme of a Church, for the aſſembly of Chriſtians which are builded Eaſt and Weſt, but contrariwiſe the ſame was builded North and South, and in forme of a noble mans houſe, and therefore the beſt opinion in my iudgement is that, it was of olde time belonging to the family of the Baſſinges, which was in this Realme, a name of great antiquitie and renowne, and that it bare alſo the name of that family, and was called therefore Baſſinges Haugh, or Hall: whereunto I am the rather induced, for that the Armes of that family were of olde time ſo abundantlie placed in ſundry partes of that houſe, euen in the ſtone worke, but more eſpecially on the walles of the hall, which carried a continuall painting of them on euery ſide ſo cloſe together, as one eſcutcheō could be placed by another, which I my ſelfe haue often ſeene and noted before the old building was taken downe: theſe Armes were a Geronde of twelue pointes, golde and azure. Of the Basſinges therefore builders of this houſe, and owners of the ground, neare adioyning, that warde taketh the name, as Coleman ſtreet warde of Coleman, and Faringden warde of VVilliam and Nicholas Faringden, men that were principall owners of thoſe places. Bakewell hall. Baſſinges hall. Armes of the Baſſinges How Baſſings hall warde tooke that name.

And of olde time the moſt noble perſons that inhabited this

Citie, were appointed to be principall magistrates there, as was Godfrey de Magun (or Magnauile) Portgraue or Sheriffe, in the raign of William Conqueror, and of William Rufus, Hugh de Buch, in the raigne of Henry the first, Aubery de vere Earle of Oxforde, after him Gilbert Becket, in the raigne of king Stephen, after that Godfrey de Magnauile the sonne of William the sonne of Godfrey de Magnauile Earles of Essex, were Portgraues or Sheriffes of London, and Middlesex. In the raigne of Henry the second, Peter Fitzwalter: after him Iohn Fitznigel &c. so likewise in the raigne of king Iohn, the 16. of his raigne, a time of great troubles in the yeare 1214. Salomon Bassing, and Hugh Bassing, Barons of this Realme, as may be supposed were Sheriffes: and the saide Salomon Bassing was Maior in the yere 1216. which was the first of Henry the thirde, also Adam Bassing sonne to Salomon (as it seemeth) was one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1243. the 28. of Henry the thirde.

Salomon Bassing and other of that name.

Vnto this Adam de Bassing, king Henry the thirde in the 31 of his raigne gaue and confirmed certaine messuages in Alderman bury, and in Milke streete (places not far from Bassinges hall) with the aduowson of the Church at Bassinges hal, with sundrie liberties and priuiledges.

This man was afterwardes Maior in the yeare 1251. the 36. of Henry the thirde, moreouer Thomas Bassing was one of the Sheriffes, 1269. Robert Bassing Sheriffe, 1279. and William Bassing was Sheriffe 1308. &c. for more of the Bassinges in this Citie I need not note, onely I read of a branch of this family of Bassinges, to haue spread it self into Cambridge shire, near vnto a water or bourne, and was therefore for a difference from other of that name, called Bassing at the bourn, and more shortly Bassing borne. But this family is also worne out, and hath left the name to the place, where they dwelt. Thus much for this Bassinges hall.

Bassing borne

Now how Blakewell hall tooke that name is an other question: for which I reade that Thomas Bakewell dwelled in this house, in the six and thirteth of Edwarde the thirde, and that in the 20. of Richarde the second, the saide king for the summe of fifty poundes which the Maior and Comminaltie had paide into the Hanapar granted, licence so much as was in him to

Bakewel hall giuen to the Citie.

to Iohn Frosh, William Parker, and Stephen Spilman (Citizens and Mercers) that they, the saide messuage, called Bakewell hal, and one garden with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Michaell of Bassings haugh, and of S. Lawrence in the Jury of London, and one messuage, two shops, and one Garden, in the saide parish of S. Michaell, which they held of the king in burgage, might giue and assigne to the Maior and Comminaltie for euer.

Bakewell hall a market place for wollen clothes.

This Bakewell hall thus established, hath beene long since imployed as a weekelie market place, for all sortes of Wollen clothes broade and narrow, brought from all parts of this Realme, there to be solde. The which house of late yeares growing ruinous and in danger of falling, Richarde May Marchant Taylor at his decease gaue towardes the new building of the outward part thereof 300. pounds vpon condition that the same should be performed within three yeres after his decease, whereupon the olde Bakewell hal, was taken downe, and in the moneth of February next following, the foundation of a new strong & beutifull Stone house being laide, the worke thereof was so diligently applied that within the space of ten monethes after, to the charges of fiue and twentie hundred poundes, the same was finished in the yeare 1588.

Bakewell hall new builded.

Next beyond this house be placed diuers fayre houses for marchantes and others, till yee come to the backe gate of Guild hall, which gate and parte of the building within the same, is of this warde. Some small distance beyond this gate, the Coopers haue their common hall. Then is the parish church of S. Michaell, called S. Michaell at Bassinges hall, a proper church lately reedified, or new builded, whereto Iohn Barton Mercer and Agnes his wife were great benefactors, as appeareth by his marke placed throughout the whole roofe of the Quier, and middle Ile of the church, hee deceased in the yeare 1460. and was buried in the Quire with this Epitaph.

Coopers hall.

Parish church of S. Michael.

Iohn Barton lyeth vnder here,
Sometimes of London Citizen and Mercer,
And Ienet his wife, with their progeny,
Beene turned to earth as yee may see,

Frendes free what so yee bee,
Pray for vs wee you pray,
As you see vs in this degree,
So shall you bee another day.

Frances Cooke, Iohn Martin, Edward Bromflit, Esquier of Warwickshire, 1460. Richard Barnes, Sir *Roger* Roe, Roger Velden, 1479. Sir Iames Yarforde, Mercer Maior, deceased 1527. and buried vnder a fayre Tombe with his Lady in a speciall Chappell by him builded, on the North side the Quier, Sir Iohn Gresham Mercer Maior, who deceased 1554. Sir Iohn Ailife Chirurgeon, then a Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, 1548. Nicholas Bakhurst one of the Sheriffes 1577 V Voisso Dixie Skinner Maior, 1585. &c. And thus I ende this warde, which hath an Alderman his Deputie, for common Counsaile 4. Constables two, Scauengers two, for the Wardmote inquest seauentene, and a Beadle, it is tared to the fiteene in London seauen pound, and likewise in the Exchequer at

Cripleſgate warde.

Criplegate warde.

THe Nert ward is called of Cripleſgate, and consisteth of diuers streetes and lanes, lying aswell without the gate and wall of the citie, as within: for first within the wall on the east parte thereof, towardes the north it runneth to the west side of Bassinges hal ward: and towards the south it ioyneth to the warde of Cheape, it beginneth at the west ende of S. *Lawrence* church, in the Iury, on the north side and runneth west to a Pump, where sometime was a well, with two Bucketes, at the south corner of Aldermanbury streete, which streete runneth downe north to Gay spurre lane, and so to London wall, which streete and lane are wholy on both sides of this warde, and so bee some few houses on both the sides from Gay spurre lane, by and against the wall of the citie, east to the Grates made for the Watercourse of the channels, and west to Criples gate. Now on the south side from ouer against the west end of S. Lawrence church, to the Pumpe, and then vp Milke streete, south vnto Cheape, which Milkestreete, is wholy on both the sides of Cripplegate warde, as also without the South

ende

end of Wilkestreete, a part of west Cheape, to wit from the standarde to the Crosse, is all of Cripplegate warde. Then downe greate Woodstreete, which is wholy of this warde on both the sides thereof, so is little Woodstreete which runneth downe to Cripplegate.

Out of this Woodstreete be diuers lanes, namely on the east side is Lad lane, which runneth east to Wilkestreete corner, down lower in Woodstreete is Loue lane, which lyeth by the south side of S. Albons church in Woodstreete, and runneth downe to the Conduite in Aldermanbury streete. Lower downe in Woodestreete is Addlestreete, out of the which runneth Phillippe lane, downe to London wall. These be the lanes on the east side.

On the west side of Woodestreete is Hugen lane by the south side of S. Michaels church, and goeth through to Guthuruns lane. Then lower is Maiden lane, which runneth west to the North end of Guthurouns lane, and vp to the said lane on the east side thereof, till against Bery lane, and backe againe: then the saide Maiden lane, on the north side goeth vp to Stayning lane, and vp a part thereof on the east side, to the farthest north part of Haberdashers hall, and backe againe to Woodstreete, and there lower downe is Siluer streete, which is of this warde, till yee come to the east end of S. Oliues church, on the south side, and to Munkes well streete on the north side, then downe the saide Munkes well streete on the East side thereof, and so to Criples gate, doe make the bounds of this warde, within the walles.

Without Cripplegate, Forestreete runneth thwart before the gate, from against the North side of S. Giles church, along to Moze lane end, and to a Posterne lane ende that runneth betwirt the Towne ditch on the south, and certaine gardens on the North almost to Mozegate, at the east of which lane is a pot-makers house, which house with all other the gardens, houses, and Allies on that side the Mozefieldes, till yee come to a Bridge and Cowhouse neare vnto Fensbery Court, is all of Criplegate ward: then to turn backe again through the said Posterne lane, to Moze lane, which Moze lane with all the Allies and buildinges there, is of this warde, after that is Grubstreete, moze then halfe thereof to the straightning of the streete, next is Whitecrosse streete, vp to the end of Bech lane, and then Redcrosse streete wholy, with a

parte of Goldinglane, euen to the Postes there placed, as a bounder.

Then is Beech lane before spoken of, on the east side of the Red crosse, and the Barbican streete, more then halfe thereof, towarde Aldersgate streete, and so haue you all the boundes of Criplegate warde without the walles.

A pumpe at the corner of Aldermanbury streete.

Now for Antiquities and Ornamentes in this warde, meete to be noted: I finde first at the meeting of the corners of the olde Jury, Wilkestreete, Lad lane, and Aldermanbury, there was of olde time a fayre well with two buckets, of late yeares conuerted to a Pumpe, how Aldermanbury streete tooke that name, manie fables haue beene bruted, all which I ouerpasse as not worthy the accounting, but to be short and plaine, I say that this streete tooke the name of Aldermans bury (which is to say a court) there kept in their Bery, or Court hall now called the Guildehall, which hall of olde time stoode on the East side of the same streete not far from the west end of Guild hall now vsed. Touching the antiquitie of this old Aldermans bery or court, I haue not read other then that Richarde Renery one of the Sheriffes of London, in the first of Richarde the first, which was in the yeare of Christ 1189. gaue to the church of S. Mary at Osney, by Oxforde, certaine ground and rents in Aldermanbury of London, as appeareth by the Register of that Church, and is also entred in the Hoistinges of the Guild hall in London: this old Bery court or hal continued & the courts of the Maior & Aldermen were continually holden there vntil the new Bery court or Guild hal that now is was builded and finished, which hall was first begun to be founded in ỹ yeare 1411. and was not fully finished in 20. yeares after, I my selfe haue seene the ruines of the old Court hall in Aldermanbury street wh'ch of late hath been imployed as a Carpenters yard &c.

Liber Osney. Aldermanbery court or Guild hal by Aldermanbury church.

In this Aldermanbury streete bee diuers fayre houses on both the sides, meete for marchantes or men of Worship, and in the middest thereof is a fayre conduite made at the charges of William Eastfielde, sometime Maior, who tooke order aswell for water to be conueyed, from Teyborne, and for the building of this Conduite not far distant from his dwelling house, as also for a Standarde of sweet water, to be erected in Fleetestreete, all which was don by his executors, as in another place I haue shewed

Then

Then is the pariſh Church of S. Mary Aldermanberie, a fayre Church with a churchyard, and cloiſter adioyning, in the which cloyſter is hanged and faſtened a ſhanke bone of a man (as is ſaid) very great, and larger by thꝛée inches and a halfe then that which hangeth in S. Laurence church in the Jurie, foꝛ it is in length 28 inches and a halfe of aſſiſe, but not ſo hard and ſtéele like as the other, foꝛ the ſame is light and ſomewhat poꝛie and ſpongie. This bone is ſaid to bee found amongſt the bones of men remoued from the charnell houſe of *Paules*, oꝛ rather from the Cloyſter of Pauls church, of both which repoꝛts I haue ſome doubt, foꝛ that the late Reyne Wolfe Stationer (who paid foꝛ the cariage of thoſe bones from the charnell to the Moꝛefields) told me of ſome thouſands of Carrie loades and moꝛe to be conueighed, whereof hee wondꝛed, but neuer tolde mee of any ſuch bone in eyther place to be founde, neither would the ſame haue béene eaſily gotten from him if he had heard thereof, except he had reſerued the like foꝛ himſelfe, being one of the greateſt ſerchers, and pꝛeſeruers of antiquities in thoſe parts foꝛ his time. True it is that this bone, (from whence ſoeuer it came) being of a man, as the foꝛme ſheweth) muſt needes bee monſtrous, and moꝛe then after the pꝛopoꝛtion of fiue ſhanke bones of any man now liuing amongſt vs. There lie buried in this church Simon Winchcombe Eſquire 1391. Robert Combarton 1422. Iohn Wheatly Mercer 1428. Sir William Eſtfild, Knight of the Bathe Mayoꝛ, 1438. a great benefactoꝛ to that church vnder a faire monument, he alſo builded their ſtæple, changed their old bels into 5. tunable bels, & gaue one hundꝛed pounds to other woꝛkes of that church. Moꝛeouer he cauſed the Conduit in Aldermanbery which he had begun to be perfoꝛmed at his charges, and water to be conueighed by pypes of leade from Tyboꝛne to Fléteſtréete, as I haue ſaid. And alſo from high Berie to the pariſh of S. Giles without Cripplegate, where the inhabitantes of thoſe parts incaſtellated the ſame in ſufficient ceſternes. Iohn *Midleton* Mercer Mayoꝛ 1472. Iohn Tomes Draper 1486. William Bucke Taylor 1501. Sir William Browne Mayoꝛ 1507 Dame Margaret Ienings wife to Stephen Ieninges Mayoꝛ 1515. A widow named Starkey, ſomtime wife to Modie, Raffe Woodcocke Grocer, one of the Sheriffes 1586. Dame Mary Greſham wife to Sir Iohn Greſham 1538. Thomas Godfrey

Pariſh church of S. Mary Aldermanbury.

Shanke bone of a man 28, inches and a halfe long.

Reyné Wolfe a graue antiquarie, collected the great Chronicles, increaſed, and publiſhed by his executors.

Conduit in Aldermanburie.

Remembrancer of the Office of the firſt fruites, 1577. Beneath this church haue ye Gay ſpur lane, which runneth down to London walle, as is afore ſhewed. In this, at the North end thereof was of old time a houſe of Nunnes, which houſe being in great decay, William Elſing Mercer in the yeare of Chriſt 1329. the 3. of Edward the 3. began in place thereof, the foundation of an Hoſpitall, for ſuſtentation of 100. blind men, towardes the erection whereof, he gaue his two houſes in the pariſhes of S. Alphage and our bleſſed Ladie in Aldermanberie neere Criplegate, obtaining firſt the Kinges licence of Mortmaine, vnder the great ſeale of England. This houſe was after called a priorie or Hoſpitall of S. Mary the Virgin founded in the yeare 1332. by W. Elſing, for Canons Regular: the which W. Becam the firſt Prior there, Robert Elſing ſon to the ſaid W. gaue to the ſaid Hoſpitall 12. l. by the yeare for the finding of 3. prieſts, he alſo gaue 100. s. towards the incloſing of the New churchyard without Aldegate and 100. s. to the incloſing of the New-churchyard without Alderſgate, to Thomas Elſing his ſonne 80. l. the reſt of his goods to be ſold, and giuen to the poore. This houſe valued 193. l. 15. s. 5. d. was ſurrendered the xi. of May, the xxij. of Henry the eight.

Gay ſpur lane.

Priorie or Hoſpitall called Elſing Spittle.

Charterhouſe churchyard without Alderſgat, & one othet the like wirhout Aldgate.

The monumentes that were in this church defaced. Thomas Cheney ſonne to William Cheney, Thomas, Iohn and William Cheney, Iohn Northampton Draper Mayor 1381. Edmond Hungerford, Henry Frowike, Ioan daughter to Sir Hilliam Cheney, wife to William Stokes, Robert Eldarbroke Eſquire 1460. Dame Ioan Ratcliffe, William Fowler, William Kingſtone, Thomas Swineley & Helen his wife &c. The principall Ile of this church was pulled down, and a frame of foure houſes ſet vp in the place: the other part of this church was conuerted into a pariſh church of S. Alphage, and the pariſh church which ſtode neare vnto the wall of the Citie by Cripleſgate was pulled downe and the plot thereof was made a Carpenters yarde, with ſawe pittes. The Hoſpitall it ſelfe, the Prior, and chanons houſe with other lodginges, were made a dwelling houſe, the church yard is a garden plotte, and a faire gallerie on the cloiſter: the lodgings for the poore are tranſlated into ſtabling for horſes.

Pariſh church of S. Alphage

In the yeare 1541. Sir Iohn Williams maiſter of the Kinges Iewels, dwelling in this houſe on Chriſmas euen at night, about

Elſing Spittle burned.

ſeuen

ſeuen of the clocke, a great fire began in the gallerie thereof, which burned ſo ſore, that the flame fiering the whole houſe and conſuming it, was ſeene all the citie ouer, and was hardely quenched, whereby many of the kings Iewels were burned, and more imbeſeled (as was ſaid). The Lord William of Thame was buried in this church, and ſo was his ſucceſſor in that houſe, Sir Rowland Heyward Mayor &c. Now to returne to Milkeſtréete, ſo called of milke ſold there (as is ſuppoſed) there be many faire houſes for wealthy merchants, & other: amongſt the which I read that Gregorie Rokeſley chiefe ſay maiſter of the kings mints, and Mayor of London in the yeare 1275. the third of Edwarde the firſt (in which office he continued 7. yeares together) dwelled in this milkſtréet, in an houſe belonging to the priorie of Lewes in Suſſex wherof he was tenant at wil paying xx. s. by the yere without being bounden to reparations or other charge: ſuch were the rents of thoſe times. In this Milkeſtréet is a ſmall pariſh church of S. Mary Magdaline, which hath of late yeares beene repaired, William Browne Mayor, 1513. gaue to this church 40. pound, and was buried there, Thomas Exmew Mayor 1528. gaue 40. l. and was buried there, ſo was Iohn Mirford one of the Sheriffes, 1375. Iohn Olney Mayor 1475. Richard Rawſon one of the Sherifs, 1476. Henry Kelſey, Sir Iohn Browne Mayor 1497 Thomas Muſchampe one of the Sherifs, 1463. Sir William Cantilo Knight, Mercer 1462. Henry Cantlow Mercer merchant of the Staple, who builded a chappell and was buried therein 1495. Iohn Weſt Mercer Alderman 1517. Iohn Machel Alderman 1558. Thomas Skinner Clothworker Mayor 1596.

Gregory Rokeſley Maior of London his houſe rent xx. ſhillings the yeare.

Pariſh church of S Mary Magdalen.

Then nert to this is Woodſtréet, by what reaſon ſo called I know not, true it is that of old time according to a decrée made in the raigne of Richard the firſt, the houſes in London were builded of ſtone for defence of fire, which kind of building was vſed for 200. yeares or more, but of later time for the winning of ground thoſe houſes haue béene taken down, and houſes of timber ſet vp in place. It ſéemeth therefore that this ſtréet hath béene of the later building, all of timber, (for not one houſe of ſtone hath béene knowne there) and therefore called Woodſtréet, otherwiſe it might take the name of ſome builder or owner thereof.

Woodſtreet.

Thomas Wood one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1491. dwelled

led there: he was an eſpeciall Benefactor towardes the building of S. Peters church at Woodſtreet end: he alſo builded the beautifull front of houſes in Cheape ouer againſt woodſtreet ende, which is called Goldſmithes row, garniſhed with the likeneſſe of Woodmen: his predeceſſors might be the firſt builders, owners, and namers of this ſtreet after their owne name.

Compter in Woodſtreet.

On the Eaſt ſide of this ſtreete is one of the priſon houſes, pertayning to the Sheriffes of London, and is called the Compter in Woodſtreet, which was prepared to be a priſon houſe in the yeare 1555. and on the eue of S. Michael the Archangell, the priſoners that lay in the Compter in Bredſtreete were remoued to this Compter in Woodſtreet. Beneath this Compter is Lad lane, or Ladle lane, for ſo I find it of Record in the pariſh of S. Michael in Woodſtreete, and beneath that is Loue lane, ſo called of wantons. By this lane is the parriſh church of *S.* Albon, which hath the monuments of Sir Richard Illingworth Baron of the Exchequer, Thomas Chatworth Mayor 1443. Iohn Woodcocke Mayor, 1405. Iohn Collet and Alice his wife: Raffe Thomas, Raph and Richarde ſonnes of Ralph Illingworth, which was ſonne to Sir Richard Illingworth Baron of the Exchequer, Thomas ſonne of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, Thomas Oſtrich Haberdaſher 1483. *R*ichard Swetenham Eſquire, and of William *D*unthorne Towne Clearke of London with this Epitaph.

Ladle lane, corruptly called Lad lane.
Loue lane.
Pariſh church of *S.* Albon.

Fœlix prima dies poſt quam mortalibus æui
Ceſſerit, hic morbus ſubit, atque repentè ſenectus,
Tum mors qua noſtrum Dunthorn cecidiſſe Wilelmum
*H*aud cuiquam latuiſſe reor, digniſsimus (inquam,)
Artibus hic Doctor, nec non celeberrimus huius
Clericus vrbis erat primus, nullique ſecundus
Moribus, ingenio, ſtudio, nil dixeris illi
Quin dederit natura boni, pius ipſe, modeſtus,
*L*onganimus ſolis patiens ſuper omnia gratus,
Quiq; ſub immenſas curas varioſque labores,
Anxius atteritur vitæ dum carpſerit auras,
Hoc tetro in tumulo compoſtus pace quieſcit.

Simon Morſted, Thomas Pikehurſt Eſquire, Richard Take,

Take, Robert Aſhcombe, Thomas Louet Eſquire, Sheriffe of Northamptonſhire 1491. Iohn Spare, Katherine daughter to Sir Thomas Mirley Knight, Iohn Collet, William Linchelade Mercer, 1392. Iohn Penie Mercer, 1450. Iohn Thomas Mercer, 1485. Chriſtopher Hawſe Mercer, one of the Sheriffs 1503. William Skarborough Vintner, Simon de Berching, Sir Iohn Cheke Knight, Schoolemaiſter to King Edwarde the ſixte deceaſed 1557. doe lie heere. Then is Aldeſtréet, the reaſon of which name I know not: but it is at this preſent, repleniſhed with faire buildings on both ſides: amongſt the which there was ſometime the Pinners Hall, but that company being decayed and not worth a pinne, it is now the Plaiſterers Hall. Adle ſtreet. Pinners hall, now the Plaiſterers hall.

Not far from thence is the Brewers Hall, a faire houſe, which company of Brewers was incorporated, by king Henry the ſixt in the 16. of his raigne by the name of S. Mary, and S. Thomas the Martir, the 19. of Edward the 4. Brewers hall.

From the Weſt ende of this Addle ſtréete, little Woodſtréete runneth downe to Cripleſgate, and ſomewhat Eaſt from the Sun Tauerne againſt the wall of the Cittie is the Curriers Hall. Curriers hall.

Nowe on the Weſt ſide of Woodſtréete, haue yee Huggon lane, ſo called of one Hugan that of old time dwelled there: he was called Hugan in the lane as I haue read in the 34. of Edward the firſt. this lane runneth downe by the ſouth ſide of S. Michaels church in Woodſtréet, and ſo growing very narrow, by meane of late incrochments to Guthurouns lane: The pariſh church of S. Michael in Woodſtréet is a proper thing, and lately well repaired, Iohn Iue Parſon of this Church, Iohn Forſter Goldſmith, and Peter Fikelden Taylor, gaue two Meſſuages and two ſhops, with ſolars, ſellars, and other edifices in the ſame pariſh and ſtréet and in Ladle lane to the reparations of the church chauncell and other workes of charitie, the 16. of Richard the ſecond. Huggen lane. Pariſh church of S. Michael in Woodſtreet

The monuments heere be of William Bambrough the ſonne of Henry Bambrough of Skardborough, 1392. William Turnel Waxechandler 1400. Iohn Peke Goldſmith 1441. William Tauerner Girdler, 1454. William Mancer Ironmonger 1465 Iohn Naſh 1466. with an Epitaph. Iohn Allen Timbermonger 1441. Robert Draper 1500. Iohn Lamberde Draper, Alderman, one of the Sheriffes of London, who deceaſed 1554. ¶

was

was father to my louing friend William Lambarde Eſquire, well knowne by ſundry learned bookes that he hath publiſhed. Iohn Mediey Chamberlain of London, Iohn Marſh Eſquire Mercer and common Sergeant of London &c. There is alſo (but without any outward monument) the head of Iames the fift king of Scots of that name, ſlaine at Flodden field, and buried here by this occaſion. After the battaile the bodie of the ſaid King being founde, was cloſed in lead, and conueyed from thence to London, and ſo to the Monaſterie of Sheyne in Surrey, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certaine: but ſince the diſſolution of that houſe, in the raigne of Edward the ſixt, Henry Gray Duke of Suffolke, being lodged and kéeping houſe there: I haue béene ſhewed the ſame bodie ſo lapped in lead, cloſe to the head and bodie, throwne into a waſte roome, amongſt the old timber, leade, and other rubble. Since the which time workemen there for their fooliſh pleaſure hewed off his head: and Launcelot Young at this preſent mayſter Glaſier to her Maieſtie, féeling a ſwéet ſauour to come from thence, and ſéeing the ſame dryed from all moiſture, and yet the forme remayning, with the hayre of the heade, and beard red, brought it to London to his houſe in Woodſtréet, where for a time he kept it for the ſwéetneſſe, but in the end cauſed the Sexton of that church to burie it amongſt other bones, taken out of their charnell &c. I reade in diuers Records of a houſe in Woodſtréet then called Blacke Hall, but no man at this day can tell thereof.

Iames the fift king of Scots his head buried in S. Michaels church in Woodſtreet.

Black hall in Woodſtreet in S. Michaels pariſh.

On the North ſide of this S. Michaels church is Mayden lane, now ſo called, but of old time Ingenelane, or Inglane. In this lane the Marchandlers haue their common hall on the ſouth ſide thereof: and the Haberdaſhers haue their like Hall on the North ſide at Stanings lane end. This company of the Haberdaſhers, or Hurrers of old time ſo called, were incorporated a brotherhode of S. Katherine, the 26. of *Henry* the firſt, and ſo confirmed by Henry the ſeuenth the 17. of his raigne, the Cappers and Hat Merchants or Hurrers being one company of Haberdaſhers.

Ingene lane or Mayden lane.
Wax chandlers hall.
Haberdaſhers hall.

Downe lower in Woodſtréet is Siluerſtreete (I thinke of ſiluer ſmithes dwelling there) in which be diuers faire houſes, and on the North ſide thereof is Monkes well ſtreet, ſo called of a well at the North end therof, where the Abbot of Garendon had an houſe

Siluerſtreet.
Monkes well ſtreet.

or

or Cell called S. Iames in the wall by Cripleſgate, and certaine Monkes of their houſe were the Chaplens there, wherefore the well (belonging to that Cell or Hermitage) was called Monkes well, and the ſtreet, of the well, Monkes well ſtreet.

The Eaſt ſide of this ſtreete downe againſt London wall, and the South ſide thereof to Cripleſgate bee of Cripleſgate ward, as is afore ſhewed. In this ſtreet by the corner of Monks well ſtreet is the Bowyers Hall. On the ſaid Eaſt ſide of Monks well ſtreet be proper Almes houſes 12. in number founded by Sir Ambroſe Nicholas Salter Mayor 1575. wherein be placed 12. poore and aged people rent free, hauing each of them vij. pence the weeke, and once the yeare each of them fiue ſacks of Charcoales, and one quarter of an hundreth of Faggots of his gift for euer.

Boyers hall.

Almes houſes in Monks well ſtreetes.

Then in little Woodſtreet be 7. proper Chambers in an Alley on the weſt ſide, founded for ſeuen poore people therein to dwel rent free, by Henry Barton Skinner Mayor, 1416. Thus much for the Monuments of this ward within the walles.

Almes chambers in little Woodſtreet.

Now without the Poſterne of Cripleſgate, firſt is the parish church of S. Giles, a very faire and large church lately repaired after ỹ the ſame was burned, in the yeare 1545. the 37. of Henry the 8. by which miſchance the monuments of the dead in this church are very few: notwithſtanding I haue read of theſe following to be buried there, to wit, Elianor wife to Iohn Writh Eſquire, daughter to Thomas Arnald Eſquire, ſiſter and heir to Richard Arnald Eſquire, Iohn her ſonne and heyre, Margaret VVrith her daughter, Iohn Brigget, Thomas Ruſton, Gentleman, Iohn Talbot Eſquire, and Katherine his wife, Thomas Warſle, and Iſabel his wife, Thomas Lucie Gentleman 1447. Raph Rochford Knight 1439. Edmond Watar Eſquire, Elizabeth wife to Richarde Barnes, ſiſter and heire to Richarde Malgraue Eſquire of Eſſex, Richard Gowre Eſquire Iohn Gowre Eſquire, Frauncis Baromi of Millaine 1546. Sir Henry Grey Knight, ſonne and heire to George Grey Earle of Kent, 1562. Reginald Grey Earle of Kent, Richard Choppin Tallow Chandler one of the Sheriffes 1530. Iohn Hamber Eſquire 1573. Thomas Hanley alias Clarenciaux, Herrald at Armes, Thomas Busby Cooper who gaue the Quéenes head Tauerne to the releiſe of the poore

Pariſh church of S. Alphage without Cripleſgate.

poore in ỹ pariſh 1575. Iohn Whelar Goldſmith 1575. William Bolene Phiſition 1587. Williã Bolene 1575. Richard Bolene 1563. Robert Crowley Vicker and Preacher there: all theſe foure vnder one olde ſtone in the Quire, the learned Iohn Fox writer of the Actes and Monuments of the Engliſh Church 1587. The ſkilfull Robert Glouer alias Sommerſet Herralde, 1588.

Brotherhood in S. Giles Church.

There was in this church of old time a fraternitie or brotherhood of our bleſſed Ladie, or *Corpus Chriſti*, and Saynt Gyles founded by Iohn Belancer in the raigne of Edwarde the thirde, the 35. yeare of his raigne.

Water Conduit without Cripleſgate.

Some ſmal diſtance from the Eaſt end of this church is a water Conduit, brought in pipes of Leade frõ Higberie by Iohn Middleton one of the executors to Sir William Eaſtfielde, and of his goods, the inhabitantes adioyning caſtilated it of their owne coſtes and charges, about the yeare 1483.

Boſſe in the wall of *S.* Giles churchyard.

There was alſo a Boſſe of cleare water, in the wall of the churchyard, made at the charges of Richard Whittington ſometimes Mayor, and was like to that of Belingſgate: of late the ſame was turned into an euill pumpe, and ſo is cleane decayed.

Poole of ſpring water.

There was alſo a fayre Poole of cleare water neare vnto the Parſonage, on the weſt ſide thereof, which was filled vp, in the raigne of Henry the firſt, the ſpring was coaped in, and arched ouer with hard ſtone, and ſtaires of ſtone to go downe to the ſpring, on the banke of the towne ditch: and this was alſo done of the goods, and by the executors of Richard Whittington.

VVhite croſſe ſtreet.

Hoſpitall of the French order.

In Whitecroſſe ſtréete King *Henry* the fift builded one fayre houſe, and founded there a brotherhoode of Saynt Giles, to bee kept, which houſe had ſometime beene an Hoſpitall of the French order, & being ſuppreſſed, the lands were giuen to the brotherhood for reliefe of the poore. One alley of diuers tenements ouer againſt the north wal of S. Giles churchyard, was appointed to be almes houſes for the poore, wherein they dwelled rent frée, and otherwiſe were relieued: but the ſaid brotherhood was ſuppreſſed by Henry the eight, ſince which time Sir Iohn Greſham Mayor purchaſed the landes thereof, and gaue it to the maintenance of a frée ſchoole, which he had founded at Holt, a market towne in Norfolke.

In

In Red Crosse stræte on the West side, from Saint Gyles Church yard, vp to the said Crosse, be many faire houses builded outward, with diuers Alleyes turning into a large plot of ground, of olde time called the Iewes Garden: as being the onely place appointed them in England, wherin to bury their dead: till the yeare 1177. the 24. of Henry the second, that it was permitted to them (after long sute to the King, and Parliament at Oxford) to haue a speciall place assigned them in euery quarter where they dwelled.

Red Crosse streete.

Libar S. Butolphe.

The Iewes Gardaine or place to bury their dead.

This plot of ground remained to the said Iewes, til the time of their finall banishment out of England, and is now turned into faire garden plots and sommer houses for pleasure.

On the East side of this Red Crosse stræte, be also diuers faire houses, vp to the Crosse. And there is Bæch Lane, peraduenture so called of Nicholas de la Beeche, Lieutenant of the Tower of London and put out of that Office in the 13. of Edward the third. This Lane stretcheth from the Red Crosse stræte, to white Crosse stræte, and is replenished, not with Bæch Trees, but with beautifull houses, of stone, brick, and timber. Amongst the which, was of old time, a great house pertaining to the Abbot of Ramsey, for his lodging when he repaired to the Cittie: It is now called Drewry house, of Sir Drewe Drewry, a worshipfull owner thereof.

Beech Lane.

The Abbot of Ramsey his Inne.

On the North side of this Bæch Lane, towards White Crosse stræt, the Drapers of London haue lately builded 8. Almes houses of brick and timber, for 8. poore Widowes of their owne Company, whom they haue placed there Rent free, according to the gift of the Ladie Askewe, Widowe to Sir Christopher Askewe sometime Draper and Maior. 1533.

Almes houses in Beech lane.

Then in Golding Lane be also Almes houses, 13. in number, and so many poore people placed in them Rent free, and euery one hath two pence by the weeke for euer. Of the foundation of Thomas Hayes Chamberlaine of London, in the latter time of Henry the eight, he left faire lands about Iseldonne to maintaine his foundation: Maister Ironmonger hath the Order of them.

Golding Lane Almes houses there.

On the West side of the Red Crosse, is a stræt called the Barbican, because sometime there stood on the North side therof, a Burgh-Kening or Watch Tower of the citie, called in some language a Barbican, as a bikening is called a Beacon: this Burgh-kening was by

Burgh-Kening or Barbican.

the name of the Manner of Base court, was giuen by Edward the 3. to Robert Vfford Earle of Suffolke, and is now pertaining to Peregrine Bartie, Lord VVilloughby of Ersby.

Garterhouse

Next adioyning to this, is one other great house, called Garterhouse, sometime builded by Sir Thomas VVrithe, (or VVrithesley) knight, Alias Garter, principall King of Armes, second son of Syr Iohn VVrithe knight, Alias Garter, and was vnckle to the first Thomas Earle of Southampton knight of the Gartar, and Chancelor of England: he built this house, and in the top thereof, a Chapel, which he dedicated by the name of S. Trinitatis in Alto. Thus much for that part of Triplegate Warde without the wall, wherof more shalbe spoken in the subburbe of that part. This Ward hath an Alderman & his Deputie within the gate. Common Counsaile eight. Constables nine. Skauengers twelue. For Wardmote Inquest fifteene, and a Beadle.

Without the gate, it hath also a Deputie. Common Counsaile two. Constables foure. Skauengers foure. Wardmote Inquest seuenteene, and a Beadle. It is tared in London to the fifteene, at fortie pound, and in the Exchequer, at thirtie nine pound ten shillings.

Aldersgate VVard.

Aldersgate Ward.

THe next is Aldersgate Ward, taking name of that North gate of the citie: this Ward also consisteth of diuers Stretes and Lanes, lying aswell within the gate, and Wall, as without: and first to speake of that part within the gate, thus it is. The East part thereof, ioyneth vnto the west part of Criplegate Ward in Engain Lane, or Maiden Lane. It beginneth on the North side of that lane, at staining Lane end, and runneth vp that Lane, from the Haberdashers Hall, to S. Mary Staining church: and by the church East, winding almost to Woodstrete. And West through Oatelane, and then by the South side of Bacon house, to Noble street, and backe againe by Lilipot lane, (which is also of that Ward) to Maiden Lane, and so on that North side, west to S. Iohn Sacharies church, and to Falter Lane. Now on the South side of Ingaine (or Maiden Lane) is

Oateland.

is the West side of Guthuruns Lane, to Kery Lane, and Kery Lane it selfe (which is of this Warde) and back againe into Engainlane, by the North side of the Goldsmiths Hall, to Faster Lane: and this is the East wing of this Ward. Then is Foster Lane almost wholly of this Warde, and beginneth in the South toward Cheape, on the East side by the North side of S. Fosters church, and runneth down North west by the West ende of Engaine Lane, by Lilipot Lane, and Date Lane, to Noble stræte, and through that by Shelly house (of olde time so called, as belonging to the Shelleyes) for Sir Thomas Shelley knight, was owner thereof in the 1. of Hen. the 4. It is now called Bacon house, because the same was new builded by Syr Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of the great Seale. Shelleyes house, now Bacon house.

Downe on that side by the Lane, by Seriant Fleetwoods house, (Recorder of London, who also new builded it) to S. Olaues Church in Siluer-street, which is by the Northwest ende of this Noble stræte. Then againe in Foster Lane, this Ward beginneth on the West side therof, ouer against the Southwest corner of Saint Fosters Church, and runneth downe by S. Leonards church, by Pope Lane end, and by S. Anus Lane end, which Lane is also of this Ward. North to the stone wall by the wall of the Citie, ouer against Bacon house, which is also of this Ward. Then haue ye the Maine stræte of this Ward, which is called S. Martins Lane, which includeth S. Martin on the East side therof, and so downe on both the sides to Aldersgate. And these be the bounds of this Ward within the wall and gate. Without the gate, the Maine stræte called Aldersgate stræte, runneth vp North on the East side, to the West ende of Yownds Ditch, or Barbican stræte: A part of which stræte is also of this Warde. And on on the West side to Longlane, a part whereof is likewise of this Warde. Beyond the which Aldersgate stræte, is Colewell stræte vp to the Barres. And on this West side of Aldersgate stræt, by S. Buttolphes church, is Briton stræte, which runneth West to a Pumpe, and then North to the gate which entereth the church yard, sometime pertaining to the Priorie of S. Bartholomewe on the East side: and on the West side towards S. Bartholomewes Spittle, to a paire of postes there fixed. And these be the bounds of this Aldersgate Warde without.

S. Martins Lane.

Aldersgate streete.

Staining Lane

Almes houses there.

The antiquities be these. First in Staining Lane, of olde time so called (as may be supposed) of Painter stainers dwelling there.

On the Eaſt ſide thereof, adioyning to the Haberdaſhers Hall, be ten Almes houſes pertaining to the Haberdaſhers, wherein be placed ten Almes people of that Company, euery of them hauing eight pence the peece euery Friday for euer, by the gift of Thomas Huntlowe Haberdaſher, one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1539. And ſir George Baron gaue them ten pounds by the yeare for euer.

Parish Church of Saint Mary Stayning.

Then is the ſmall parriſh Church of Saint Mary, called Stayning, becauſe it ſtandeth at the North ende of Stayning Lane. In the which Church being but newly builded, there remaine no Monument worth the noting.

Parish Church of Saint Iohn Sachary.

Then is Engaine Lane, (or Mayden Lane) and at the North-Weſt corner thereof, the parish Church of S. Iohn Sachary. A faire Church, with the Monuments well preſerued, of ſir Nicholas Twiford Goldſmith, Maior, 1388. and Dame Margery his wife: of whoſe goods ỳ Church was made & new builded, with a Tombe for them and others of their race, 1390. Drugo Barentine Maior, 1398. He gaue faire landes to the Goldſmithes: he dwelled right againſt the Goldſmithes Hall. Betweene the which Hall and his dwelling houſe, he builded a Gallerie thwarting the ſtreete, whereby he might go from the one to the other: he was buried in this church, and Chriſtian his wife, 1427. Iohn Adis Goldſmith 1400. And Margaret his wife. Iohn Frauncis Goldſmith Maior, 1400. And Elizabeth his wife 1450. Iohn Sutton Goldſmith one of the Sheriffes, 1413. Bartholomew Seman Golde-beater, Maiſter of the Kings Mints, within the Tower of London, and the Towne of Calice, 1430. Thomas Leichfield, Iohn Hewet Eſquire, 1500. William Brekeſpere Goldſmith, 1461. Chriſtopher Eliot Goldſmith, 1505. Bartholmew Reade Goldſmith Maior, 1502. who was buried in the Charterhouſe, and gaue to this his parish Church one hundred pound. His wife was buried in this church, with a faire Monument, her Picture, in habit of a widow. Thomas Keyton Lorimar, 1522. William Porken Eſquier, 1537. Iohn Corniſh with an Epitaph, 147. Robert Fenruther Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffes in the yeare, 1512.

The Goldſmiths Hall.

On the Eaſt ſide of this Faſter Lane, at Engeyne Lane ende, is the Goldſmithes Hall, a proper houſe, but not large. And therfore to ſay that Bartholmew Read Goldſmith, Maior, in the yeare 1502.

kept

kept ſuch a feaſt in this Hall, as ſome haue fabuled is far incredible, and altogither vnpoſſible, conſidering the ſmalneſſe of the Hall, and number of the gueſts, which as they ſay, were moze then an hundzeth perſons of great eſtate. Foz the Meſſes & diſhes of meates to them ſerued, the paled parke in the ſame Hall, furniſhed with frutefull Trees, beaſts of venery, and other circumſtances of that pzetended feaſt well weighed, Weſtminſter Hall would hardly haue ſuffiſed, and therfoze I will ouerpaſſe it, and note ſomewhat of pzincipall Goldſmiths. R. Grafton.

First I reade, that Leefſtane Goldſmith was Pzouoſt of this Citie, in the raign of Henry the 1. Alſo that Henry Fitz Alewin, Fits Leafſtane Goldſmith was Maioz of London, in the firſt of Richard the firſt, and continued Maioz 24. yeares. Alſo that Gregory Rockſly, chiefe ſay-maiſter of all the Kings Mintes within England, (and therefoze by my coniecture) a Goldſmith was Maioz in the 3. of Edward the firſt, and continued Maioz 7. yeares togither. The William Farindon Goldſmith, Alderman of Farindon ward, one of the Sheriffes 1281. the 9. of Edward the firſt, who was a Goldſmith, as appeareth on recozd, as ſhall be ſhewed in Farindon Warde. Then Nicholas Farindon his ſonne, Goldſmith, Alderman of Farindon Warde, foure times Maioz in the raigne of Edward the ſecond, &c. Foz the reſt of later time are moze manifeſtly knowen, and therefoze I leaue them.

The firſt Maior of London was a Goldſmith.

Principall men of the Citie Goldſmithes.

Then at the Nozth ende of Noble ſtreete, is the pariſh Church of S. Olaue in Siluer ſtreete, a ſmall thing, and without any notewozthie monuments.

Pariſh Church of Saint Olaue in Siluer ſtreete.

On the Weſt ſide of Foſter Lane, is the ſmall pariſh Church of S. Leonards, foz them of S. Martins be graunde. A nomber of Tenements beeing lately builded in place of the great Colegiate-Church of Saint Martin: that pariſh is mightily increaſed. In this Church remaine theſe Monuments. Firſt without the Church, is grauen in ſtone on the Eaſt ende, Iohn Brokeitwell, an eſpeciall reedifier, oz new builder thereof. In the Quire grauen in bzaſſe, Robert Purfet Grocer, 1507. Robert Trappis Goldſmith, 1526. with this Epitaphe.

Pariſh church of S. Leonard in Foſter lane.

When the belles be merily roong, And the Maſſe deuoutly ſung,
And the meate merilie eaten, Then ſhall Robert Trips his wiues
And children be forgotten. Then in Pope lane) ſo called of one
Pope that was owner therof) on the North ſide, is the parish church
of S. Anne, in the willowes, ſo called, I know not vpon what occa-
ſion: but ſome ſay, of willowes growing thereabouts: but now
there is no ſuch voide place for willowes to growe, more then the
church yard, wherin do growe ſome high Aſhe trées.

Pope Lane.

Parish church of S. Anne, in the Willowes.

This church by caſualtie of fire, in the yeare 1548. was burnt, ſo
far as it was Combuſtible, but ſince being newly repaired, there re-
main a fewe monnments of antiquitie of Thomas Beckhenton,
Clarke of the pipe, who was buried there 1499. Ralphe Caldwell
gentleman of Greyes Inne 1527. Iohn Lord Sheffield: Iohn
Herenden Mercer Eſquire, 1572. theſe verſes on an olde ſtone.

Qu an Tris de c vul ſtra
os guis ti ro um nere uit
h ſan Chriſ mi T mu la

Then in S. Martins lane, was of old time a faire and large Col-
ledge of a Deane and ſecular Cannons, or Prieſts, which houſe had
great priuiledges both of Sanctuary & otherwiſe, and was called S.
Martins le graunde: Founded by Ingelricus & Ewardus his bro-
ther, in the yeare 1056. and confirmed by William the Conqueror,
as appeareth by his Charter, dated 1068. This Colledge was ſur-
rendred to K. E. the 6. the 2. of his raigne, in the yeare 1548. and the
ſame yeare the Colledge church was pulled down, and in place ther-
of many houſes foorthwith builded, highly priſed, and letten to
ſtrangers borne, and other ſuch as claime the benefit of ỹ priuiledges
which were at the firſt granted only to ỹ church, and to the Deane,
Prebends & Canons, ſeruing God according to ỹ foundatiõ. Lower
down on the weſt ſide of S. Martins lane, in the pariſh of S. Anne,
almoſt by Alderſgate, is one great houſe, commõly called Northum-
berland houſe: it belonged to Hen. Percey. K. Hen. the 4. in the 7. of
his raign, gaue this houſe, with ỹ tenements therunto appertaining,

Colledge of S. Martin le graunde.

Northumberland houſe, or Queene Ianes Wardrobe.

ts

to Quéene Iane his wife, and then it was called her Wardrobe.

Now without Alderſgate, on the Eaſt ſide of Alderſgate ſtréete, is the Cookes Hall: which Cookes (or Paſtelars) were admitted to be a Company, and to haue a Maiſter and Wardens, in the 22. of Ed. the 4. From thence along vnto Houndſditch or Barbican ſtréete, be many faire houſes. On the weſt ſide alſo be the like faire buildings, till ye come to Longlane, and ſo to Coſwell ſtréete. In Britten ſtréet is one proper pariſh church of S. Buttolphe, in which church, was ſometime a brotherhood of S. Fabian, and Sebeſtian, founded in the yeare 1377. the 51. of Ed. the 3. and confirmed by H. the 4. in the 6. of his raign. Then H. the 6. in the 24. of his raigne, to the honour of the Trinitie, gaue licenſe to Dame Iohan Aſtley, ſometime his Nurſe, to Robert Cawod and Thomas Smith, to found the ſame a fraternitie, perpetually to haue a Maiſter & two Cuſtoſe, with Brethren and Siſters, &c. This Brotherhood was indowed with lands, more then 30. pound by the yeare, and was ſuppreſſed by Ed. the 6. There lye buried, Iohn de Bathe Weuar, 1390. Philip at Vine, Capper, 1396. Benet Gerarde Brewer, 1403. Iohn Bradmor Chirurgian, Margaret and Katheren his wiues, 1411. Iohn Michael Seriant at Armes, 1415. Allen Bret Carpenter, 1425. Robert Malton, 1426. Iohn Trigilion Brewer, 1417. Iohn Maſon Brewer, 1431. Robert Cawod Clarke of the Pipe in ỹ Kings Exchequer, 1466. Ri. Emmeſley, Iohn Walpole, Iohn Hartſhorne Eſquire, ſeruant to the King, 1400. And other of that family, great benefactors to ỹ church. Williã Marrow Grocer Maior, & Kathren his wife, wer buried therabout, 1468. The Lady Anne Packinton widow, late wife to Ioh. Packinton knight, Chirographer of ỹ court of the Common pleas, ſhe founded Almes houſes neare vnto the white Fryers church in Fléetſtréete. And thus an end of this Ward, which hath an Alderman, his Deputie, Common Counſellours fiue. Conſtables eight. Skauingers nine. For the Wardmote Inqueſt, fourtéene, and a Bedle. It is tared to the fiftéene in London, ſeuen pound, and likewiſe in the Exchequer.

Cookes Hall.

Britton ſtreet. Pariſh Church of S. Buttolphe

Faringdon Warde,

Infra, or within.

Faringdon Warde within.

IN the South side of Aldersgate Warde, lyeth Faringdon Warde, called Infra, or within, for a difference from an other Ward of that name, which lyeth without the walles of the Citie, and is therefore called Farindon Extra. These two Wards of old time were but one, and had also but one Alderman, til ỹ 17. of Richard the second. At which time the saide Warde for the greatnesse therof, was diuided into twaine, & by Parlament ordered to haue two Aldermen, and so it continueth till this day. The whole great Warde of Farindon, both Infra and Extra, toke name of

Farindon extra, & Faringdon infra, all one Warde, and then diuided into twain by Parliament

How Faringdon Warde, tooke that name of William Farindon.

William Farendon Goldsmith, Alderman of that Warde, and one of the Sheriffes of London, in the yere 1281. the 9. of Edward the first, he purchased the Aldermanry of this Ward, as by this abstract of deeds which I haue read thereof may appeare.

Sir Ralphe Arderne Knight, Alderman of that Warde, now called Faringdon, in the raigne of Hen. the third.

Thomas de Arderne, sonne and heire to Sir Ralphe Arderne knight, graunted to Ralphe le Feure, Citizen of London, (one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1277.) all the Aldermanry with the appurtenances within the Citie of London, and the suburbes of the same, betwéene Ludgate and Newgate, and also without the same gates: which Aldermanry, Ankerinus de Ardone held, during his life, by the graunt of the said Thomas de Auerne: to haue and to holde to the said Ralphe and to his heires, freely, without all chalenge: yéelding therefore yearly to the said Thomas and his heires, one Cloue, (or slip) of Gilli-flowers, at the feast of Easter, for all secular seruice and customes, with warrantie vnto the said Ralphe le Feure, and his heires, against all people, Christians, and Iewes, in consideration of twentie markes, which the said Ralphe le Feure did giue before hande, in name of a Gersum or fine, to the saide Thomas, &c. dated the fift of Edward the first, and witnesse G. de Rockesley Maior: R. Arrar one of the Sheriffes, H. Wales, P. le Taylor, T. de Basing, I. Horne, N. Blackthorne, Alderman of London. After this,

Anketinus de Auerne, Alderman.

Ralphe le Feure Alderman.

Iohn le Feure Alderman.

Iohn le Feure, sonne & heire to the said Ralphe le Feure, granted to

William

William Farendon, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, and to his heires, the said Aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the seruice therunto belonging, in the seuenth of Edward the first, in the yere of Christ 1279. This Aldermanry descended to Nicholas Farendon, sonne to the said William and to his heires: which Nicholas Farendon (also a Goldsmith) was foure times Maior, and liued many yeares after: for I haue read diuers dedes whereunto he was a witnesse, dated the yeare 1360. He made his Testament, 1361. which was 53. yeares after his first being Maior, and was buried in S. Peters in Cheape. So this Warde continued vnder the gouernment of William Faringdon the Father, and Nicholas his son, by the space of 82. yeares, and retaineth their name vntill this present day.

William Farendon Alderman.

Nicholas Farendon Alderman.

Nicholas Farendon liued 53. yeares after hee had beene once Maior.

This Warde of Faringdon within the walles, is bounded thus: Beginning in the East, at the great Crosse in West Cheape, from whence it runneth West. On the North side from the parish church of S. Peter, (which is at the Southwest corner of Wodstreete) vnto Guthurums Lane, and downe that Lane, to Hugon Lane on the East side, and to Bery Lane on the West.

Then againe into Cheape, and to Foster Lane, and downe that Lane, on the East side, to the North side of Saint Fausters Church, and on the West, till ouer against the Southwest corner of the said Church, from whence downe Fauster Lane, and Noble Streete, is all of Aldersgate streete Warde, till ye come to the stone wall, in the West side of Noble streete.

Then by the said wal downe to Winsor house, (or Neuils Inne) and downe Monkes-well streete, on that West side, and then by London wall to Triple Gate. And the West side of that same Gate is of Faringdon Warde.

Then backe againe into Cheape, and from Fauster Lane end, to Saint Martins Lane end, and from thence through Saint Nicholas Shambles, by Penticost Lane, and Butchers Alley, and by stinking Lane through Newgate Market, to Newgate. All which is the North side of Faringdon Warde.

Then on the South from against the said great Crosse in Cheap, West from Fridayes streete, and downe that street on the East side, till ouer against the North East corner of S. Mathewes Church:

and

and on the West side, till the South corner of the said Church.

Then againe along Cheape to the old Exchaunge, and downe that Lane (on the East side) to the parish church of Saint Augustine, (which church and one house next adioyning in Watheling streete, be of this Warde) and on the West side of this Lane, to the gate which entereth the South church yard of Saint Paules, and within that gate on the North side, to the Gate that entereth the North church yarde: all which North church yard is of this Faringdon Warde.

Then againe into Cheape, and from the North end of the old Exchaunge, West by the North Gate of Powles church yarde, by Pater Noster Rowe, by the two Lanes out of Powles church, and to a signe of the Golden Lyon, which is some twelue houses short of Aue Mary Lane: the West side of which Lane, is of this Warde.

Then at the South ende of Aue Mary Lane, is Creed Lane: the West side whereof, is also of this Warde.

Now betwixt the South ende of Aue Mary Lane, and the North ende of Creede Lane, is the comming out of Powles Church yarde. On the East, and the high streete called Bowier Rowe, to Ludgate on the West side: which way to Ludgate is of this Warde. On the North side whereof, is Saint Martins church. And on the South side, the turning into the blacke Friers.

Nowe to turne vp againe to the North ende of Aue Mary Lane, there is a short Lane which runneth West some small distance, and is there closed vp with a gate into a great house: and this is called Amen Lane.

Amen Lane.

Then on the North side of Pater Noster Rowe, beginning at the conduit ouer against the Olde Exchaunge Lane ende, and going west by Saint Michaels church. At the west ende of which church, is a small passage through the Church, towards the North. And beyond this church some small distance, is an other passage, which is called Paniar-Alley: and commeth out against Saint Martins Lane ende.

Paniar Alley.

Iuie Lane.

Then further West, in Pater Noster Rowe, is Iuie Lane, which runneth North to the west ende of Saint Nicholas Shambles. And then West Pater Noster Rowe, till ouer against the golden

golden Lyon, where the Warde endeth for that ſtreete.

And then about ſome dozen houſes (which is of Baynards Caſtle Warde) to Warwike Lane ende: which Warwicke Lane, ſtretcheth North to the high ſtreete of Newgate Market. And the weſt ſide of Warwicke Lane is of this Faringdon Warde. For the Eaſt ſide of Warwick Lane, of Aue Mary Lane, and of Creed Lane, with the Weſt ende of Pater Noſter Rowe, are all of Baynards Caſtle Warde.

Yet (to begin againe at the ſaid Condrit by the old Exchange) on the North ſide thereof, is a large ſtreete that runneth vp to Newgate, as is aforeſaid. The firſt part or Southſide whereof, from the conduit to the Shambles, is called Bladder ſtreete. Then on the backe ſide of the ſhambles, be diuers ſlaughter houſes, and ſuch like, pertaining to the ſhambles, and this is called Mount-Godard ſtreet. Then is the Shambles it ſelfe. And then Newgate Market. And ſo the whole ſtreete on both ſides vp to Newgate, is of this Warde, and thus it is wholly bounded. Bladder ſtreet. Mountgodard ſtreete.

Monuments in this Warde, there be theſe. Firſt the great Croſſe in Weſt cheape. But in the warde of Faringdon, the which croſſe was firſt erected in that place, in the yeare 1291. in the 19. of Edward the firſt, vpon this occaſion. Croſſe in Cheape builded.

Quæne Elianor his wife, dyed at Herdeby (a Towne neare vnto the citie of Lincolne) her bodie was brought from thence to Weſtminſter. And this King (in memorie of her) cauſed at euery place (where the bodie was ſtaied in the way) a ſtately croſſe of ſtone to be made and erected, with the Quænes Image and Armes vpon it: as at Grantham, Woborne, Northampton, Stony Stratfoord, Dunſtable, S. Albons, Waltham, Weſt Cheape, and at Charing, from whence ſhe was conueyed to Weſtminſter, and there buried.

This Croſſe in weſt cheape, being like to thoſe other, which remaine till this day, and being by length of time decaied, Iohn Hatcherley being Maior, procured in the yeare 1441. licenſe of King Henry the 6. in the 21. of his raigne, to reedifie the ſame in more bewtifull maner, for the honor of the citie: and had alſo licenſe to take vp 200. fodar of lead, for the building therof, and of certain conduits, and a common Gramarie, and it was very curiouſly wrought, Croſſe in Cheape new builded.

at

at the charges of diuers Citizens, Iohn Fisher Mercer gaue 600. markes towards it, and it was not finished before the yeare 1486. the second of Henry the seuenth. It was newe gilt all ouer in the yeare 1522. against the comming in of Charles, the fift Emperor, and was new burnished against the Coronation of Edward the first. And gilt againe in the yeare 1554. against the comming in of king Philip. Since the which time, the said Crosse hauing bene presented by diuers Iuries (or Wardmote Inquests) to stand in the highway, to the let of carriages, &c. In the yeare 1581. the 21. of June in the night, the lowest Images about the said Crosse, were broken and defaced.

Crosse in Cheape indighted, the Images broken.

Wherupon proclamation was made, that who so wold bewray the doers therof, shuld haue fortie crownes: but nothing came to light. The Image of the blessed virgin at that time robbed of her son, and her armes broken by which shee staied him on her knées, her whole bodie also was strained with ropes so as it was readie to fall: But was in the yeare 1595. againe fastened and repaired. In the yeare 1596. about Bartholomewtide, a new Sonne mishapen (as borne out of time) was laide in her armes. The other Images remaining broken as before.

Thames water conueyed to the Crosse in Cheape.

On the East side of the same Crosse, the steppes being taken thence, vnder the Image of Christes resurrection, was set vp a curious wrought frame of grey Marble, and in the same an Image in Alablaster of a woman, (for the most part naked) and Thames water pilling from her breasts: but the same is oft times dryed vp.

Parish Church of Saint Peter in Cheape.

At the Southwest corner of Woodstréete, is the parish Church of S. Peter the Apostle, by the said Crosse, a proper Church lately new builded. Iohn Shawe Goldsmith Maior, deceased 1503. appointed by his Testament, the said Church and steeple to be newly builded of his goods, with a flat roofe. Notwithstanding Tho. Wood Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, 1491. is accounted principall benefactor: because the roofe of the middle Ile is supported by Images of Women. I finde to haue bene buried in this Church, Nicholas Farendon Maior, Richard Hadley Grocer, 1492. Iohn Palmer Fishmonger, 1500. William Rouse Goldsmith Sheriffe, 1429. T. Atkins Esquire, 1400. Ioh. Butler Sherif, 1420. Ioh. Palmer,

Henry

Henry Warley Alderman, 1524. Sir Iohn Monday Goldsmith Maior, deceased, 1537. Augustin Hinde Cloath-worker, one of the Sheriffes in the yeare 1550. whose Monument doth yet remaine, the others be gone.

The long shop, or narrow shed, incroching on the high way before this Church, was licensed to be made in the yeare 1401. for thirtie shillings foure pence the yeares rent, but now increased much.

Long shop or shead by the Crosse in Cheape.

Then is Guthurunslane, so called of Guthurun, sometime owner thereof. The inhabitants of this lane, of olde time were goldbeaters, as doth appeare by records in the Exchequer. For the easterling money was appointed to be made of fine siluer, such as men made into foyle, and was commonly called siluer of Guthuruns lane, &c. The Embrotherers Hall is in this lane. Iohn Throwstone Embrotherer, then Goldsmith, Sheriffe, deceased 1519. gaue fortie pound towards the purchase of this Hall. Hugon Lane on the East side, and Kery lane (called of one Kery) on the West.

Guthurans Lane.

Imbrotherers Hall.

Hugonlane.

Kery lane.

Then in the high street on the same North side, is the Sadlers Hall. And then Fausters lane (so called) of Saint Faustes, a faire church, lately new builded. Henry Coote Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes deceased 1509. builded S. Dunstons chappell there. Iohn Throwstone, one of the Sheriffes, gaue to the building therof, one hundred pound, by his testamēt. Iohn Browne Seriant Painter, Alderman, deceased 1532. was a great benefactor, and was there buried. William Tryst Secretar to the King 1425. Iohn Standelfe, and Iohn Standelfe Goldsmithes, lye buried there. Richard Galder 1544. Agnes wife to William Milborne Chamberlaine of London, 1500. &c.

Sadlers hall.

Fauster lane

Parish Church of S. Fauster.

Then downe Faustes lane and Noble street, at the North end whereof, is one great house builded of stone, commonly called the Lord Windsors house, but I haue read it by the name of Neuels Inne in siluer street, and at the ende of Monkes well street.

Neuels Inne or the Lord Winsors house.

Monkes well streete.

In this street on the west side thereof, is the Barbers Chirurgians Hall, whom obtained their incorporation in the yeare one thousand foure hundred sixtie and foure, the second of Edward the fourth, since the which time, they builded their Hall.

Barber Chyrurgians hall.

Hermitage of S. Iames in the Wall.

At the North corner of this streete, on the same side, was sometime an Hermitage, (or Chappell of Saint Iames) called in the Wall, neare Cripplegate: it belonged to the Abbey and Couent of Garadon, as appeareth by a record of Edward the first in the twentie seuen yeare. And by a record of Edward the third, the sixteenth yeare. William de Lyons was Hermit there, and the Abbot and Couent of Geredon, founded two Chaplens, cistercian Monkes of their house: in this Hermitage, one of them was founded there, for Aymor de Valence, Earle of Pembrooke, and Mary de Saint Paule, his Countesse.

Of these Monkes, and of a well pertaining to them, the streete toke that name, and is called Monkes-well streete. This Hermitage with the purtenãces, was in the raigne of Edward the first purchased from the said King, by William Lambe one of the gentlemen of the Kings Chappell, Citizen and cloathworker of London: he deceased in the yeare 1577. and then gaue it to the Cloath-workers in London: with other Tenements, to the value of fiftie pound the yeare, to the intent they shall hire a Minister to say diuine seruice there, &c.

Againe to the high streete of Cheape, from Fauster lane ende to S. Martins, and by that Lane to the Shambels or flesh market, on the North side whereof, is Penticost Lane, containing diuers slaughterhouses for the Butchers: and there is the Butchers Hall.

Penticost lane the Butchers Hall.

Butchers hall

Then was there of olde time, a proper Parish Church of Saint Nicholas, whereof the said flesh market toke the name, and was called S. Nicholas Shambles. This church with the tenements, and Ornaments, was by Henry the eight, giuen to the Mayor and communaltie of the citie, towards the maintenance of the newe Parish church, then to bee erected in the late dissolued church of the Gray Fryers: so was this church dissolued and pulled downe. In place whereof, and of the church yard, many faire houses are now builded in a court with a well, &c.

Parish Church of S. Nicholas.

Then is Stinking lane, so called, or Chicke-lane at the East end of the Gray Fryers church. And then the late dissolued church of the Gray Fryers: The Originall whereof, was this.

Stinking lane, or Chick lane

Graye-Fryers Church.

The

The first of this order of Fryers in England nine in number, arriued at Douer: fiue of them remained at Canterburie, the other 4. came to London, were lodged at the preaching Friers in Oldborn, for the space of fifteene dayes: and then they hyred an house in Cornhill, of Iohn Treuers, one of the Sheriffes of London. They builded there little cells, wherein they inhabited, but shortly after, the deuotion of the citizens towards them, and the number of the Fryers so increased, that they were by the citizens remoued to a place in S. Nicholas Shambles: which Iohn Ewin Mercer, appropriated vnto the communaltie, to the vse of these said Fryers, and himselfe became a lay-brother amongst them. About the yeare 1225. William Ioyner builded their Quire, Henry Walles the body of the church: Walter Poter Alderman the Chapter house: Gregory Rokesly, their Dorter: Bartholomewe of the castle made the refectorie: Peter de Heliland made the infirmitorie: Beuis Bond king of Heraults, made the Studie, &c. Margaret Queene, second wife to Edward the 1. began the Quire of their new church, in the yeare 1306. to the building whereof, in her life time, she gaue 2000. Markes, and one hundred marke by her Testament. New Church of the gray Fryers.

Iohn Britaine Earle of Richmond, builded the bodie of the church, to the charges of three hundred pound, and gaue many rich Iewels and Ornaments to be vsed in the same. Mary Countesse of Pembroke, seuentie pound. Gilbert de Clare, Earle of Gloster, bestowed 20. great beams out of his Forrest of Tūbridge, & 20. pound Starlings: Lady Helianor le Spencer, Lady Elizabeth de Brugh, sister to Gilbert de Clare, gaue sums of money: and so did diuers citizens: as Arnald de Tolinea, one hundred pound. Robert Barron Lisle, who became a Fryer there, three hundred pound. Bartholomew de Almaine fiftie pound. Also Philippe Queene, wife to Edward the third, gaue 70. pound. And so the worke was done within the space of 21. yeares 1327. This church thus rich furnished with windowes made at the charges of diuers persons, the Lady Margaret Segraue, Countesse of Norffolk, bare the charges of making the stalls in the quire, to the value of 350. markes, about the yeare 1380. Richard Whittington founded the Libzarie, in the yeare 1429. which was in length, one hundred twentie and nine foote: and in breadth, one and twentie foote: all seeled with wainscot, hauing twentie eight deskes, and eight double settles of wainscot. Liberarie of the gray Fryers.

Which

Which in the yeare next following, was altogither finiſhed in building, and within three yeares after, furniſhed with bookes, to the charges of fiue hundred fiftie ſixe pound, tenne ſhillings, whereof Richard Whittington bare foure hundred pound, the reſt was borne by Doctor Thomas Winchelſey, a Fryer there: and for the writing out of D. Nicholas de lira his workes in two volumes, to be chained there, 100. Markes, &c. The ſeeling of the Quire at diuers mens charges, two hundred markes, and the paynting at fiftie markes.

Length and bredth of Gray Friers Church.

This whole Church containeth in length three hundred foote, of the foote of S. Paul: in bredth, eightie nine foote, and in heigth from the ground to the Roofe, 64. foote, and two inches, &c. It was conſecrated 1325. and at the generall ſuppreſſion, was valued at thirtie two pound, nineteene ſhillings, ſurrendred the twelfth of November, 1538. the 30. of Henry the eight, the ornaments and goods beeing taken to the Kings vſe: the Church was ſhut vp for a time, and vſed as a Store-houſe of goods, taken as pryſes from the French: But in the yeare 1546. on the third of Januarie, was againe ſet open. On the which day, preached at Paules Croſſe the Biſhop of Rocheſter, where he declared the Kings gift thereof, to the Citie, for the releeuing of the poore.

Gray Fryers Church made a Pariſh Church.

Which gift was by pattent of Saint Bartholomewes Spittle in Smithfield, lately valued at three hundred fiue pound ſixe ſhillings ſeuen pence, and ſurrendred to the King: of the ſaid Church of the Gray Fryers, and of two parriſh Churches, the one of Saint Nicholas in the Shambels, and the other of S. Ewines in Newgate market, which were to be made one Pariſh Church in the ſayd Fryers Church, and in lands hee gaue for maintenance of the ſayd Church, with diuine ſeruice, reparations, &c. 500. markes by yeare for euer.

The thirteenth of Januarie, the 38. of Henry the eight, an agreement was made betwixt the King and the Maior, and communaltie of London: dated the 27. of December: by which the ſaid gift of the Gray Fryers Church, with all the Edifices, and ground, the Fratrie, the Library, the Dortar, and Chapter-houſe, the great Cloyſtrie and the leſſer: tenements, gardens, and vacant grounds, Lead, Stone, Iron, &c. The Hoſpitall of S. Bartholomewe in weſt Smith-

Smithfield, the church of the same, the leade, belles, and ornaments of the same Hospitall, with all the Messuages, Tenements, and appurtenances. The Parishes of Saint Nicholas, and of S. Ewin, and so much of Saint Pulchers as is within the gate, called Newgate, were made one Parish church in the Gray Fryers church, and called Christes church: founded by Henry the 8.

The Vickar of Christs church was to haue 26. pound, 13.s. 4.d. the yeare. The Vicar of S. Bartholomew 13.li.6.s.8.d. The Visitar of Newgate (being a Priest) ten pound. And other 5. Priests in Christes church, all to be helping in the diuine seruice, ministring the Sacraments, and Sacramentals, the fiue Priests to haue 8.li. the peece. 2. Clarks, 6. pound each. A Sexton 4.li. Moreouer, he gaue them the Hospitall of Bethelem: with the lauer of Brasse, by estimation, 18. foote in length, and 2. foote and a halfe in depth, and the water course of leade to the said Fryer house belonging, conteining by estimation in lēgth, 18. Acres. In the yeare 1552. began the preparing of the Gray Fryers house, for the poore fatherlesse children. And in the month of November, the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost foure hundreth. On Christmas day in the afternoone, while the Lord Maior and Alderman rode to Powles, the children of Christs Hospitall stood, from S. Lawrence Lane ende in Cheape, towards Powles, all in one liuery of Russet cotton, 340. in number. And at Easter next, they were in blewe, and so haue continued euer since. Christs Hospitall.

The defaced Monuments in this church were these. First in the Quire of the Ladie Margaret, daughter to Phillip king of France, and wife to Edward the first, foundresse of this new church, 1317. Of Isabel daughter to Edward the 3. wedded to the Lord Couse of France, Alianor, wife to Iohn Duke of Britaine, Beatrix Duchesse of Britaine, daughter to Henry the 3. And Elianor Duchesse of Buckingham, 1530. Sir Robert Lyle Baron. The Lady Lysle and Margaret de Ruars, Countesse of Deuon, all vnder one stone. Iohn Hastings Earle of Pembrooke, 1389, Margaret daughter to Tho. Brotherton Earle Marshall, she was Duchesse of Norffolke, and Countesse Marshall, and Ladie Segraue, 1389, Peter Bishop of Carbon in Hungary, 1331. Gregory Rocksley Maior. Sir Iohn Deuerux Knight, 1385. Iohn Denham Baron, sometime Monuments in Christs Church.

Treasuror of England, knight of the Garter, 1501. William Fitz Warren Baron, and Isabell his wife, sometime Quéene of Man. Robert Chalons knight, 1439. Iohn Chalons, Isabell Quéen wife to Edward the second, daughter to Philippe King of France, 1358. Isabell daughter to Edward the third, Countesse of Bedford, and Lady Cousie, Iohan of the Tower, Quéene of Scots, daughter to E. the 2. Iohn duke of Burbon, and Augue, Earle of Claremond, Mounpauncer, and Baron Beaugen, who was taken prisoner at Agen-court, kept prisoner 18. yeares, and deceased 1433. Elizabeth Neuell wife to Iohn, sonne and heire to Raphe Earle of Westmerland, and mother to Raphe Earle of Westmerland, and daughter to Richard Earle of Kent, 1423. Edward Burnell sonne to the Lord Burnel. In Alhallowes chapel. Iames Fines Lord Say. 1450. and Helenor his wife 1452. Iohn Smith Bishop of Landafe, 1478. Iohn, Baron Hilton: Iohn Baron Clinton, Richard Hastings Knight, Lord of Willowbie, and Wells, Tho. Burdet Esquire beheaded, 1477. Robert Lile son & heire to the L. Lisle. In our Lady chapell, Io. Gisors of Lo. knight. Humphrey Stafford Esquire of Woorstershire 1486. Rob. Bartram Baron of Bothell. Raphe Barons knight. Wi. Apleton knight. Reynold de Cambrey knight. T. Bewmond, sonne & heire to H. lord Bewmond. Iohn Butler knight. Adam de Howton knight, 1417. Bartholomew Caster knight of Lon. Reinfride Arundle knight, 1468. T. Couil Esquire 1422. In the Postles chapel, Walter Blunt knight of the Garter, and L. Mountioy, Treasurer of England 1474. Edward Blunt L. Mountioye 1475. Alice Blunt Mountioye, sometime wife to William Browne Mayor of London, and daughter to Henry Kebell, Mayor 1521. Anne Blunt daughter to Iohn Blunt knight, Lord Mountioy, 1480. Sir Allen Cheinie knight, and sir Tho. Greene knight. William Blunt Esquire, sonne and heire to Walter Blunt, and father to Ed. Lord Mountioy. Iames Blunt Knight, sonne to Walter Blunt Captaine of Gwynes 1492. Elizabeth Blunt wife to Robert Curson knight, 1494. Bartholomew Burwashe, and Iohn Burwashe his sonne, Iohn Blunt Lord Mountioy captain of Gwins & Hams 1485. Alan Buxhall of London, Iohn Blunt knight 1531. Iohn Philpot knight Mayor, and the Lady Iane Sampford his wife 1384. Margaret daughter to sir Iohn Philpot, first married

to

to T. Sentler Esquire, & after to Iohn Neyland Esquire. Nicholas Biember knight Maior, Rowl. Blunt Esquire, 1509. Ro. Bradbury 1489. Nicholas Clifton knight. Frances Chape, 2. sons of Allayne Lord Cheiney, and Iohn sonne and heire to the same Lord Allayne Cheinie knight. Iohn Robpart knight of the Garter 1450. Alleine Cheiney knight, Thomas Malorye knight, 1470. Thomas Yong a Iustice of ỹ Bench, 1476. Iohn Baldwin fellow of Grays Inne, and common Seriant of London, 1469. Walter Wrotsley knight of Warwick-shire, 1473. Stephen Ienins Marchantaylor, Mayor 1523. Thomas a Par, and Iohn Wiltwater, slaine at Barnet, 1471. Robert Elkenton knight 1460. Richard Hauering knight 1388. Robert Trisilian knight, Iustice, 1308. Geoffrye Lucy, sonne to Geoffrey Lucy, Iohn Water Alias Yorke Herault 1520. Iohn More (Alias Nory) Herault 1491. George Hopton knight, 1489. Betwæne the quire and the Aulter, Rape Spiganell knight, Iohn Moyle gentleman of Greyes Inne, 1495. William Huddie knight 1501. Io. Cobham a baron of Kēt, Iohn Mortayn knight Iohn Deyncort knight, Iohn Norbery Esquire, high Treasurer of England, Henry Norbere his sonne Esquire, Iohn Southlee knight, Thomas Sakuile, Thomas Lucy knight 1525. Robert de la Riuar, sonne to Mauricius de la Riuar, Lord of Tormerton, 1457 Iohn Malmaynas Esquire, and Thomas Malmayns knights, Nicholas Malmains Hugh Parsal knight, 1490. Alexandria Kirketon knight, &c. In the body of the Church, William Paulet Esquire of Summersetshire 1482. Iohn Moyle gentleman 1530. Peter Champion Esquire 1511. Iohn Harte Gentleman 1449. Alice La. Hungarford, hanged at Tiborne, for murdering her husband, 1523. Edward Hall Gentleman of Grayes Inne, 1470. Ri. Churchyard Gentleman fellow of Grayes Inne, 1498. Iohn Mortimar knight beheaded 1423. Henry Frowike Alderman, Renauld Frowike, Philip Pats, 1518. William Porter Seriant at armes 1515. Thomas Grantham Gentleman 1511. Edmond Rotheley Gentlemā 1470. Henry Reston Gentleman of Grayes Inne, 1485. I. Aubrye sonne to I. Aubrye, Maior of Norwich, 1368. Nicholas Mongomery Gentleman, sonne to Io. Mongomery of Northamptonshire 1485. Sir Bartho. Emfield knight: Sir Barnard, S. Peter knight, Sir Raphe Sandwiche knight, Custos of London. Sir Andrew Sakauile knight.

All these and fiue times so many more haue bin buried there, whose Monuments are wholly defaced: for there were 9. Tombes of Alablaster and Marble, inuironed with strikes of Iron in the Quire, and one Tombe in the bodie of the church also coped with yron, all pulled downe, besides 7. score graue stones of Marble, all sold for 50. pound or thereabouts, by Sir Martin Bowes. Of late time buried there, Walter Hadden Doctor, &c.

From this church West to Newgate, is of this Warde. Now for the Southside of this Warde, beginning againe at the crosse in Cheape, from thence to Friday streete, and downe that streete on the West side, till ouer against the Northwest corner of S. Matthewes church. And on the West side, to the South corner of the said church, which is wholly in the Warde of Faringdon, a proper church, and hath these fewe Monuments of Sir Nicholas Twiford Goldsmith, Maior: who gaue to that church an house, with the appurtenances, called the Griffon on the Hope, in ỹ same street. Thomas Pole Goldsmith, 1395. Robert Iohnson Goldsmith, Alderman. Robert Harding Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, 1478. Iohn Twiselton Goldsmith, Alderman, 1525. Raphe Allen Grocer, one of the Sheriffes deceased, 1546. Anthony Gamage Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes, deceased, 1579. Cage, Iohn Mabbe Chamberlaine of London, &c.

Parish church of S. Matthew in Friday streete.

Old Exchãge. From this Friday streete, West to the Old Exchaunge, a street so called of the Kings Exchaunge there kept, which was for the receit of Bullion, to be quoyned. For Henry the 3. in the 6. yeare of his raigne, wrote to the Scabines and men of Ipre, that he and his councell had giuen prohibition, that none, Englishmen or other, should make chaunge of plate or other Masse of siluer, but onely in this Exchaunge at London, or at Canterbury. Andrew Bukerell then had to Farme the Exchaunge of England, and was Maior of London in the raigne of Henry the third. Iohn Somercote had the keeping of the Kings Exchaunge ouer all England. In the eigth of Edward the first, Gregory Rockesly was keeper of the saide Exchaunge for the King. In the fift of Edward the second, William Hausted was keeper thereof. And in the 18. Roger de Frowicke, &c.

Theſe

These receiued the old stampe, or coyning yrons, from time to time, as the same were worne, and deliuered new to al the Mints in England, as more at large in another place I haue noted.

This stréete beginneth by West Cheape in the North, and runneth downe South to Knight-Riders stréete: that part thereof which is called Olde-Fish stréete, but the very housing and Office of the Exchaunge and Coynage, was about the midst therof, South from the East Gate that entereth Powles Church yarde, and on the West side in Baynards Castle Warde.

On the East side of this Lane, betwixt West cheape, and the church of S. Augustine, Henry Walles Maior (by license of Ed. the first) builded one Rowe of houses, the profits rising of them to be imployed on London Bridge.

The parish church of S. Augustine, and one house next adioyning in Watheling stréete, is of this Warde called Faringdon. This is a faire church, and lately well repaired, wherein be Monuments remaining of Henry Reade Armourer, one of the Sheriffes 1450. Robert Bellesdon Haberdasher, Maior, 1491. Sir Townley, William Dere one of the Sheriffes, 1450. Robert Rauen Haberdasher, 1500. Thomas Apleyard Gentleman, 1515. William Moncastar Merchant Taylor, 1524. Willi. Holte Merchant Taylor, 1544. &c. Parish church of S. Augustine.

Then is the North church yard of Powles, in the which standeth the Cathedrall church of S. Paule. This church was first founded by Ethelbart King of Kent, about the yeare of Christ, 610. he gaue thereto lands, as appeareth. Cathedrall Curch of S. Paul.

Aedelbertus *Rex deo inspirante, pro animæ sua remedio dedit episcopo melito terram qua appellatur Tillingeham ad monaster: sui solatiũ scilicet, S.* Pauli : *Et ego Rex* Aethelbertus *ita firmiter concedo tibi presuli melito potestatem eius habendi & possidendi vt in perpetuum in monastarij vtilitate permanet, &c.* Athelstan, Edgare, Edward the Confessor, and others also gaue lands therunto. Willi Conqueror gaue to the Church of S. Paule, and to Mauricius then Bishop, and his successors, the Castle of Stortford, with the appurtenances, &c. He also confirmed the gifts of his predecessors, in these words: *Omne* 1. *Rex Angl. Clamo quietas in perpetuum*, 24. *Hidas quas Rex* Aethelbert *dedit S.* Paulo *iuxta murum* London, *&c.*

The Charter of King William the Conqueror, giuen to the church of S. Paule in London, exemplified in the Tower: the latin thereof Englished thus.

William by the grace of God, King of Englishmen, To all his welbeloued French and English people, greeting. Know ye that I do giue vnto God and the Church of S. *Paule* of *London*, and to the Rectors and Seruitors of the same, in all their lands which the Church hath, or shall haue, within borough and without, sack and socke, Thole and The, Infangthefe, and Grithbriche, and all freeshippes by sea and by land, on tyde, and off tyde, and all the rights that into them Christendome by rad and more speake and on buright hamed, and on buright worke, afore all the Bishoppricks in mine land: and on each other mans land. For I will that the Church in all things be as free as I would my soule to be in the day of iudgement, witnesses *Osmound* our Chancellor, *Lamfranke* the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, *Roger* Earle of *Salesbury*, and *Alane* the Countie, and *Geffrey de Magna villa*, and *Raphe Peuerell*.

Saint Paules church brent.

In the yeare 1087. this church of S. Paule was brent with fire, and therwith the moze part of the citie: which fire began at the entry of the West gate, and consumed to the East gate. Mauricius then Bishop, began therefoze the foundation of a newe church of S. Paule, a woork that men of that time iudged wold neuer haue bin finished, it was to them so wonderfull foz length & breadth, & also ỹ same was builded vpon Arches (oz Vaultes) of stone, foz defence of fire, which was a manner of weorke hefoze that time vnknowne to the people of this Nation, and then brought in by the French: and the stone was fetcht from Cane in Normandy.

Foundation of the newe Church of S. Paul builded, stone brought from Cane in Normandie.

This Mauricius deceased in the yeare 1107. Richard Beamor succéded him in the Bishoppricke, who did wonderfully increase the said church, purchasing of his owne cost, the large stréetes and Lanes about it, wherin were wont to dwel many laye people, which ground he began to compasse about, with a strong wall of stone and gates. King Henry the first gaue to the said Richard, so much of the Note (oz Wall) of the castle, on the Thames side to the South, as should be néedfull to make the said wal of the church, and so much as should suffise to make a wall without the way on the Nozth side, &c.

It

It should seeme that this Richard inclosed but two sides of the saide church or Semitorie of Saint Paule, to wit, the South and North sides: for King Edward the second, in the tenth of his raigne, graunted that the saide church yarde should be inclosed with a wall where it wanted, for the murthers and robberies that were there committed. But the cittizens then claimed the East part of the church yarde to bee the place of assembly to their folkemotes, and that the great steeple there scituate was to that vse, their common bell, which being there rung, all the inhabitants of the citie might heare and come togither. They also claimed the West side, that they might there assemble themselues togither, with the Lorde of Baynardes castle, for view of their Armour in defence of the citie. This matter was in the Tower of London referred to Harnius de Stanton, and his fellow Justices Itenerantes: but I finde not the decision or iudgement of that controuersie.

The common bell in Paules church yard rung, for the calling togither of the Citizens to their folkemotes.

True it is, that Edward the third, in the seuentéene of his raigne, gaue commandement for the finishing of that wall, which was then performed, and to this day it continueth. Although now on both the sides (to wit, within and without) it be hidden with dwelling houses. Richard Beamer deceased in the yeare 1127. and his successors in processe of time, performed the worke begunne.

The steeple of this church was builded and finished in the yeare 1222. The crosse on the said steeple fell downe, and a new was set vp in the yeare 1314. The new worke of Powles (so called) at the East ende aboue the Quire, was begun in the yeare 1251.

Powles steeple.

Henry Lacie Earle of Lincolne, Constable of Chester, and Custos of England, in his time was a great benefactor to this work, and was there buried, in the yeare 1310. Also Raphe Baldocke Bishop of London, in his life time gaue two hundreth markes to the building of the saide newe worke: and left much by his Testament, towards the finishing thereof, he deceased in the yeare 1313 and was buried in the Lady chappell.

The newe woorke of Powles.

The first of February, in the yeare 1444. about two of the clock in the afternoone, this steeple was fiered by lightning, in the midst of the shaft or speere, both on the West side, & on the South, but by labour of many well disposed people, the same was to appearance quenched with Vinegre, so that all men withdrew themselues

Powles steeple fiered by lightning.

to their houſes praiſing God: but betweene eight and nine of the clock in the ſame night, the fire braſt out again, more feruently then before, and did much hurt to the Lead and Timber, till by the great labour of the Maior and people that came thither, it was throughly quenched.

Pauls ſteeple repaired.

This ſteeple was repaired in the yeare 1462. and the Weather Cocke againe erected: but one Robert Godwin winding it vp, the rope brake, and he was deſtroyed on the Pinacles, and the cock was ſore bruſed. But Burchwood (the Kings Plomer) ſet it vp againe: ſince the which time, needing reparation, it was both taken down & ſet vp, in ỹ yeare 1553. it thẽ wayed 40. poũd. At which time it was found to be of copper gilt ouer, and the length from the bill to the taile, being 4. foote, and the breadth ouer the wings, 3. foote & a halfe: the croſſe from the bole, to the Eagle (or Cocke) was fifteene foote, and ſixe inches of a ſize: the length thereof ouerthwart, was fiue foote and ten inches: and the compaſſe of the bole was nine foote and one inch. The inner bodie of this Croſſe, was Oake, the next couer was Leade, and the vttermoſt was of Copper, red varniſhed. The boale and Eagle, or Cocke, were of Copper and gilt alſo.

Another cock of Pauls ſteeple.

Height of the Steeple.

Length of Pauls Church.

The height of the ſteeple was 520. foote, whereof the ſtone worke, is 260. foote, and ỹ ſpire was likewiſe 260. foote: the length of ỹ whole church, is two hundred and fortie taylors yardes, which make 720. foote: the breadth thereof, is 130. foote: and the height of the body of that church, is 150. foote. This church hath a Biſhop, a Deane, a Precentor, Chauncelor, Treaſurer, and fiue Archdeacons: to wit, of London, Middleſex, Eſſex, Colcheſter and S. Albons: it hath Prebendaries thirtie, Cannons twelue, Vickars Chorall ſir, &c.

Gouernors of this Church.

Petie Cannons of Pauls.

The Colledge of Petty Cannons there, was founded by king Richard the ſecond, in honor of Quæne Anne his wife, and of her progenitors, in the 17. of his raign. Their Hall and lands was then giuen vnto them, as appeareth by the Patteut, Maiſter Robert Dokeſworth then being maiſter thereof.

Great Cloyſtry of Pauls.

There was alſo one great Cloyſter on the North ſide of this church, inuironing a plot of ground, of old time called Pardõ church yard, whereof Thomas More (Deane of Pauls) was either the firſt builder, or a moſt eſpeciall benefactor, and was buried there. About this Cloyſter, was artificially & richly painted, the dance of Macha-

Daunce of Pauls.

bray

bray, or dance of death, commonly called the dance of Pauls: the like wherof, was painted about S. Innocents cloister, at Paris in Frãce: the metres or poesie of this daunce, were translated out of French into English, by Iohn Lidgate, the Monke of Bery, & with ỹ picture of Death, leading all estates painted about the Cloyster: at the speciall request and dispence of Iankin Carpenter, in the Raigne of Henry the 6. In this Cloyster were buried many persons, some of worship, and others of honour: the monuments of whom, in number and curious workemanship, passed all other that were in that church.

Librarie of Pauls.

Ouer the East Quadrant of this Cloyster, was a faire Librarie, builded at the costs and charges of Walter Sherington, Chancellor of the Duchie of Lancaster, in the raigne of Henry the 6. which hath bene well furnished with faire written bookes in Vellum: but fewe of them now do remaine there. In the middest of this pardon church yard, was also a faire Chapel, first founded by Gilbert Becker, Portgraue and principal magistrate of this citie, in the raign of king Stephen, who was there buried.

Chapell in Pardon church-yard.

Thomas Moore Deane of Pauls before named, reedified this Chappel, and founded three Chaplains there, in the raigne of Henry the 5.

In the yeare 1549. on the tenth of Aprill, the said Chappell by commaundement of the Duke of Somerset, was begun to bee pulled downe, with the whole Cloystrie, the daunce of Death, the Tombes, and monuments: so that nothing thereof was left, but the bare plot of ground, which is since conuerted into a garden, for the Petty Canons. There was also a Chapel at the North dore of Pauls, founded by the same Walter Sherington, by license of Henry the first, for two, three, or foure Chaplains, indowed with fortie pound by the yeare. This Chapell also was pulled downe in the raigne of Edward the first, and in place thereof, a faire house builded.

Chappell at the North dore of Pauls.

There was furthermore, a faire Chapel of the holy Ghost in Pauls church, on the North side: founded in the yeare, 1400. by Roger Holmes, Chauncelor and Prebendary of Pauls, for Adam Bery Alderman, Iohn Wingham and others, for seuen Chaplains, and called Holmes Colledge. Their common Hall was in Pauls church yard on the South side. This Colledge also was with others sup-

Holmes Colledge.

pressed.

pressed in the raigne of Edward the first. Then vnder the Quire of Paules is a large chapel, first dedicated to the name of Iesu, founded the 37. of Henry the first, as appeareth by his patent thereof, dated at Crodowne to this effect. Many liege men, and Christian people hauing begun a fraternitie, and guild, to the honour of the most glorious name of Iesu Christ our Sauiour, in a place called ỹ crowdes of the Cathedrall church of Paules in London, which hath continued long time peaceably, till now of late: whereupon they haue made request, and we haue taken vpon vs the name and charge of the foundation, to the laude of Almightie God, the Father, the Sonne and the holy Ghost, and especially to the honour of Iesu, in whose honour, the fraternitie was begun, &c.

The King ordained William Say then Deane of Pauls to bee the Rector, and Richard Ford, (a remembrancer in the Exchequer) and Henry Bennis (clarke of his priuie Seale) the Gardians of these brothers and sisters: they and their successors to haue a common seale: license to purchase lands or tenements to the value of 40 pound by the yeare, &c.

This foundation was confirmed by Henry the seuenth, the two and twentie of his reigne, to Doctor Collet, then Deane of Powles, Rector there, &c. And by Henry the eight, the seuen and twentieth of his raigne, to Richard Pace, then Deane of Pauls, &c.

Parish Chrch of Saint Faith.

At the West ende of this Iesus chapell, vnder the Quire of Pauls, also was a Parish church of Saint Fayth, commonly called Saint Faith vnder Pauls, which serued for the Stacioners and others, dwelling in Pauls church yard, Pater Noster Rowe, and the places neare adioyning. The said chapell of Iesus being suppressed in the raigne of Edward the first: the Parishioners of Saint Fayths church were remoued into the same Iesus chapell, as to a place more sufficient for largenesse and lightsomenesse, then their former church was, and so it still remaineth to that vse.

Charnel house with a Chapel.

Then was there on the North side of this church yarde, a Charnell house for the boanes of the dead, and ouer it a chapell of an olde foundation, such as followeth. In the yeare one thousand two hundred eightie two, the tenth of Edward the first, it was agreed

greed, that Henry Walles Mayor, and the citizens, for cause of shops by them builded, without the wal of the churh yard, should assigne to God, and to the church of Saint Paul, ten markes of rent by the yeare for euer, towards the new building of a chapell of the blessed Virgin Mary, and also to assigne fiue markes of yearly rent to a Chaplaine to celebrate there.

Moreouer in the yeare 1430. the eight of Henry the first, license was graunted to Iankin Carpenter, (executor to Richard Whittington) to establish vpon the said Charnell, a Chaplaine, to haue eight markes by the yeare: Then was also in this chapel, two brotherhoods. In this chapell were buried Robert Barton, and Henry Barton Maior, and Thomas Mirfin Maior, all Skinners, and were entombed with their Images of Alablaster ouer them, grated about with Iron: all which, was pulled downe in the yeare one thousand fiue hundred fortie nine, the bones of the dead, couched vp in a Charnill (by report of him who paid for the cariage) were conueied from thence into Finsbery fielde, amounting to more then one thousand cart-loades, and there laid on a moorish ground, in short space after rayled (by foylage of the citie) to beare three winde-milles. Reign-Wolfe.

The chapell and Charnill were conuerted into dwelling houses, ware houses, and sheads for Stacioners, builded before it, in place of the Tombes. In the East part of this church yard, standeth Powles schole, lately builded and endowed in the yeare 1512. by Iohn Collet Doctor of Diuinitie, and Deane of Powles, for 153. poore mens children, to be taught free in the same scole, for which hee appointed a Maister, a Surmaister, or Vsher, and a Chaplaine, with large stipends for euer, committing the case and ouersight thereof, to the Maister, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mearcers in London, because he was borne in London, and was sonne to Henry Collet, Mearcer, sometime Maior. He left to these Mearcers, landes, to the yearelie value of one hundred and twentie pound or better. Powles schoole.

Neare vnto this schole on the North side thereof, was of old time a great and high Clochier (or Bel-house) foure square, builded of Stone, and in the same a most strong frame of Timber, with foure Belles, the greatest that I haue heard off: these were called Iesus Belles, and belonged to Iesus Chapell, but I know Clochiard in Powles church yard.

know not by whose gift: the same had a great speare of timber, couered with Lead, with the image of Saint Paul on the top, but was pulled downe by sir Miles Partredge knight, in the raigne of Henry the eight.

The common speech then was, that he did set an hundred pound vpon a cast at dice against it, and so wonne the saide Clocheard and belles of the King: and then causing the belles to be broken as they hong, the rest was pulled downe and broken also. This man was afterward executed on the Tower hill, for matters concerning the Duke of Summerset, in the yeare 1551. the first of Edward the first.

Common bell of the Citie.

In place of this Clocheard, of olde times, the common Bell of the citie was vsed to be rong for the assembly of the citizens, to their Folke-motes as I haue before shewed. About the middest of this church yard, is a Pulpit Crosse of timber, mounted vpon steppes of stone, and couered with Leade. In which, are sermons preached by learned Diuines euery Sunday in the forenoone. The very antiquitie whereof, is to me vnknowne: but I reade, that in the yeare 1259. King Henry the third, commanded a generall assembly to be made at this Crosse, where he in proper person commaunded the Mayor, that on the next day following, he should cause to bee sworne before the Aldermen, euery stripling of twelue yeares of age, or vpward, to bee true to the King and his heires, Kings of England.

Pulpit Crosse in Pauls Church yard.

Also in the yeare 1262. the same King caused to bee read at Pauls Crosse, a Bull obtained from Pope Vrban the fourth, as an absolution for him, and for all that were sworne to maintaine the Articles made in Parliament at Oxford. Also in the yeare 1299. the Deane of Pauls, accursed at Pauls Crosse, all those which had searched in the church of Saint Martin in the field, for an hord of Gold, &c.

Pauls steeple and Church brent.

Thomas Kemp Bishop of London, new builded this Pulpit and Crosse, in forme as it now standeth. In the yeare 1561. the fourth of June, betwixt the houre of three and foure of the Clocke in afternoone, the great speare of the steeple of Saint Pauls church, was fiered by lightening, which brake forth (as it seemed) two or three yardes beneathe the fote of the Crosse, and from thence it brent downe-

downeward the speare to the battlements, stone worke and bels, so furiously, that within the space of foure houres, the same steeple with all the Rowfes of the church, were consumed, to the great sorow and perpetuall remembrance of all the beholders. After this mischance, the Quenes Maiestie directed her letters to the Maior, willing him to take order for speedie repairing of the same. And she of her Gracious disposition, for the furtherance thereof, did presently giue and deliuer in gold 1000. markes, with a warrant for 1000. loades of timber, to be taken out of her woods, or elsewhere. Speedie repairing of Paules Church.

The citizens also gaue first a great benenolence, and after that three fifteenes to be speedilie paide. The Cleargie of England, likewise within the Prouince of Canterburie, graunted the fourth part of the value of their benefices, charged with first fruites, the thirtieth part of such as were not so charged, but the Cleargie of London Dioces, graunted the thirtieth part of all that paide first fruites, and the twentieth part of such as hadde payde their fruites. The Queenes gift. Beneuolence.

Six citizens of London, and two Pettie Canons of Powles church, hadde charge to further and ouersee the worke, wherein such expedition was vsed, that within one moneth next following the burning thereof, the church was couered with bordes and lead, in manner of a false Rofe against the weather, and before the ende of the said yeare, all the said Iles of the church were framed out of new timber, couered with leade, and fully finished. The same yeare also, the great Rofes of the West and East endes were framed out of great timber in Yorkeshiere, brought thence to London by sea, and set vp, and couered with leade. But concerning the steeple, litle was done, through whose default God knoweth: it was said, that the money appointed for newe building of the steeple, was collected, and brought to the hands of Edmond Grindall then Bishop of London. The monuments in this church be these. First as I reade, of Erkenwalde Bishop of London, buried in the olde church, about the yeare of Christ, seuen hundred, whose body was translated into the newe worke, in the yeare one thousand one hundred & fortie, being richly shrined, aboue the Quire behinde the high Alter. Monuments in Powles church.

Sebba or Seba King of the East Saxons, first buried in the old Church,

Church, and after that, remoued into the new, and laid in a coffin of stone, on the North side, without the Quire. Etheldred King of the West Saxons, was likewise buried and remoued. William Norman Bishop of London, in the reignes of Edward the Confessor, and of William the Conqueror deceased, one thousand and seuenty, and is now buried in the West Ile, with an Epitaph, as in another place I haue shewed. Eustauchius de Fanconbridge Bishop of London 1228. buried in the South Ile, aboue the Quire. Roger Nigar Bishop of London 1241. buried on the North side the Quire. Fulco Basset Bishop of London 1259. Henry Wingham B. 1262. Henry Lacye, Earle of Lincolne, in the new worke of Powles, betwixt our Lady chapel, and S. Dunstons chapell, where a faire monument was raised for him, with his picture in armour, crosse legged, as one professed for defence of the holy land, against the infidels. His monument is foulely defaced. Raphe Baldoke B. of London 1313. in our Lady chapell, where of he was founder.

the cause of monuments of the dead cross-legged.

Some haue noted, that in digging the foundation of this newe worke of Powles, there were founde more then an hundred scalpes of Oxen, or Kine, which thing (say they) confirmeth greatly the opinion of those which haue reported, that of olde time there had bene a Temple of Iupiter, and that there was daily sacrifice of beasts.

Scalpes of oxen found in diging of a foundation.

Othersome, both wise and learned, haue thought the Bucks head, borne before the procession of Paules, on Saint Paules day, to signifie the like. But true it is, that I haue read an auncient deede to this effect.

A Bucks head borne before the procession at Powls.

Sir William Baud knight, the third of Edward the first, in the yeare 1274. on Candlemas day, graunted to Haruy de Borham, Deane of Powles, and to the chapter there, that in consideration of twentie two Akers of ground or land, by them granted within their manor of Westley in Essex, to be inclosed into his park of Curingham, he would for euer vpon the feast day of the conuersion of Saint Paul in winter, giue vnto them a good Doe, seasonable and sweete, and vpon the feast of the commemoration of Saint Paul in summer, a good Bucke, and offer the same at the high Alter, the same to bes

spent

ſpent amongſt the Canons reſidents : the Doe to bee brought by one man at the houre of Proceſſion, and through the Proceſſion to the high Alter : and the bringer to haue nothing : the Bucke to be brought by all his meyney in like manner, and they to haue payd vnto them by the Chamberlaine of the church, 12. pence onely, and no more to be required. This graunt he made, and for performance, bound the lands of him and his heires to bee diſtrained on : and if the landes ſhoulde bee euicted, that yet hee and his heires ſhoulde accompliſhe the gift. Witneſſes Richard Tilbery, William de Vockendon, Richard de Harlowe, Knights, Peter of Stanforde, Thomas of Waldon, and ſome others.

Syr Walter Baude Knight, ſonne to William, confirmed this gift, in the thirtieth of the ſaid King, and the witneſſes thereunto, were Nicholas de Wokendon, Richard de Rokeley, Thomas de Mandeuile, Iohn de Rocheford, Knights, Richard de Broniforde, William de Markes, William de Fulham, and other. Thus much for the grant.

Now what I haue heard by report, and haue partly ſeene, it followeth. On the feaſt day of the Cõmemoration of Saint Paul, the bucke beeing brought vp to the ſteps of the high Alter in Powles church, at the houre of Proceſſion, the Deane and chapter being apparelled in Coapes and Veſtments, with garlands of Roſes on their heads, they ſent the body of the Bucke to baking, and had the head fixed on a powle, borne before the Croſſe in in their proceſſion, vntill they iſſued out of the Weſt doore, where the keeper that brought it, blowed the death of the Bucke, and then the Horners that were about the Cittie, preſentlie aunſwered him in like manner: for the which paines, they had each one, of the Deane and Chapter, foure pence in money, and their dinner : and the keeper that brought it, was allowed during his aboade there, for that ſeruice, meate, drinke and lodging, at the Deane and Chapters charges, and fiue ſhillings in money at his going away, togither with a loafe of bread, hauing the picture of Saint Paule vppon it, &c.

There

There was belonging to the church of Saint Paul for both the dayes, two speciall sutes of Vestments, the one imbrodered with Buckes, the other with Does, both giuen by the said Bandes (as I haue heard.) Thus much for y matter. Now to the residue of the monuments, Henry Gylford, L. Marshall, was buried in the Postles chapell 1313. Richard Newport Bishop 1318. Sir Iohn Bewcamp, Constable of Douer, Warden of the Portes, Knight of the Garter: sonne to Gwye Bewcampe, Earle of Warwicke, and brother to Thomas, Earle of Warwicke, in the body of the church on the South side 1358. where a faire monument remaineth of him: he is by ignorant people misnamed, to be Humphrey Duke of Gloster, who lyeth honourably buried at Saint Albons, twentie miles from London: and therefore such as merily professe themselues to serue Duke Humphrey in Powles, are to bee punished here, and sent to Saint Albons, there to be punished againe, for their absence from their Maister, as they call him.

Sir Raphe de Hingham, chefe Iustice of both Benches, successiuely buried in the side of the North walke, against the Quire, 1308. Sir Iohn Putteney Draper Mayor, 1348. in a faire chapell by him builded, on the North side of Powles, wherin he foũded 3. chaplains.

Richard de Plesseys in the North walke before Saint Georges chapell, 1361. Sir Symon Burley, Constable of Douer, and Chamberlaine to Richard the second, knight of the Garter, beheaded, lyeth buried in the North walke against the Quire. Adam de Bery Mayor, in the yeare 1364. buried in a Chapel of Saint Mary Magdalen: or of the holy Ghost, called Holmes Colledge.

Roger Holmes Chauncelor and Prebend of Powles, was buried there 1400. Iohn of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster 1399. buried on the North side the Quire, by Blanch his first wife, who deceased in the yeare 1368. The Dutchesse of Bedforde, sister to Philip Duke of Burgonie, one thousand foure hundred thirtie three. Robert Eitz Hewe, Bishop of London, in the quire, one thousand foure hundred thirtie fiue. Thomas Kempe Bishop of London, in a proper chapell of the Trinitie, by him founded in the body of the church,

Church on the North side, 1489. Iohn Collet Deane of Powles on the South side without the quire, 1519. Richard Fitz Iames, Bishop of London lyeth hard beneath the North-west Piller of Pauls steeple, vnder a faire tombe, and a chapell of timber with staires, mounting thereunto ouer his tombe, 1521. his chapell was burned by fier, falling from the steeple. Iohn Stokesly Bishop of London in our Lady chapell 1539. Iohn Neuel, Lord Latimere, in a chapell by the North doze of Powles, about the yeare, 1542. Sir Iohn Mason knight, in the North walke against the quire, 1566. William Herbert Earle of Pembrooke, knight of the Garter, on the North side the quire, 1569. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord keeper of the great Seale, on the South side of the Quire, 1578. Sir Philip Sidney aboue the Quire, on the North side the Quire, 1586. Sir Francis Walsingham knight, principall Secretarie, and chauncelor of the Duchie of Lancaster 1590. Sir Christopher Hatton Lord Chancelor of England, knight of the Garter, aboue the Quire, 1591 vnder a most sumptuous monument, whereof a merry Poet writ thus.

Philip and *Francis* haue no Tombe,
For great *Christopher* takes all the roome.

Iohn Elmare Bishop of London, before S. Georges chapell, 1594. The Lady Heneage, and her husband sir Thomas Heneage Chauncelor of the Dutchie, 1595. Richard Fletcher Bishop of London, 1596. These as the cheefe haue I noted, and so an end for Pauls church.

Without the North gate of Powles church, from the ende of the olde Exchange, West vppe Pater Noster Rowe, by the two lanes out of Pauls church, the first out of the crosse Ile of Pauls, the other out of the body of the church, about the middest thereof, and so West to the golden Lyon, be all of this Warde, as is afore said: The houses in this streete, from the first North gate of Pauls churchyard, vnto the next gate, was first builded without the wall of the churchyard, by Henry Walles Mayor, in the yeare 1282. The rents of those houses go to the maintenance of London bridge. This streete is now called Pater Noster Rowe, because of Stacioners or Text writers that dwelled there, who wrote and solde all sorts of

Pater Noster Rowe.

bookes then in vse, namely, A. B. C. &c. Abbies with the Pater Noster, Aue, Creede, Graces, &c.

Pater Noster makers.

There dwelled also turners of Beades, and they were called Pater Noster makers: as I read in a Record of one Robert Nikke Pater Noster maker, and Citizen, in the raign of Henry the fourth, and so of other. At the end of this Pater Noster Rowe, is Aue Mary Lane, so called vpon the like occasion of text writers, and Beade makers, then dwelling there: and at the ende of that Lane is likewise Creede Lane, late so called (but sometime Spurrier Rowe, of Spurriers dwelling there) and Amen Lane, is added thereunto, betwixt the South end of Warwicke Lane, and the North end of Aue Mary Lane: at the North end of Aue Mary lane, is one great house builded of stone and timber, of olde time pertaining to Iohn Duke of Britaine, Earle of Richmond, as appeareth by the Records of Edw. the second: since that it is called Pembrookes Inne, neare vnto Ludgate, as belonging to the Earles of Pembrooke in the times of Ric. the 2. the 18. yeare: and of Henry the first, in the 14. yeare. It is now called Burgaueny house, and belonged to Henry, late Lorde of Burgaueny. Betwixt the South end of Aue Mary Lane, and the North end of Creede Lane, is the comming out of Powles church yard, on the East, and the high streete on the West, towards Ludgate, and this is called Bowier Rowe, of bowiers dwelling there in olde time, now worne out by Mearcers and others. In this streete on the North side, is the Parish church of S. Martin, a proper church, and lately new builded: for in the yeare 1437. Iohn Michael Maior and the communaltie, granted to William Downe parson of S. Martins at Ludgate, a parcell of ground, containing in length 28. foote, and in breadth 24. foote, to set & build their steeple vpon, &c. The Monuments here, be of Henry Belwase, and Iohn Gest, 1458. William Tauerner Gentleman 1466. Iohn Barton Esquire, 1439. Stephen Pecocke Mayor 1533. Sir Roger Cholemly, some say William Seuen-Oake Mayor, &c.

Aue Mary Lane.

Creed Lane.

Amen Lane.

Duke of Britaines house, since Pembrookes Inne, now Burgaueny house.

Bowier Rowe.

Parish church of S. Martin by Ludgate.

On the South side of this streete, is the turning into the Black-Fryers, which order sometime had their house in Olde-Boorne, where they remained for the space of fiftie fiue yeares, and then in the yeare 1276. Gregory Roksley Mayor, and the Barons of this citie, granted and gaue to Robert Kilwarby Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,

The Blacke-Fryers.

Maior and Barons of this Citie.

terbury, two (Lanes or wayes) next the streete of Baynards Castle, and also the Tower of Mountfichit, to bee destroyed: in place of which, the saide Robert builded the late new church of the Blacke-Fryers, and placed them therein. King Edward the first and Elyanor his wife, were great benefactors thereunto. This was a large church, and richly furnished with Ornaments: wherein diuers Parliaments and other great meetings hath beene holden: namely in the yeare one thousand foure hundred and fiftie, the twentie eight of Henry the first, a Parliament was begun at Westminster, and adiourned to the Blacke-Fryers in London. In the yeare, 1527. the Emperor Charles the fifth, was lodged there. In the yeare 1524. the fiftenth of Aprill, a Parliament was begun at the Black-Fryers, wherein was demaunded a subsidie of 800000. pound to bee raysed of goodes and lands, 4. shillings of euery pound, and in the ende was graunted 2. shillings of the pound, of goods or lands, that were woorth 20. pound, or might dispend 20. pounde by the yeare, and so vpward, to be paid in 2. yeares. This Parliament was adiourned to Westminster, amongst the blacke Monkes, & ended in the Kings Pallace there, the 14. of August, at 9. of the clocke in the night, & was therefore called the blacke Parliament. In the yeare 1529. Cardinal Campenis the Legat with Cardinall Woolsey, sate at ỹ said Black Fryers, where before them as Legats and Iudges, was brought in question the Kings marriage with Quéen Kathren as to be vnlawfull, before whom the King and Quéen were cited and summoned to appeare, &c. Whereof more at large in other places hath beene touched. The same yeare in the moneth of October, begã a Parliament in the Blacke-Fryers, in the which Cardinall Woolsey was condemned in the præmunire: this house valued at 104. li. 15. shillings 5. d. was surrendred the twelfth of Nouember, the thirtieth of Henry the eight. There are interred, or buried in this Church, Margaret Quæne of Scots: Hubert de Brugh Earle of Kent, translated from their olde church, by Olde-Boorne: Robert de Attabeto Earle of Bellimon: Dame Izabel wife to Sir Roger Bygot, Earle Marshall: William and Iane Huse, children to Dame Elils, Countesse of Arundell, and by them lyeth Dame Ellis, daughter to the Earle Warren, and after Countesse of Arundell.

Parliament at the Blacke-Fryers called the blacke Parliament.

Dame Ide wife to sir Walter Richard de Brewes: Dame Iahu, daughter to Thomas, wife to Syr Gnight. Richard Strange, son to Roger Strange. Elizabeth daughter to sir Bartholomewe Badlesmere, wife to sir William Bohanne Earle of Northampton. Marsh, thè Earles of Marche, and Hereforde, and Elizabeth Counteſſe of Arondell. Dame Iohan daughter to sir Iohn Carne, first wife to sir Gwide Bryan. Hugh Clare knight. The heart of Quæne Helianor the foundɔesse: the heart of Alfence her son, the harts of Iohn and Margaret, childɔē to Wil. Valence, sir William Thorpe Iustice, the Lord Lyoth of Yreland: Maude wife to Geffrey Say, daughter to the Earle of Warwicke, Dame Sible, daughter to William Pattehulle, wife to Roger Bewchampe, and by her Sir Richard or Roger Bewchampe, Lord S. Amand, & Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter to the Duke of Lancaster: Sir Stephen Collington knight, Sir Wi. Peter knight, Sir Io. Tiptoſte, Earle of Woorſter beheaded 1470. William Paſton, and Anne daughter to Edmond of Lancaſter, the Lord Beamount, Sir Edmond Cromwell, Baron of Burford, the Lady Neuel wedded to the lord Douglaſſe, danghter to the Duke of Exceſter, Ri. Scroope Eſquire, Dame Katheren Vaux, alias Cobham, Sir Th. Browne, and dame Elizabeth his wife, Iane Powell, Thomas Swinforth, Iohn Mawſley Eſquire, 1432. Iohn de la Bere, Nicholas Carre Eſquire, Geffrey Spring Eſquire: William Clifford Eſquire, Sir Thomas Brandon knight of the Garter, 1509. William Stalworth Merchantaylor, 1518. William Courtney Earle of Deuonſhire, nominated, but not created, the third of Henry the eight, &c.

Parish church of S. Anne new builded in the Blacke Fryers.

There is a Pariſh of Saint Anne within the Precinct of the Blacke-Fryers, which was pulled downe with the Friers church, by Sir Thomas Cardin, alias Carden: but in the raigne of Quæne Mary, he being forced to finde a church to the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber aboue a ſtaire, which ſince that time, to wit, the yeare 1597. fell downe, and was againe by collections therefore made, new builded in the ſame yeare, and was dedicated on the eleuenth of December. Now to turn again out of ỹ Black Fryers through Bowier Rowe, Aue-mary lane and Pater Noſter Rowe, to the church of Saint Michaell ad Bladum, or at the corn, corruptlie at the Querne, ſo called, becauſe in place thereof, was ſometime a corne market, ſtretching vp Weſt to the Shambles:

Corne market by Pater Noſter Rowe.

It

It seemeth that this church was first builded, about the raigne of Edward the third, Thomas Newton first parson there, was buried in the Quire, the yeare 1361. which was the 35. of Edward the third. Parish church of S. Michaell Ad Bladum.

At the East end of this church stood a crosse, called the old crosse, in West cheape, which was taken downe in the yeare, 1390. the 13. of Richard the second: since the which time, the said parish church was also taken downe, but new builded and inlarged, in the yeare 1430 the eight of Henry the first. William Estefield Mayor, and the communaltie, graunted of the common soyle of the citie, three foote and a halfe in breadth on the North part, and foure foote in breadth toward the East, for the enlarging thereof. This is now a proper church, and hath the monuments of Thomas Newton first parson, Roger Woodcocke Hatter, 1475. Thomas Nessell Brewer, 1473. Iohn Hulton Stationer 1475. Iohn Oxney, Roger North Marchant, Haberdasher, 1509. Henry Pranel Vintener, one of the Sheriffes 1585. William Elkin one of the Sheriffes, 1586. Thomas Banckes, 1598. &c. Old Crosse in west cheape. Roger North.

At the East end of this church, in place of the olde crosse, is now a water conduit placed. W. Estfielde Mayor, the 9. of Henry the 6. at the request of diuers common councels, granted it so to bee: whereupon in the 19. of the same Henry, one thousand markes was granted by a common councell towards the workes of this conduit, and the reparations of other, this is called the litle conduit in West cheape by Powles gate. At the West ende of this parish church, is a small passage for people on foote, through the same church, and west from the said church, some distance, is an other passage out of Pater Noster Rowe, and is called of such a signe, Panyar Ally, which commeth out into the North, ouer against S. Martins Lane. Next is Iuie Lane, so called of Iuie growing on the walles of the Prebend almes houses, but now the Lane is replenished on both the sides with faire houses, and diuers offices be there kept, by registers, namely for the prerogatiue court of the Archbishop of Canterburie, the Probate of willes, and for the Lord Treasurers remembrance of the Exchequer, &c. Water conduit by Pauls gate. Passage through S. Michels Church. Panier Ally. Iuie Lane.

This Lane runneth North to the West ende of S. Nicholas Shambles. Of olde time was one great house, sometimes belonging to the Earles of Britaine, since that to the Louels, and was called

Louels Inne. Louels Inne: for Mathild, wife to Iohn Louell, held it in the first of Henry the 6. Then is Eldenese Lane, which stretcheth North to the high streete of Newgate Market, the same is now called Warwicke Lane, of an auncient house there builded by an Earle of Warwicke, and was since called Warwicke Inne. It is on record called a Messuage in Eldenese Lane, in the parish of S. Sepulchre, the 28. of Henry the 6. Cicille the Duches of Warwicke, possessed it. Now againe from the Conduit by Powles gate on the North side, is a large streete, running West to Newgate: the first part whereof, from the Conduit to the Shambles, is (of selling bladders there) called Bladder streete. Then behinde the Butchers shoppes be now diuers slaughter houses inward, and Tipling houses outward. This is called Mountgodard Streete, by all likelihood of the Tipling houses there, and the Goddards or Pots, mounting from the tap to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes ouer the head. Also this streete goeth vp to the North end of Iuie Lane. Before this Mountgodard streete, stall bords were set vp by the Butchers, to shewe and to sell their flesh meate vpon, ouer the which stallbords, they first builded sheads to keepe off the weather: but since that, incroching by litle and litle, they haue made these stall bords & sheads, faire houses, meete for the principall Shambles. Next is Newgate Market, first of corne and meale, and then of other victualls, which stretcheth almost to Eldenese Lane. A faire, new, and strong frame of Timber couered with leade was therefore set vppe at the charges of the Citie, neare to the West corner of S. Nicholas shambles, for the meale to be weyed, in the 1. of Ed. the 6. Sir Iohn Gresham being then Maior. On this side the North corner of Eldenese Lane, was sometime a proper parish Church of S. Ewine, (as is before said) was giuen by Henry the 8. towards the erecting of Christes Church: it was taken downe, and in place thereof, a faire strong frame of timber was erected, wherein dwell men of diuers Trades. And from this frame to Newgate, is all of this Warde, and so an ende thereof. It hath an Alderman, his Deputie, Common Counsell 12. Constables 17. Scauingers 18. Wardmote Inquest, 18. and a Bedle. And is tared to the fiftéene in London, at 54. pound, and in the Exchequer at 53. pound, 6. shillings 8. pence.

Eldenese lane, or Warwicke Lane.

Warwickes Inne.

Bladder streete

Mountgodard streete.

Newgate market.

Parish Church of S Ewin.

Bredstreete Warde.

BRedstréete Ward beginneth in the high stréete of West Cheape, to wit, on the South side, from the Standard, to the great Crosse. Then is also a part of Watheling stréet of this ward, to wit, from ouer against the Red Lyon on the North side vp almost to Powles gate, for it lacketh but one house of S. Augustins Church. And on the South side, from ỹ Red Lyon gate to the Old Erchaunge, and down the same Erchaunge on the East side, by the West end of Hayden Lane, or Distar Lane, to Knightrydars stréete, or as they call that part thereof, Old Fishstréete. And all the North side of the said Old Fishstréete, to the South ende of Bredstréete, and by that still in Knightridars stréete, till ouer against the Trinitie Church, and Trinitie Lane. Then is Bredstréet it selfe so called of bread in old time there sold: for it appeareth by records, that in the yeare 1302. which was the 30. of Ed. the 1. The Bakers of London were bounden to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the Market, and that they should haue 4. Hall motes in the yeare, at foure seuerall termes, to determine of enormities belonging to the said Company. Bredstreete Warde. Bredstreete.

This stréete giuing the name to the whole Warde, beginneth in West Cheape, almost by the Standard, and runneth downe South, through or thwart Watheling stréete, to Knightridars stréet aforesaid, where it endeth. This Bredstréete is wholly on both sides of this Warde. Out of the which stréete on the East side, is Basing Lane, a péece whereof, to wit, too and and ouer against the backe gate of the Red Lyon in Watheling stréete, is of this Bredstréete Warde.

Then is there one other stréete, which is called Friday stréete, and beginneth also in West Cheape, and runneth downe South through Watheling stréete, to Knightrider stréete (or Old Fishstréet) This Friday stréete is of Bredstréete Warde, on the East side from ouer against the Northeast corner of saint Mathewes Church, and on the West side from the South corner of the said Church, downe as aforesaid. Friday streete.

In this Fryday stræte on the West side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called Mayden Lane, or Distaffe Lane, corruptly for Distar Lane, which runneth West into the olde Exchange: and in this lane is also one other Lane, on the South side thereof, likewise called Distar Lane, which runneth downe to Knightriders Stræte, or olde Fishstræte: and so be the boundes of this whole Warde. The Monuments to bee noted here, are first, the most bewtifull frame and front of faire houses and shops, that be within all the walles of London, or elsewhere in England, commonly called Godsmithes rowe, betwixt Breadstræt end, and the Crosse in Cheape, but is within this Breadstræte Warde: the same was builded by Thomas Wood Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, in the yeare 1491. It continueth in number, tenne faire dwelling houses, and fouretæne shops, all in one frame vniformely builded, foure stories high, bewtified towards the stræte, with the Goldsmithes Armes, and the likenesse of woodmen (in memorie of his name) riding on monstrous beasts, all which is cast in Leade, richly painted ouer, and guilt: these hee gaue to the Goldsmithes, with stockes of money to be lent to young men, hauing those shops &c.

The Goldsmithes rowe in Cheape.

This said Front was againe new painted and guilt ouer, in the yeare 1594. Sir Richard Martin being then Maior, and kæping his Maioralty in one of them, and seruing out the time of Cuthert Buckle in that office, from the second of Julie, til the 28. of October.

Then for Watheling Stræte, which Leyland calleth Atheling or Noble street: but since he sheweth no reason why it was so called, I rather take it so named of the great high way of the same calling. True it is, that at this present as of olde time also, the inhabitants thereof were and are, wealthy Drapers, retailors of woollen cloathes both broad and narrowe, of all sortes, more then in any one stræte of this Citie. Of the olde Exchange, heere I haue noted in Faringdon Warde: wherfore I passe downe to Knightriders street, whereof I haue also spoken in Cordwainer stræte Ward, but in this part of the said Knightriders stræte, is a fishmarket kept, and therefore called olde Fishstræte, for a difference from new Fishstræte.

Watheling streete.

Knightriders Streete.

In this olde Fishstræte, is one rowe of small houses, placed along in the middest of Knightriders stræte, which rowe is also of Bredstræte Warde, these houses now possessed of Fishmongers, were at the

Fishmarket called olde Fishstreete.

first

first but moueable bowdes (or stables) sette out on market dayes, to shewe their fish there to be sold: but procuring license to set vp sheads, they grewe to shops, and by litle and litle, to tall houses, of three or 4. stories in heigth, and now are called Fishstreete. Bredestreet, so called of bread solde there (as I sayd) is now wholely inhabited by rich Marchants, and diuers faire Innes be there for good receipt of carriers, and other trauellers to the citie. On the East side of this street, at the corner of Watheling Streete, is the proper church of Alhallowes in Bred street, wherin are the monuments of Iames Thame Goldsmith, Iohn Walpole Goldsmith 1349. Thomas Beamount Alderman, one of ỹ Sheriffes, 1442. Sir Richard Chaury Salter Maior, 1509. Sir Thomas Pargitar Salter Maior, 1530. Henry Sucley Marchantailor, one of the Sheriffes 1541. Richard Reade Alderman, that serued & was taken prisoner in Scotland, 1545 Robert House one of the Sheriffes, 1586. William Albany: Richard May, and Roger Abde Marchantaylors. The steeple of this church had sometime a faire speere of stone, but taken downe vpon this occasion. In the yeare 1559. the fifth of September, about none or midday, fell a great tempest at London, in the ende whereof, happened a great lightening, with a terrible clap of thunder, which stroke the said speere about nine or tenne fote beneath the top thereof: out of the which place fell a stone, that slew a dogge, and ouerthrew a man that was playing with the dogge: the same speere being but litle damnified hereby, was shortly after taken downe, for sparing the charges of reparation. On the same side is Salters Hall, with fiue almes houses in number, builded for poore decayed brethren of that company: This Hall was burned in the yeare 1539. and againe reedified.

Bredstreete.

Parish church of Alhallowes in Bredstreet.

Speare of Alhallowes steeple taken downe.

Salters Hall.

Lower downe on the same side, is the parish church of Saint Mildred the Virgine. The monuments in this Church bee of the Lord Trenchaunt, of Saint Albons knight, who was supposed to be eyther the new builder of this Church, or best benefactor to the works therof, about the year 1300. Todde. Cornish gentleman 1312. William Palmer Blader a great benefactor also 1356. Iohn Shadworth Mayor, 1401. who gaue the parsonate house, a reuestry, and Churchyard, in the yeare 1428. and his monument is pulled down.

Parish church of S. Mildred in Bredstreet.

Stephen

Stephen Bugge Gentleman, his Armes be 3. water bugges, 1419 Roger Forde Vintoner, 1440. Thomas Barnwell Fishmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1434. Sir Iohn Hawlen Clarke, Parson of that Church, who built the Parsonage house newly, after the same had bene burned to the ground, togither with the Parson and his man also, burned in that fire, 1485. Iohn Pranell 1510. William Hurstwaight Pewterer to the King, 1526. Christopher Turner Chirurgian to King Henry the 8. 1530. Raphe Simonds Fishmonger, one of the Sheriffes, in the yeare 1527. Thomas Laugham gaue to the poore of that Parish foure Tenements, 1575. Thomas Hall Salter, 1582. Thomas Collins Salter, Alderman. Sir Ambrose Nicholas Salter, Maior, 1575. was buried in Sir Iohn Chadworths Vault.

Parson of S. Mildred and his man burned.

Out of this Bredstreet, on the same East side, is a Basing lane, a part whereof (as is afore shewed) is of this Warde, but howe it toke the name I haue not read: other then that in the 20. yeare of Richard the second, the same was called the Bakehouse: whether ment for the Kings Bakehouse, or of Bakers dwelling there, and baking bread to serue the Market in Bredstreete, where the bread was solde, I knowe not: but sure I am, I haue not reade yet of any Basing, or of Gerrarde the Gyant, to haue any thing there to dw.

Basing Lane called the Bakehouse.

On the South side of this Lane, is one great house, of old time builded vpon Arched Vaultes of stone, and with Arched Gates, now a common Ostrey for receit of Trauellers, commonly and corruptly called Gerardes Hall, of a Gyaunt saide to haue dwelled there. In the high Roofed Hall of this house, sometime stood a large Firre Pole, which reached to the roofe therof, and was said to be one of the staues that Gerarde the Gyant vsed in the warres, to runne withall. There stode also a Ladder of the same length, which (as they say) serued to ascende to the toppe of the Staffe. Of later yeares this Hall is altered in building, and diuers roomes are made in it. Notwithstanding the Pole is remoued to one corner of the Hall, and the Ladder hanged broken vp on a Wall in the yarde. The Hostelar of that house saide to me, the Pole lacked halfe a foote of fortie in length: I measured the compasse, the

A Pole of 40. foote long, and 25. inches about, fabuled to be the iusting staffe of Gerarde a Gi ant.

and founde it to bee fifténe inches. Reaſon of the Pole, coulde the maiſter of the Hoſtrey giue me none, but badde me reade the great Chronicles, for there he had heard of it. Which aunſwere ſæmed to me inſufficient, for hæ meant the deſcription of Brittaine, before Reinwoolfes Chronicle, wherein the Authour writing a Chapter of Gyaunts, and hauing bæne deceiued by ſome Authours, too much crediting their ſmoothe ſpæche, hath ſet downe more matter then troth, as partly (and alſo againſt my will) I am enforced to touch. R. G. in this briefe collection of Hiſtories hath theſe wordes. I the writer hereof, did ſée the tenth day of March, in the yeare of our Lord 1564. and had the ſame in my hande, the Toothe of a man, which waighed tenne Dunces of Troy waight. And the ſkull of the ſame man is extant and to be ſæne, which will holde fiue Peckes of wheate. And the ſhinne bone of the ſame man is fiue fote in length, and of a marueilous greatneſſe. Thus farre of R. G. Whereunto is added in the ſaide diſcription, that by coniecturall ſimetrie of thoſe partes, the bodie to be twentie eight fote long or more. From this hæ goeth to an other matter, and ſo to Gerard the Gyant and his ſtaffe. But to leaue theſe fictions and to return where I left, I will note what my ſelfe haue obſerued concerning that houſe.

R. G. A ſtone ſaid to be a toothe, and ſo by coniecture, a man to be 28. foote of height.

I reade, that Iohn Giſors Mayor of London, in the yeare 1245. was owner thereof, and that Sir Iohn Giſors Knight Mayor of London, and Conſtable of the Tower, one thouſand thræ hundreth and eleuen. And diuers others of that name and family ſince that time owed it. For I reade that William Giſors was one of the Sheriffes, one thouſand thræ hundreth twentie nine. More, that Iohn Giſors had iſſue, Henry and Iohn. Which Iohn had iſſue, Thomas. Which Thomas deceaſing in the yeare one thouſand thræ hundreth and fiftie, left vnto his ſonne Thomas, his Meſſuage called Gyſors Hall, in the Pariſh of Saint Mildred in Bredſtréete: Iohn Giſors made a Feofment thereof, one thouſand thræ hundreth eightie fire, &c. So that it appeareth that this Giſors Hall of late time by corruption hath bin called Gerards Hall, for Giſors Hall, as Boſomes Anne for Bloſſoms In.

Giſors Hall reſtored to his old name.

Gerards Hall ouerthrowne with Gerard the Giant, and his great ſpear.

Beuis

Beuis Markes, for Buries Marke. Marke Lane, for Marte Lane: Belliter Lane, for Belsetters Lane: Gutter Lane, for Guthurums Lane: Cry church, for Christes church: S. Mihell in the Querne, for Saint Mihell at Corne, and sundrie such others. Out of this Gisors Hall, at the first building thereof, were made diuers Arched dores, yet to be seene, which seeme not sufficient for any great monsture, or other then men of common stature to passe through, the Pole in the Hall might be vsed of olde time (as then the custome was in euery parish) to be set vp in the streete, in the Summer as a Maypole, before the principall Hall, or house in the parish, or streete, and to stand in the Hall before the scrine, decked with Holme & Iuie, all the feast of Christmas. The lader serued for decking of the Maypole, & Roofe of the Hall. Thus much for Gisors Hal & for ỹ side of Bredstreet, may suffice. Now on ỹ West side of Bredstreet, amongst diuers fayre and large houses for merchants, and faire Innes for passengers, had yee one prison house pertaining to the Sheriffes of London, called the compter in Bredstreete: but in the yeare 1555 the prisones were remoued from thence, to one other new Compter in Woodstreete, prouided by the cities purchase, and builded for that purpose: the cause of which remoue was this. Richard Husband Wastelar, keeper of this Coumpter in Bredstreet, being a wilful and headstrong man, dealt for his owne aduantage, hardly with the prisoners vnder his charge, hauing also seruants such as himselfe liked best for their bad vsage, and woulde not for any complaint bee reformed: whereupon in the yeare 1550. Sir Rowland Hill beeing Mayor, by the assent of a court of Aldermen, he was sent to the gayle of Newgate, for the cruell handling of his prisoners: and it was cõmaunded to the keeper to set those irons on his legges, which are called the widows almes: These he ware from Thursday, till Sunday in the afternoone, and being by a court of Aldermen released, on the Tuesday, was bound in an hundred markes, to obserue from thencefoorth an act made by the common councell, for the ordering of prisoners in the Compters: all which notwithstanding, hee continued as afore: whereof my selfe am partly a witnesse: for being of a Iurie to enquire against a Sessions of Gayle deliuerie, in the yeare one thousand fiue hundred fiftie two, wee found the prisoners hardly dealt withall, for theyr achates and otherwise, and that

Euery mans house of olde time was decked with holly and Iuie in the winter, especially at Christmas.

Coumpter in Bredstreete.

Prisoners remoued from the Coumpter in Bredstreete to a new Coumter in Woodstreete.

Keeper of the counter set to Newgate.

Quest of inquirie indight the keepers of the gayles for dealing hardly with their prisoners.

that theeues and ſtrumpets were there lodged for foure pence the night, whereby they might be ſafe from ſearches that were made abroad: for the which enormities, and other not needfull to bee recited, he was indighted at that Seſſion, but did rubbe it out, and could not be reformed, til this remoue of ỹ priſoners for the houſe in Bredſtreete was his owne by Leaſe, or otherwiſe, ſo that he could not bee put from it. Such Gaylors buying their offices, will deale hardly with pittifull priſoners. They indighted the bowling Alles, &c.

Now in Fryday ſtreete, ſo called of Fiſhmongers dwelling there, and ſeruing frydayes market, on the Eaſt ſide, is a ſmall pariſh church, commonly called S. Iohn Euangeliſt, the monuments therein, be of Iohn Dogget Marchantaylor, one of the Sheriffes, in the yeare 1509. Sir Chriſtoper Askew Draper, Mayor, 1533. Then lower downe, is one other pariſh church of S. Margaret Moyſes, ſo called (as ſeemeth) of one Moyſes, that was founder, or new builder thereof. The monuments there, bee of ſir Richard Dobbet Skinner, Mayor, 1551. William Dane Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1569. Sir Iohn Allet Fiſhmonger, Mayor 1591. Friday ſtreete. Pariſh church of S. Iohn Euangeliſt. Pariſh church of S. Margaret Moyſes.

On the Weſt ſide of this Fryday ſtreete, is Hayden Lane, ſo named of ſuch a ſigne, or Diſtaffe Lane, for Diſtar Lane, as I reade in record of a Brew-houſe, called the Lambe in Diſtar Lane, the ſixteenth of Henry the ſixt. In this Diſtar Lane, on the North ſide thereof, is the Cord-wayners, or Shoomakers Hall, which company were made a brotherhood or fraternitie, in the eleuenth of Henry the fourth. On the South ſide of this Diſtar Lane, is alſo one other Lane, called Diſtar Lane: which runneth downe to Knightriders ſtreete, or olde Fiſhſtreete, and this is the ende of Bredſtreete Warde: which hath an Alderman, his Deputie, Common Councell tenne. Conſtables ten. Skauengers eight. Wardmote Inqueſt thirteene, and a Beadle. It ſtandeth tared to the fiftéene in London, at thirtie ſeuen pound, and in the Exchequer at thirtie ſixe pound tenne ſhillings. Maiden Lane or Diſtarlane. Cordwayners Hall.

Quene-

Queene Hithe Warde.

Queen Hithe Warde.

NExt vnto Bredstreat Warde, on the South side therof, is Queen Hithe Ward, so called of a water gate, or harborow for Boates, Lighters and Barges, and was of olde time for shippes, at what time, the timber bridge of London was drawne vp, for the passage of them to the saide Hithe, as to a principall strand for landing and vnlading against the middest and hart of the Citie. This Warde beginneth in the East, in Knightriders streete, on the South side thereof, at the East ende of the Parish church called the holy Trinitie, and runneth West on the South side to a lane called Lambert hill, which is the length of the Warde in Knightriders streete, out of the which stréat are diuers Lanes, running South to Thames streete, and are of this Warde: the first is Trinitie Lane, which runneth downe by the West end of Trinitie Church. Then is Spuren Lane, or Spooners Lane, now called Huggen Lane. Then Bredstreat hill. Then S. Mary Mounthaunt: out of the which Lane, on the East side thereof, is one other Lane, turning East, through S. Nicholas Olaues Church yard, to Bredstreete hill. This Lane is called Finimore Lane or fiue foote Lane, because it is but fiue foote in breadth at the West ende: In the middest of this lane, runneth downe one other lane broader, South to Thames streete, I thinke the same to be called Desborne Lane, for I reade of such a Lane to haue bin in the parish of Mary Summerset, in the two and twentieth yeare of Edward the 3. where there is saide to lye betweene the Tenement of Edward de Mountaoute Knight, on the East part, and the tenement sometime pertaining to William Gladwine on the West, one plot of ground, containing in length towards Thames streete 25. foote &c.

Knightriders streete.

Trinitie Lane.

Spuren Lanes, or Huggelane.

Finimore or fiue foot lane.

Desborne lane

Lambert hil.

Last of all, haue you Lambart hill Lane, so called of one Lambart an owner thereof: and this is the furthest West part of this Warde.

On the North side comming downe from Knightriders streete, the

East

East side of Lambards hill, is wholely of this Warde: and the west side, from the North end of the Black-smithes Hall (which is about the middest of this Lane) vnto Thames Stréete. Then part of Thames stréete, is also of this Warde, to wit, from a Cookes house called the signe of King Dauid, three houses West, from the olde Swan Brewhouse in the East, vnto Huntington house, ouer against Saint Peters Church in the West, neare vnto Powles Wharffe. And on the land side from a Cookes house called the blew Bore, to the West ende of Saint Peters Church, and vp Saint Peters Hill, two houses North aboue the saide Church. And these bee the boundes of this Warde: in which, are Parish Churches seuen, Halles of Companies two, and other Ornaments, as shall be shewed.

First, in Knightriders stréete, is the small Parish Church of the holy Trinitie, very olde and in daunger of downe falling: collections haue béene made for the repairing thereof, but they will not stretch so farre, and therefore it leaneth vpon proppes or stilts. Monuments are therein none. Parish church of the Trinity.

Towards the West ende of Knightriders stréete, is the Parish Church of S. Nicholas Colde Abbey, a comely Church, somewhat auncient, as appeareth by the wayes raised thereabout: it hath béene called of many, Golden Abbey, of some Colde Abbey, and so hath the most auncientest writing: but I could neuer learne the cause why it should bee so called, and therefore I will let it passe. There bee monuments in this Church, of Andrew Awbery Grocer, Mayor, and Thomas Fryar Fishmonger, in the yeare 1351. who gaue to this Church and parish one plot of ground, containing fiftie six foote in length, and fortie three foote in breadth, at both endes to be a buriall place for the dead of the said Parish, the twentie first of Edward the third. Also Thomas Madefrey Clarke, and Iohn Pylot, gaue to the Wardens of that Parish, one shop, and a house in Distar lane, for the continual repairing of the bodie of that church, the belles and Ornaments the twentieth of Richard the 2. buried there Iohn Calfe, & William Cogeshall, Walter Turke Fishmonger Mayor, 1349. Richard Esgastone Fishmonger, 1400. Richard Walberge Fishmonger, 1407. Thomas Padington Fishmonger, 1485. Robert Hary Fishmonger, and others. Parish church of S. Nicholas Colde Abey.

On

Water condit. On the North side of this church in the Wall thereof, was of late builded a conuenient Cistern of stone and lead, for receit of Thames water, conueyed in pipes of leade to that place, for the ease and commoditie of the Fishmongers, and other inhabitants, in and about olde Fishstræte. Barnard Randolphe common Seriant of the cittie of London, did in his life time deliuer to the company of Fishmongers, the sum of nine hundred pound, to bee imployed towards the conducting of the said Thames water, and sistерning the same, &c. In the parishes of S. Mary Magdalen, and S. Nicholas Colde Abbay neare vnto Fishstræte, seuen hundred pound, and other two hundred pound to charitable dædes: he deceased, 1583. and shortly after, this conduit with the other, was made and finished.

Painter-stainers Hall. In Trinitie Lane, on the west side thereof, is the Painter stayners Hall, for so of olde time were they called, but now that workemanship of stayning is departed out of vse in England. Lower down in Trinitie Lane on the East side thereof, was sometime a great Messuage pertaining vnto Iohn Earle of Cornwell, in the foure-tænth of Edward the third. On Bredstræt hill down to the Thames on both sides, bee diuers faire houses, inhabited by Fishmongers, Cheesemongers, and Marchants of diuers trades. On the West side whereof, is the parish church of S. Nicholas Olive, a conuenient church, hauing the monumẽts of William Newport Fishmonger, one of the Sheriffes 1375. Richard Willowes Parson 1391. Richard Sturges Fishmonger 1470. Thomas Lewen Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes 1537. who gaue his messuage with ẏ purtenances, wherein he dwelt, with fourtæne Tenements in the saide Parish of S. Nicholas, to be had after the decease of Agnes his wife, to the Ironmongers, and they to giue stipends appointed to Almes men, in fiue houses by them builded in the church yard of that parish: more to poore schollers in Oxford and Cambridge, &c. Blitheman, an excellent Organeist of the Quẽnes Chapell, lyeth buried there with an Epitaphe, 1591, &c. The next is olde Fishstræt hill, a Lane so called, which also runneth downe to Thames stræte. In this lane on the East side thereof, is ẏ one end of Finimore or Fiue foote lane. On the West side of this old Fishstræte hill, is the Bishop of Herefordes Inne or lodging: an auncient house, and large romes builded of stone and timber, which sometime belonged to the Mounthaunts

Parish church of S. Nicholas Olive.

Old Fishstreet hill.

Bishop of Herefordes house.

Earle of Cornwell his house

in

in Norfolke. Radulphus de Maydenstone, Bishop of Hereford, about 1234. bought it of the Mounthaunts, and gaue it to the Bishoppes of Hereforde, his successors. Charles both Chancellour of the Marches, Bishoppe of Hereforde, about the yeare 1517. repaired it, since the which time, the same is greatly ruinated, and is now diuided into many small tenements: the Hall and principall roomethes, are an house to make Suger loues, &c. Next adioyning, is the parish Church of S. Mary de Mounte Alto, or Mounthaunte, this is a very small church, and at the first builded to be a chapple for the saide house of the Mounthaunts, and for Tenements thereunto belonging. The Bishop of Hereford is Patron thereof. Monuments in this church of Iohn Gloceſter Alderman, 1345. who gaue Salt Wharfe for two Chanteries there. There was sometime a faire house in the said parish of Saint Mary Mounthaunte, belonging to Robert Belkenape, one of the Kings Justices, but the said Belknape being banished this realme, King Richard the second, in the 12. of his raigne, gaue it to William Wickham bishop of Winchester.

Parish Church of Saint Mary Monte Alto.

Robert Beſkenape his house giuen to Wil. Wickam.

On the East side of this Olde Fishstreete Hill, is one great house now letten out for rent, which house sometime was one of the Halles pertaining to the Company of Fishmongers, at such time as they had six Hallmotes or meeting places: namely, twaine in Bridge streete, or new Fish street, twaine in old Fish street, whereof this was one: and twain in Stockfishmonger Row, or Thames streete, as appeareth by a Record the 22. of Richard the 2.

One old Hall of the Fishmongers.

Fishmongers Hallmotes, six in number.

Pattents.

Next Westward, is one other Lane called Lambard Hill, the East side whereof, is wholly of this Warde, and but halfe the west side: to wit, from the North end of the blacke Smithes Hall. Then in Thames streete of this Warde, on the North side ouer against the Queenes Hithe, is the Parrish church of S. Michaell, a conuenient church, but all the Monuments therein are defaced.

Lambard Hill.

Blacksmithes.

Parish Church of S. Michael at Queene Hithe.

I finde that Stphen Spilman, Gentleman of that Family in Norfolke, sometime Mearcer, Chamberlaine of London, then one of the Sheriffes and Alderman, in the yeare 1404. deceasing without issue, gaue his landes to his Family the Spilmans, and his goods to the making or repairing of Bridges and other like godly vses: And amongst others to this church, and was buried in the Quire.

Also Richard Marlowe Ironmonger Mayor, 1409. gaue 20 pound to the poore of that Warde, and ten Marks to the church. Richard Gray Ironmonger Alderman, one of the Sheriffes 1515 gaue fortie pound to that church, and was buried there. At the west ende of that church goeth vp a lane, called Pyellane. On the same North side, at the South ende of Saint Mary Mounthaunt Lane, is the parish church of Saint Mary Summerset, ouer against the broken Wharffe: it is a proper church, but the Monuments are all defaced. I thinke the same to bee of olde time called Summers Hithe, of some mans name that was owner of the ground neare adioyning, as Edreds Hithe was, so called of Edred owner thereof, and Hythe is called Queene Hithe, as pertaining to the Queene, &c.

Piellane.

Parish church of Saint Mary Summerset. Sumers Hithe.

Then is a small Parish church of S. Peter, called Parua or Little, vpon the Thames, neare vnto Powles wharffe: In this church no Monuments do remaine. At the West ende thereof, is a Lane called Saint Peters hill, but two houses vp that lane, on the East side, is of this Warde, and the rest is of Castle Baynarde Warde.

Parish church of S. Peter Parua by Powles Wharffe.

On the South side of Thames streete, beginning againe in the East, among the Cokes: The first in this Warde, is the signe of Dauid the King: then is Townes end lane, turning downe to the Thames. Then is Queene Hithe, a large receptacle for ships, lighters, barges, and such other vessells.

Townes end lane.

Touching the Antiquitie and vse of this gate and Hithe, first I finde, that of olde time the same belonged to one named Edred, and was then called Edreds Hithe, which since falling to the hands of King Stephen, it was by his Charter confirmed to William Deypre: the firme whereof in Fee and in heritage, William Deypre gaue it vnto the Prior and Couent of the holy Trinitie within Aldgate, as appeareth by this Charter. To Theobald by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterburie, Primate of England, and Legate Apostolike, to the Bishop of London, and to all faithfull people, Clarkes, and laye men, William Deypre sendeth greeting.

Edreds Hithe or Quene Hithe. Liber trinitate

Know ye me to haue giuen and graunted to God, and to the Church of the Holy Trinitie of London, to the Prior and Cannons

there seruing God, in perpetuall almes, Edreds Hithe with the appurtenances, with such deuotion, that they shall send euery yeare twentie pound vnto the maintenance of the Hospital of S. Kathrens, which Hospitall they haue in their hands, and 100. shillings to the Monkes of Berdmondsey, and 60. shillings, to the brethren of ths Hospitall of Sain Gyles, and that which remaineth, the said Prior and Cannons shall enioy to themselues: witnesses, Richard de Lucia, Raphe Picot, &c.

This Edreds Hithe after the aforesaid grants, came againe to the Kings hands, by what meanes I haue not read, but it pertained vnto the Quéene, and therefore was called Ripa Reginæ, the Quénes Banque, or Quénes Hithe, and great profit thereof was made to her vse, as may appeare by this which followeth. record.

King Henry the third, in the ninth of his Raigne, commanded the Constables of the Tower of London, to arrest the shippes of the Cinque Ports on the riuer of Thames, and to compell them to bring their corne to no other place but to the Quénes Hithe onely. Ships of the ports arested and forced to bring their corne to Queen Hithe.

In the eleuenth of his raigne, hee charged the saide Constable to destraine any fishe offered to be solde in any place of this cittie, but at the Quéene Hithe. Moreouer, in twentie eight of the said Kings raigne, an inquisition was made before William of Yorke, Prouost of Beuerley, Henry of Bathe, and Hierome of Caxton, Justices Itenerants, sitting in the Tower of London, touching the customes of Quéene Hithe, obserued in the yeare last, before the warres, betweéne the King his father, and the Barons of England, and of olde customes of other times, and what customes had béene chaunged, at what time the Tare and payment of all things comming thither, and betweéne Woorepathe, and Anede Hithe, were found and ceased according to the olde order, as well corne and fishe as of other things: all which customes were as well to bee obserued in the parte of Dounegate as in Quéene Hithe, for the Kings vse. When also it was found, that the corne arriuing betweéne the gate of Guild Hall of the Merchants of Colleyne, and the Soke of the Archbishop of Canterburye (for he had a house neare vnto the Black-Fryers) was not to be measured by any other quarter, then be that of the Quénes soke. Liberty of the Queenes Hithe frō the Stilyard to the Black-Fryers. Soke is court.

After this, the Bayliffes of the laide Hithe complained, that since the laide Recognition, fourteene forraine shippes laden with Fish, arrived at Bilnings Gate, which shippes should haue arriued at the laide Hithe: And therefore it was ordered, that if any forraine shippe laden with Fish, should in forme aforesaid, arriue elsewhere then at this Hithe, it should bee at the Kings pleasure to amerce them at 40. shillings. Notwithstanding, the shippes of the citizens of London were at libertie to arriue where the owners would appoint them.

Queen Hithe let to farme to the Maior and Communaltie of London.

After this, the laide Henry the third, confirmed the graunt of Richard Earle of Cornwell, for the Farme of the Queene Hithe, vnto Iohn Gisors then Mayor, and to the Communaltie of London, and their successors for euer, as by this his Charter appeareth: Henry by the grace of God, King of England, lord of Ireland, Duke of Gwine, and Earle of Aniowe, to all Archbishops, &c. Be it knowne, that we haue seene the couenant betweene our brother Richard Earle of Cornwell, of the one partie, and the Maior and Communaltie of London on the other partie, which was in this sort. In the 30. yeare of H. the sonne of King Iohn, vpon the feast of the translation of Saint Edward at Westminster, this couenant was made betweene the honourable lord Richard Earle of Cornwell, and Iohn Gisors then Mayor of London, and the Commons thereof, concerning certaine exactions and demaunds pertaining to the Queene Hithe of London. The laide Earle graunted for himselfe and his heires, that the said Mayor, and all Mayors insuing, and all the Commons of the citie, should haue and holde the Queene Hithe, with all the liberties, customes, and other appurtenances, repaying yearly to the said Earle, his heires and assignes, 50. li. at Clarken well, at two seuerall termes: to wit, the Sunday after Easter 25. pound. And at Michaelmas 25. pound. And for more suretie hereof, the laide Earle hath set thereunto his seale, and left it with the Mayor. And the Mayor and Communaltie haue set to their seale and left it with the Earle. Wherefore we confirme and establish the said couenant, for vs, and for our heires. Witnesses, Raphe Fitz Nicholl, Richard Gray, Iohn and Willia Brithem, Pawlin Payner, Raphe Wancia, Ioh. Gumband and other; at Winsor the 26. of Febr. the 31. of our raigne.

Liber trinitate, Lon.

The

The charge of this Quæne Hithe was then committed to the Sheriffes, and so hath continued euer since, the profits whereof are sore diminished, so that (as writeth Robert Fabian) it was worth in his time litle aboue 20. Marks, or 15. pounde, one yeare with another. Now for customes of this Quæne Hithe, in the yeare 1302. the 30. of Ed. the 1. it was found by the oath of diuers men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others buying their corne at Quæne Hithe, should pay for measuring, portage, and carriage for euery quarter of corne whatsoeuer, from thence to West Cheape, to S. Anthonins Church, to Horsheue Bridge, and to Wolsey stræte in the Parish of Alhallowes the lesse, and such like distances, one ob. q;. to Flæte Bridge, to Newgate, Triplegate, to Bercheouars Lane, to East-Cheape and Billings Gate, one penny. Also that the measurer (or the meater) ought to haue 8. chiefe Maister Porters, euery Maister to haue 3. Porters vnder him, and euery one of them to finde one horse, and seuen sackes, and he that so did not, to lose his Office. This Hithe was then so frequented with Vessels, bringing thither corne (besides fish, salt, fewell, and other marchandizes) that all these men, to wit, the Meater, and Porters, 37. in number, for all their charge of horses and sackes, and small stipend, liued well of their labours: but now that case is altered: the Bakers of London and others Citizens, trauell into the Countries, and buye their Corne of the Farmars, after the Farmars price.

Robert Fabian.

Liber constitution.

Custome of Queen Hithe.

A corne Meater, 8 M. Porters, and 24. Porters vnder them, at queen Hithe.

King Edward the second in the first of his raigne, gaue to Margaret, wife to Peter de Gaueston, sortie three pound, twelue shillings nine pence ob. q;. out of the rent in London, to be receiued of the Quænes Hithe. Certaine Impositions were set vpon ships and other vesselles, comming thither, as vppon Corne, Salt, and other things, towarde the charge of clensing Romeland there, the 41. of Edward the 3.

Liber Guild.

Romeland at Queen Hithe.

The third of Edward the fourth, the Market at Quæne Hithe being hindred by the slacknesse of drawing vp London Bridge, it was ordeined, that all maner of Vesselles, Shippes, or Boats, great or small, resorting to the Citie with victuall, should be sold by retaile, and that if there came but one Vessell at a time, were it salt, wheate, Rye, or other Corne from beyonde the Seas, or other graines, Garlicke, Onyons, Yearings, Sprattes, Eles, Whyting,

Queen Hithe to be more frequented of Ships & botes then Billings gate.

ting, Place, Cods, Mackarell, &c. then that one Vessell should come to Quæne Hythe, and there to make sale: but if two Vessailes came, the one should come to Quæne Hythe, the other to Billings gate: if three, two of them should come to Quæne Hythe, the third to Billings gate, &c. allwayes the more to Quæne Hythe: if the Vessell being great, comming with sault from the Baye, and could not come to these keyes, then the same to be conueyed by Lighters, as afore is ment.

A garner for corne at Queen Hithe

A garnar for corne, and a store house for meale at Queene Hithe

One large house for storage of Corne (framed out of Lighters and Barges) is there lately builed. Sir Iohn Lion Grocer Mayor, 1554. by his Testament, gaue one hundred pound towards it, but since increased and made larger at charges of the Citie, in the yeare, 1565.

Stewe lane.

Timber Hithe.

Next adioyning to this Quæne Hythe, on the West side thereof, is Sault Wharffe, named of Sault taken vp, measured and solde there. The next is Stewe lane, of a Stewe, or hotte house there kept. After that, is Timber Hythe, or Timber Streete, so called of Timber and Bordes there taken vp and Wharffed, it is in the Parish of Saint Mary Somershithe, as I reade in the fiftie first of Henry the third, and in the ninth of Edward the second. Then is Brookes Wharffe, & broken Wharfe, a water gate (or Key) so called, of being broken and fallen downe into the Thames. By this Broken Wharffe, remaineth one large olde building of stone, with Arched gates, which Messuage as I finde in the raigne of Henry the third, the fortie three yeare, pertaining vnto Hugh de Bygot, and in the eleuenth of Edward the second, to Thomas Earle of Norffolke, Marshall of Ireland: In the eleuenth of Henry the first, to Iohn Newbery Duke of Norffolke, &c.

Brookes Wharffe.

Broken wharffe.

By Gods house by broken wharffe.

An engine for inforcing of thames water.

Within the gate of this house, (now belonging to the cittie of London) is lately, to wit, in the yeare, 1594. and 1595. builded one large house, of great heigth, called an engine, made by Beuis Bulmar gentleman, for the conueying and forcing of Thames water to serue in the middle and West parts of the Citie. The auncient great Hall of this Messuage, is yet standing, and pertaining to a great Brew-house for Beere. West from this, is Trigge lane, going downe to the Thames. Next is called Bosse lane, of a Bosse of water, like vnto that of Billings gate, there placed by the execu-

Trigge lane.

Bosse lane.

tors

for of Richard Wittington. Then is one great meſſuage ſometime belonging to the Abbots of Chartſey in Surrey, and was theyr Inne, wherein they were lodged, when they repayred to the Citie: it is now called Sandy houſe, by what reaſon I haue not heard: I thinke the Lord Sands haue beene lodged there. And this is an end of this Queene Hithe Warde: which hath an Alderman and his Deputie. Common Councell fiue. Conſtables nine. Skauengers eight. Wardmote Inqueſt thirteene, and a Beadle. It is tared to the Fiftæne in London twentie pound, and in the Exchequer at twentie pound.

Caſtle Baynard VVarde.

THe next is Caſtle Baynard Warde, ſo named of an olde Caſtle there, this Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, on the Thames ſide, at an houſe called Huntington houſe, and runneth Weſt by Powles Wharffe, by Baynards Caſtle, Puddle Wharffe, and by the South ſide of Blacke Frers. Then turning by the Eaſt Wall of the layde Fryers, to the South-weſt ende of Creede Lane. Then on the North ſide of Thames ſtreete, ouer againſt Huntington houſe, by Saint Peters Church and lane, called Peter hill, along till ouer againſt Puddle Wharffe: and then North vp by the great Wardrobe, to the weſt ende of Carter lane. Then vp Creede lane, Auemary lane, and a peece of Pater Noſter Rowe, to the ſigne of the Golden lyon, and backe againe, vp Warwicke lane, all the Eaſt ſide thereof, to the ſigne of the Crowne by Newgate Market: and this is the farthеſt North part of this Warde. Caſtle Baynard warde.

Then out of Thames ſtreete be lanes aſſending North to Knightriders ſtreete: the firſt, is Peter hill lane, all of that Ward, (two houſes excepted, adioyning to Saint Peters church.) The next is Powles Wharffe hill, which thwarting Knightriders ſtreet, and Carter lane, goeth vp to the South Chaine of Powles church yard.

Adlestreete. Then is Adlestréete, ouer against the West part of Baynards Castle, going vp by the West ende of Knightrydars stréete, and to Carter Lane. Thus much for Lanes out of Thames stréete. The one halfe of the West side of Lambard Hill Lane being of this Warde, at the Northwest ende thereof, on the South side, and at the West ende of Saint Mary Maudlins Church on the North side, beginneth Knightridars stréete to be of this Warde, and runneth West on both sides to the Parish Church of Saint Andrew by the Wardrobe.

Then at the said East end of S. Magdalens Church, goeth vp the Old Exchange, all the west side whereof, vp to the southeast gate of Powles church yard, and by S. Austins church, is of this Ward. About the midst of this Olde Exchaunge, on the West side thereof, is Carter Lane, which runneth West to the East entry of the Black Friars, and the south ende of Creede Lane, out of the which Carter Lane, descendeth a Lane called Dow little Lane, and commeth into Knightrider stréete, by the Boores head Tauerne: and more West, is Sermon Lane, by an Inne called the Powle head. Then out of Carter Lane, on the North side thereof, the South Chaine of Powles church yarde, and the church yarde it selfe on that south side of Powles church, the church of Saint Gregory, the Bi. Poppes Pallace, and the Deanes lodging, be all of this Ward: and such be the boundes thereof. The Ornaments in this Ward, be Parish churches 4. Of olde time a castle: Diuers Noblemens houses. Halles of Companies twaine. And such others, as shall be shewed.

Do little lane.

In Thames stréete, at the Southeast end, is an auncient messuage, of olde time called Bewmounts Inne, as belonging to that family of Noblemen of this realme, in the 4. of Edward the 3. Edward the 4. in the 5. of his raigne, gaue it to William Hastings, Lord Chamberlaine, Maister of his Mints. It is now called Huntington House, as belonging to the Earles of Huntington. Next is Powles Wharfe, a large landing place, with a common staire vpon the Riuer of Thames, at the end of a stréete called Powles Wharfe Hill, which runneth downe from Powles chaine. Next is a great Messuage called Scrupes Inne, sometime belonging to the Scrupes, in the 31. of Henry the 6.

Bewmounts Inne.

Paules wharfe

Scrupes Inne.

Then

Then is one other great Meſſuage ſometime belonging to the Abbey of Fiſcampe, beyond the Sea, and by reaſon of the warres, it comming to the handes of King Edward the 3. the ſame was giuen to Syr Symon Burley, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called Burley Houſe in Thames ſtræte, betwæne Baynards Caſtle and Powles Wharfe. Burley Houſe.

Then haue you Baynards Caſtle, whereof this whole Ward taketh the name. This Caſtle Banquethe on the Riuer Thames, and was called Bainards caſtle, of Baynard, a noble man that came in with William the Conquerour, of the which Caſtle, and of Baynard himſelfe, I haue ſpoken in an other place. There was alſo a Meſſuage by Baynardes Caſtle, called Legates Inne, in the 7. of Edward the fourth, where be now diuers Wood Wharfes. Then is there a great Brewhouſe, and Puddle Wharfe, a water gate into the Thames, where horſes vſe to be watered, and therfore being filed with their trampeling, and made puddle like, it is (as I ſuppoſe) called Puddle Wharfe. Then is there a Lane, betwæne the Blacke Friars and the Thames, called in the 26. of Ed. the 3. Caſtle Lane. In this Lane alſo, is one great Meſſuage, of olde time belonging to the Priorie of Okeborne in Wilſhire, and was the Priors lodging when he repaired to London. This Priory being of the French order, was ſuppreſſed by H. the 5. and with other lands and Tenements pertaining to the ſaid Priory, was by H. the 6. giuen to his Colledge in Cambridge, called now the kings Colledge. About this Caſtle Lane, was ſometime a Mill, or Mils, belonging to the Templars of the New Temple, as appeareth of Record: for king Iohn in the firſt yeare of his raigne, graunted a place on the Fleete, neare vnto Baynards Caſtle, to make a Mill, and the whole courſe of water of the Fleete, to ſerue the ſaid Mill. Baynardes Caſtle. Legates Inne. Puddle wharfe Pryor of Okebornes houſe. A Mill or Mils by Baynards Caſtle.

I read alſo that in the yeare 1274. the 2. of E. the 1. Ri. Rayſon and Athelne his wife, did giue to Nicholas de Muſely Clark, ten ſhillings of yearly free and quiet rent, out of all his Tenements, with the houſes therupon built, and their appurtenances, which they had of the demiſe of the M. and brethren of Knights Templars in England, next to their Mill of Fleete, ouer againſt the houſes of Laurence de Brooke, in the pariſh of S. Andrew, next to Baynard Caſtle: which Tenements lyeth betwæne the way, leading towards ỹ ſaid Mill Soke Court of Warde pertaining to Richard Fitzwater.

Mill on the West part. Also in the rights belonging to Robert Fitz Water and to his heires, in the Citie of London, in the time of peace, it was declared in the yeare 1303. that the saide Robert Castillon of London, and Banner bearer, had a soke (or Warde) in the Cittie, that was by the wall of Saint Paule, as men goe downe the streete before the Brewhouse of Saint Paule vnto the Thames, and so to the side of the Mill, which is in the water that commeth downe from Fleete Bridge, and goeth so by London walles, betwixt the Fryars Preachers Church, and Ludgate, and so runneth backe by the house of the saide Fryars, vnto the saide Common wall of the Chanory of Saint Paule: that is all of the Parish of Saint Andrew, which is in the gift of his Auncestors by seniority, as more I haue shewed in the Castles.

Now here is to be noted, that the walles of London at that time went straight South from Ludgate, downe to the Riuer of Thames, but for building of the Blacke-Fryars church, the saide wall in that place, was by commandement taken downe, and a new wall was then made, straight West from Ludgate to Fleete bridge, and then by the water of Fleete, to the Riuer of Thames, &c.

In the yeare 1307. the 35. of Edward the first, in a Parliament at Carlile, Henry Lacie Earle of Lincolne, complained of Noyances done to the water of the Fleete: Wherupon it was granted, that the said Mill should be remoued and destroyed. This Warde ascendeth vp by the East wall of the blacke-Fryars, to the South West ende of Creede Lane, where it endeth on that side. Then to begin again on ỹ North side of Thames streete ouer against Huntington house by Saint Peters Church and Lane, called Peter Hill, and so to S. Benet, Hude (or Hithe) ouer against Paules Wharfe, a proper parish Church, which hath the Monuments of Sir W. Cheiny knight, and Margaret his wife, 1442. buried there. West from this church, by the southend of Adlestreet, almost against Pudle wharfe, there is one auncient building of stone & timber, builded by the lords of Barkley, and therfore called Barklies Inne. This house is now all in ruine, and letten out in seuerall Tenements, yet the armes of the Lord Barkley remaine in the stone worke of an arched gate, and is betweene a Cheuron crosses, 10. three, three, and foure.

Mill by Baynards Castle, destroyed.

Parish Church of Saint Benet hard by Pauls Wharfe.

Barklies Inne.

Richard

Richard Beauchampe Earle of Warwicke, was lodged in this house, then called Barklies Inne, in the Parish of Saint Andrew, in the raigne of Henry the 6. Then turning vp towards the North, is the parish church of S. Andrew in ỹ Wardrobe, a proper church, but fewe Monuments hath it. Then is the kings great Wardrobe, I haue not read by whom the same was builded, neither when, or for what cause, but only that Sir Iohn Beauchampe, knight of ỹ Garter, Constable of Douer, Warden of the Cinke Ports (son to Guido de Beauchampe, Earle of Warwicke) was lodged there: this house then bearing the name of the Kings Wardrobe, in the 5. of E. the 3. The saide Iohn Beauchampe deceased in the yeare 1359. and was buried on the South side of the middle Ile of Powles church.

Parish Church of Andrew in the Wardrobe.

The Kinges great Wardroabe.

In this house of late yeares, is lodged Sir Iohn Fortescue, knight, Maister of the Wardrobe, Chancellor and vnder Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of her Maiesties Priuy Councel. The secret letters & writings touching the estate of the realme, were wont to be inrolled in the kings Wardrobe, and not in the Chauncery, as appeareth by the Records. Claus. 18. E. 4 1. Mendo, 13. Claus. 33. E. 1. Memb. 3. Et liberat. 1. E. 2. Memb. 4. &c. From this Wardroabe by the West end of Carter Lane, then vp Creede Lane, Aue Mary Lane, a peece of Pater Noster Rowe, vp Warwicke Lane, all the East side, to a Brewhouse called ỹ Crown, as I said is of this ward. Touching Lanes ascending out of Thames street, to Knightrydars streete, the first is, Peters Hill, wherein I finde no matter of note, more then certaine Almes houses, lately founded on the West side therof, by Dauid Smith Imbroderer, for 6. poore widows, whereof each to haue 20. s. by the yeare.

Peter Hill Lane.

Almeshouses for 6. poore Widowes.

At the vpper ende of this Lane towards the North, the corner houses there, be called Peters Key, but the reason thereof I haue not heard. Then is Powles Wharfe Hill, on the East side whereof is Woodmongers Hall. And next adioyning, Garter House, so called of the Office there kept by Garter King of Heraults, and other Heraults. This house was sometime belonging to the Stanleys, for Thomas Stanley first Earle of Darby of that name, who married the Lady Margaret, Countesse of Richmond, mother to Henry the seuenth, in his time builded it.

Peters Key.

Paules wharfe Hill.

Woodmongers Hall.

Quéene

Quéene Mary gaue to Gilbert Dethike, then Gartar principall King of armes of English men, Thomas Hawley Clarentioules King of armes of the South parts, William Haruy Alias Norey, King of armes of the North parts, and the other Heraults and Pursеuants of armes, and to their succeſſors, all the ſame Capitall meſſuage, or houſe called Darby houſe, with the appurtenances, ſcituate in the Parish of Saint Benet and Saint Peter, then being in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackuile Knight, and lately parcell of the lands of Edward Earle of Darbie, &c. To the ende that the ſayde Kings of Armes, Heraults and Purſeuants of Armes, and their ſucceſſors, might at their liking dwell togither, and at méete times, to congregate, ſpeake, conferre, and agrée among themſelues, for the good gouernment of their facultie, and their records might be more ſafely kept, &c. Dated the eightéenth of July, 1555. Philip and Mary the firſt and third yeare. Then higher vp, neare the South chayne of Powles church yarde, is the Powle head Tauerne, which houſe with the appurtenances, was of olde time called Powles Brewhouſe, for that the ſame was ſo imployed, but being ſince left off, and letten out.

Powles Brew-houſe.

On the Weſt ſide of this ſtréete, is one other great houſe builded of ſtone, which belongeth to Powles church, and was ſometime letten to the Blunts Lords Mountioy, but of later time to a Colledge in Cambridge, and from them to the Doctors of the Ciuill Law and Arches, who kept a commons there, and many of them being there lodged, it is called the Doctors Commons. Aboue this on the ſame ſide, was one other great building, ouer againſt Powles Brewhouſe, and this was called Powles Bakehouſe, and was imploied in baking of bread, for the church of Powles. In Adleſtréete or Lane, I finde no monuments.

Doctors Commons.

Powles Bakehouſe.

Adleſtreete.

Lambart hill.

In Lambart hill Lane on the Weſt ſide therof, adioyning to the North ſide of the Blacke Smithes Hall, haue yee one plot of grounde incloſed with a bricke wall, for a Church yarde or burying plot for the dead, of Saint Mary Magdalens by olde Fiſhſtréete. Which was giuen to that vſe, by Iohn Iwarbie an Officer in the receit of the Exchequer, in the twentie ſix yeare of Henry the firſt, as appeareth by patent. Iohn Iwarby &c. gaue a péece of land lying

Blacke Smithes Hall, Church yard of S. Mary Magdalen.

voyde

doyde in the Pariſh of Saint Mary Magdalen nigh to olde Fiſh-ſtréete, betwéene the Tenement of Iohn Phipot on the South, and the Tenement of Bartholomewe Burwaſhe on the Weſt, and the Tenement pertayning to the Couent of Holly-well, on the Noꝛth, and the waye vppon Lambards hill, on the Eaſt, foꝛ a Churcꝛ-yarde to the Parſon, Churcꝛ Wardens, &c.

Parish church of S. Mary Magdalen.

Ouer againſt the Noꝛth Weſt ende of this Lambard hill Lane in Knightriders ſtréete, is the Pariſh Churcꝛ of Saint Mary Magdalen, a ſmall Churcꝛ, hauing but fewe Monuments.

Coduit of rhameswater.

On the Weſt ſide of this Churcꝛ, by the Poꝛche thereof, is placed a Conduit, oꝛ Ciſterne of Leade, Caſtelated with ſtone foꝛ receit of Thames water, conueyed at the charges of the beforꝛe named Barnard Randolph Eſquire. By the Eaſt ende of Saint Mary Magdalens Churcꝛ, runneth vp the olde Exchange Lane, by the Weſt end of Carter Lane, to the South-eaſt gate oꝛ chayne, oꝛ of Powles Churcꝛ yarde as is beforꝛe ſhewed. And in this part was the Exchange kept, and Bullion was receiued foꝛ Coynage, as is noted in Faringdon Warde within.

Do little Lane. Sermon Lane, or Sheremoniers Lane.

In this Pariſh of Saint Mary Magdalen, out of Knightriders ſtréet vp to Carter Lane, be two ſmall Lanes, the one of them called Do little Lane. The other Sermon Lane, oꝛ Sheremoniers Lane, the reaſon of their names ſo giuen, I haue not learned, but I finde Sermon Lane oꝛ Sheremoniers Lane, ſo called in the foureténth of Edward the firſt, and a place there, to be called the blacke loft, with foure ſhops adioyning. I finde alſo that in the thirténth of Richard the ſecond, William de la Pole had an houſe there, it may bee ſuppoſed that Lane to take name of ſuch as cutte and rounded the plats to bee coyned into Eſterling pence, foꝛ the place of Coyning was in the olde Exchaunge neare vnto this.

Colledge of Phiſitians. Lecture in Chirurgery to be read.

In Knightriders ſtréete, is the Colledge of Phiſitians, wherin was founded in the yeare one thouſand fiue hundꝛed eightie two, a publike Lecture in Surgerye, to bee read twice euery weéke, &c. as is ſhewed elſewhere.

In the South Churcꝛ yard of Powles, is the South ſide, and

Weſt

West Gates of Powles Church.

West ende of the saide church: In the which West ende, be three stately Gates, or Entries, curiously wrought of stone, namely the middle gate, in the midst whereof, is placed a massie Pillar of brasse, whereunto the leaues of the saide great Gate are closed and fastened, with lockes, bolts, and barres of yron: All which notwithstanding, on the 24. of December, in the yeare 1565. by a tempest of winde then rising from the West, these Gates were blowne open, the barres, boltes, and lockes, broken in sunder, or greatly bended. Also on the 5. of January, in the yeare 1589. by a like Tempest of winde then in the South West, the lesser West Gate of the saide church next to the Bishoppes Pallace was broken, both boltes, barres, and lockes, so that the same was blowne ouer.

Gates of Paules church, blown open.

At either corner of this West ende, is also of auncient building, a strong Tower of stone, made for bell Towers, the one of them, to wit, next to the Pallace, is at this present to the vse of the same Pallace, the other towardes the South, is called the Lowlardes Tower, and hath beene vsed as the Bishoppes Prison, for such as were detected for opinions in Religion, contrary to the faith of the church.

For Lowlards Tower, Reade M. Foxe.

The last prisoner which I haue knowne committed thereto, was in the yeare 1573. one Peter Burchet, Gentleman of the middle Temple, for hauing deiperately wounded, and minding to haue murthered a seruiceable Gentleman named Iohn Hawkens Esquire, in the high streete neare vnto the Strande, who beeing taken and examined, was founde to holde certaine opinions erronious, and therefore committed thither, and conuicted, but in the ende by perswasion, hee promised to obiure his heresies: and was by commaundement of the Councell, remoued from thence to the Tower of London, &c. where hee committed, as in an other place I haue at large reported.

Peter Burchet

Adioyning to this Lowlardes Tower, is the Parish church of Saint Gregorie, appointed to the Petie Cannons of Powles. Monuments of note I knowe none there.

Parish Church of S. Gregory.

The rest of that South side of Saint Paules Church, with the Chapter House (a bewtifull peece of woorke, builded about the raigne of Edward the third) is now defaced, by meanes of

Lylences

Lysences graunted to Cutlers, Budget makers, and other, first to builde lowe sheddes, but now higher Houses, which do hide that beautifull side of the Church, saue only the toppe and South Gate.

On the North West side of this Church yarde, is the Bishoppes Pallace, a large thing for receipte, wherein diuers Kinges haue beene lodged, and greate housholde hath beene kepte, as appeareth by the greate Hall, whiche of late yeares since the rebatement of Bishoppes liuinges, hath not beene furnished with housholde meynie and Guestes, as was meant by the builders thereof, and was of olde time vsed. The Bishops Pallace.

The Deanes lodging on the other side, directly agaynst the Pallace, is a faire olde House, and also diuers large houses, are on the same side builded, whiche yet remaine, and of olde time were the Lodgings of Prebendaries and Residenciars, whiche kept great housholdes, and liberall hospitalitie, but now either decayed, or otherwise conuerted.

Then is the Stacioners Hall on the same side, lately builded for them. And let this bee an ende of Baynardes Castle Warde, whiche hath an Alderman, his Deputie. Common Counceil 9. Constables 10. Scauingers 7. Wardmote Inquest, 14. and a Beadle. And to the Fiftéencis taxed at 12. pound. The Stacioners Hall

The VVarde of Faringdon

Extra, or without.

THe farthest West Warde of this Citie, being the 25. Warde of London, but without the Walles is called Faringdon without, and was of olde time part of the other Faringdon within, vntil the 17. of Richard the second: in which it was diuided and made twaine, by the names of Faringdon *infra*, and Faringdon *extra*, as is afore shewed. The Ward of Faringdon without.

The

The bounds of which warde, without Newgate, and Ludgate, are these. First on the East part thereof, is the whole precinct of the late priorie of Saint Bartholomewe, and a part of Long Lane, on the North, towards Alderſgate ſtreete, and Ducke Lane, with the Hoſpitall of Saint Bartholomewe on the Weſt, and all Smithfield to the Barres in S. Iohn ſtreete. Then out of Smithfielde, Chicken Lane toward Turmile broke, and ouer that broke by a bridge of timber, into the field: then backe againe by the Pens (or foldes) in Smithfield, by Smithfield pond, to Cowe-Lane, which turneth toward Oldboorne: and then Holiar Lane, out of Smithfield, alſo toward Oldboorne, till it meete with a part of Cowe Lane. Then Cocke Lane out of Smithfield, ouer againſt Pye corner: then alſo is Gilthpur ſtreete, out of Smithfield to Newgate, then from Newgate Weſt by Saint Sepulchres church to Turnagaine Lane: then to Oldboorne conduit, on Snow hill, to Oldboorne bridge: vp Oldboorne hill to the Barres on both ſides, on the right hand or North ſide, at the bottome of Oldboorne hill, is Gold Lane, ſometime a filthy paſſage into the fieldes, now both ſides builded with ſmall tenements. Then higher is Lither Lane, turning alſo to the field, and ſo to the Barre. Now on the left hand or South ſide from Newgate, lyeth a ſtreet called the Olde Baily, or court of the Chamberlaine of this citie: this ſtretcheth down by the wall of the citie vnto Ludgate: on the Weſt ſide of which ſtreete, breaketh out one other Lane, called Saint Georges Lane, till yee come to the Southende of Seacole Lane: and then turning towards Fleteſtreete, it is called Fleete Lane. The next out of the high ſtreete from Newgate turning down South, is called the little Baylie, and runneth downe to the East of Saint Georges Lane. Then is Seacole lane, which turneth downe into Flætelane: neare vnto this Seacole lane, in the turning towards Oldboorne conduit, is an other lane, called in Record, windeagaine lane, for that it turneth downe to Turmill Broke, and from thence backe againe, for there is no way ouer. Then beyond Oldboorne bridge to Shoe lane, which runneth out of Oldboorne vnto the conduit in Fleteſtreete. Then alſo is Fewtars lane, which likewiſe ſtretcheth South into Fleteſtreete, by the East end of Saint Dunſtons church, and from this lane to the Barres, bee the bounds without Newgate.

Gold lane.

Lither lane.

Old Baylie.

Limeburners lane, or Seacole lane.

Windeagaine lane.

Shoelane.

Fewtars lane.

Now

Now without Ludgate, this ward runneth vp from the saide gate to Temple bar, and hath on the right hand or north side, the south end of the Olde Bayly, then downe Ludgate hill, to the Fleete lane, ouer Fleete bridge, and by Shooe lane, and Fewters lane, and so to New streete (or Chancery lane) and vp that lane to the house of the Rolles, which house is also of this warde, and on the other side to a lane ouer against the Roules, which entereth Fitquetes fielde.

Then harde by the Barre is one other lane called Shyre lane, because it deuideth the Citie from the Shire, and this turneth into Fitquetes fielde. Shire lane.

From Ludgate againe on the left hand, or south side to Fleete bridge, to bride lane, which runneth south by Bridewell, then to Water lane, which runneth downe to the Thames.

Then also by the White Fryars, and by the Temple, euen to the Barre aforesaide, bee the boundes of this Faringdon warde without.

Touching Ornamentes and Antiquities in this warde, first betwixt the said Newgate and the parish Church of S. Sepulchers is a way towardes Smithfielde, called Guilt spurre, or Knightridars streete, of the knights and other riding that way into Smithfielde, replenished with buildinges on both sides vp to Pie corner, a place so called of such a signe, sometimes a fayre Inne for receipte of Trauellers, but now deuided into Tenements, and ouer against the saide Pie corner lyeth Cocke lane, which runneth downe to Oldbourne Conduite. Gilt spurre or Knightridars streete. Cocke lane

Beyond this Pie corner lyeth west Smithfielde, compassed about with buildinges as first on the south side following, the right hand standeth the fayre parish church and large Hospitall of Saint Bartilmew, founded by Rahere the first Prior of Saint Bartilmewes thereto neare adioyning in the yeare 1102. West Smithfielde. Hospitall of S Bartilmew.

Alfune (that had not long before builded the parish church of S. Giles without Cripplegate, became the first Hospitelar, or Proctor for the poore of this house, and went himselfe dayly to the Shambles and other marketes, where he begged the charity of deuout people for their releefe, promising to the liberall giuers, (and that by alledging Testimonies of the holy scripture) reward

at the hands of God, this Hospital, was since repayred about the yeare 1423. of the goodes and by the Executors of Richarde VVhitington, sometime Maior of London, and was gouerned by a Maister, and eight Brethren, being Priestes for the church, and foure Sisters to see the poore serued.

Sir Iohn VVakering Priest, Maister of this house in the yere 1463. amongst other bookes gaue to their common Library the fayrest Bible, that I haue seene written in large velame, by a Brother of that house, named Iohn Coke at the age of 68. yeares, when hee had been Priest 43. yeares, since the spoile of that Library, I haue seene this booke in the custody of my worshipfull frend maister VValter Cope.

Monumentes in this Church of the dead, Benefactors thereunto be these, Elizabeth wife to Adam Hone Gentleman, Bartilmew Bildington, Iane wife to Iohn Cooke, Dame Alis wife to Sir Richarde Isham, Alice wife to Nicholas Bayly, Iohn Woodhouse Esquier, Robert Palmar Gentleman, Idona wife to Iohn VValden lying by her husband on the North side late newly builded, 1424. Sir Thomas Malifant Baron of Winnow, Lord Sir George in Glamorgan, and Lord Ockeneston and Pile in the county of Pembroke, 1438. Dame Margaret his wife, Daughter to Thomas Astley Esquier, with Edmond and Henry his children, William Markeby Gentleman 1438. Richard Shepley, and Alice his wife, Thomas Sauill Sarieant at Armes, Edwarde Beastby Gentleman, and Margaret his wife, Walter Ingham and Alienar his wife, Robert Warnar and Alice Lady Carne, Robert Galdset, Iohan and Agnes his wiues, Sir Robert Danuars, and Dame Agnes his wife, daughter to Sir Richarde Delaber, William Brookes Esquier, Iohn Sirley Esquier, and Margaret his wife, hauing their pictures of Brasse, in the habite of Pilgrimes on a fayre flat Stone with an Epitaph. 1456. Iane Lady Clinton, who gaue ten pound to the poore there, 1458. Agnes Daughter to Sir VVilliam, S. George, Iolin Rogebrooke Esquier, Richarde Surgeon, Thomas Burgan Gentleman, Elizabeth wife to Henry Skinard daughter to Chincroft Esquier, VVilliam Mackeley Gentlman and Alice his wife, VVilliam Fitzwater Gentleman, 1466.

This

This Hospitall was valued at the suppression in the yeare, 1539. the 31. of Henry the eight to 35. pounde, six shillinges, 7. pence, yearely. The church remaineth a parish church to the Tenantes dwelling in the precinct of the Hospitall, but in the yeare 1546. on the 13. of Januarie, the Bishop of Rochester, preaching at Paules Crosse, declared the gift of the said king, to the Citizens for releeuing of the poore, which conteyned the Church of the Gray Fryars, the church of S. Bartilmew with the Hospitall, with all the Messuages and appurtenances in Giltspurre, alias Knightriders streete, Breton streete, Petar Kay, in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen, in olde Fishstreete, and in the parish of S. Benet Huda, Lymehurst, or Lymehost, in the Parish of Stebunheth, &c. Then also were orders deuised for releefe of the poore, the inhabitants were al called to their parish churches whereby Sir Richarde Dobbes then Maior their seuerall Aldermen, or other graue Citizens, they were by eloquent orations perswaded how great and how many commodities woulde ensew vnto them and their Citie, if the poore of diuers sorts which they named, were taken from out their streets, lanes, and allies, & were bestowed and prouided for in Hospitalles abroade &c. therefore was euery man moued liberally to grant, what they woulde impart, towardes the preparing, and furnishing of such Hospitals & also what they would contribute weekely towardes their maintenance for a time (which they saide should not be past one yeare or twaine) vntill that they were better furnished of endowment: to make short euery man granted liberally, according to his ability, and bookes were drawne of the releefe in euery warde of the City, towardes the new Hospitalles, and were deliuered by the Maior, to the kinges Commissioners, on the 17. of February, and order was taken therein so as the 26. of July, in the yeare 1552. the repayring of the Gray Fryars house, for poore fatherlesse children, was taken in hand, and also in the latter ende of the same moneth, began the repayring of this Hospitall of S. Bartilmew, and was of new endowed, and furnished at the charges of the Citizens.

Hospitall of Bartilmew suppressed.

On the east side of this Hospitall, lieth Duke lane, which runneth out of Smithfielde south, to the northend of little Bretaine

streete. On the east side of this Ducke lane, and also of Smithfield lyeth the late dissolued Priorie of S. Bartilmew founded also by Priorie of S. Bartilmew. Rahere, a pleasant witted Gentleman, and therefore in his time called the kinges Minstrell, aboute the yeare of Christ 1102. hee founded it in a part of ỹ oft befor named morish ground, which was therefore a common Lay stall of all filth, that was to bee voyded out of the City, hee placed Canons there, and himselfe became their first Prior, and so continued till his dying day, and was there buried in a fayre monument, of late renued by Bolton.

Amongst other memorable matters touching this Priorie, one is of an Archbishops visitation, which Mathew Paris hath thus. Boniface (sayth hee) Archbishoppe of Canterbury, in his Visitation, came to this Priorie, where being receiued with Procession, in the most solemne wise, hee saide that he passed not vpon the honor, but came to visite them, to whome the Canons answered that they hauing a learned Bishop, ought not in contempt of him, to be visited by any other: which answere so much offended the Archbishop, that hee forthwith fell on the Supprior and smote him on the face, saying, indeede, indeede doth it become you English Traitors so to answere mee, thus raging with othes not to bee recited, hee rent in peeces the rich Cope of the Supprior, and trode it vnder his feete, and thrust him against a Pillar of the Chancell, with such spirituall violence, that hee had almost killed him: But the Chanons seeing their Supprior thus almost slaine, came and plucked off the Archbishop with such force that they ouerthrew him backwards, whereby they might see that hee was armed and prepared to fight, the Archbishops men seeing their maister down (being all strangers and their maisters countrimen, borne in Prouence) fell vpon the Chanons, beate them, tare them and trod them vnder feete, at length the Canons getting away as well as they could, ran bloody and myry, rent and torne, to the Bishop of London, to complaine, who bad them goe to the king at Westminster, and tell him thereof, whereupon foure of them went thether, the rest were not able, they were so sore hurt, but when they came to Westminster, the king would neither heare nor see them, so they returned without redresse, in the meane season the whole Citie was in an vprore and ready to haue rung the com

Archbishop of Canterburie visiteth Saint Bartilmewes Priorie with stripes.

Words of the Archbishop to the Prior and Canons.

Suppriors cope rent and trodē vnder foote & himselfe almost slaine.

The Archbishop armed & ouerthrowne.

The Canons beaten and trod vnder foote.

The Canons complayned but could not be heard.

mon

mon bell, and to haue hewed the Archbishop into small peeces, who was secretly crept to Lambhith, where they sought him and not knowing him by sight, saide to themselues, where is this Ruffian, that cruell smiter, hee is no winner of soules, but an eractor of money, whome neither God, nor any lawfull or free election, did bring to this Promotion, but the king did vnlawfully intrude him, being vtterlie vnlearned, a stranger borne and hauing a wife &c. but hee conueyed himselfe ouer, and went to the king with a great complaint, against the Chanons, whereas himselfe was guilty.

The whole citie in an vproare against the Archbishop.

Bolton was the last Prior of this house, a greate builder there: for he repayred the Priorie church with the parish church adioyning, the offices and lodginges to the saide Priorie belonging, and neare adioyning, hee builded of new the Manor of Channonbery at Islington which belonged to the Canons of this house, and is situate in a low ground, somewhat north from the parish Church there, but hee builded no house at Harrow on the hill, as Edwarde *Hall* hath written, following a fable then on foote. The people (sayeth hee) being feared by Prognostications, which declared that in the yeare of Christ 1524. there should be such Eclipses in watry signes & such coniunctions, that by waters and floudes manye people shoulde perish, people victuled themselues and went to high groundes for feare of drowning and especiallie one *Bolton*, which was Prior of S. Bartilmewes in Smithfielde builded him a house vpon Harrow on the hill, onely for feare of this floude, thether hee went and made prouision of all thinges necessary within him for the space of two monethes &c. but this was not so indeede as I haue beene credibly enformed: true it is that this Bolton, was also Parson of Harow, and therefore bestowed some small reparations on the Personage house, and builded nothing there more then a Douehouse, to serue him when he had forgon his Priorie.

Bolton last Prior of S. Bartlmew a great builder there.

Channonberie.

Edward Hall.

To this Priorie king Henry the second granted the Priuiledge of a fayre to bee kept yearely at Bartilmewtide for three dayes, to wit, ỳ Eue, the day, & next morrow, to the which the Clothiars of all England, and Drapers of *London* repayred, and had their Boothes and standinges within the Churchyarde of this

Bartilmewfair

Court of Pie powdars.

Priorie closed in with walles and gates locked euery night, and watched for safety ofmens goodes, and wares, a court of Piepowders was dayly during the Fayre holde for debts & contracts. But now in place of Bothes within this Church yarde (onely letten out in the fayre time) be many large houses builded, and the North wall towardes Long lane being taken down, a number of Tenementes are there erected.

The monuments of the dead in this Priorie, are these of Rahere the first founder, Roger VValden Bishoppe of London, 1406, Iohn Warton Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter to William Scot Esquier, Iohn Louth Gentleman, Robert Shikeld Gentleman, Sir Bacon knight, Iohn Ludlow, and Alice his wife, VV. Thirlewall Esquier, Richarde Lancaster Herralde at Armes, Thomas Torald. Iohn Roiston, Iohn Watforde, Iohn Carleton, Robert sonne to Sir Robert Willowbie, Gilbert Halstocke, Elianor wife to Sir Hugh Fen, mother to Margaret Lady Burgaueny, VVilliam Essex Esquier Richarde Vancke Baron of the Exchequer, and Margaret his wife, daughter to VVilliam de la Riuar, Iohn Winderhall, Iohn Duram Esquier, and Elizabeth his wife, Iohn Malwaine, Alice wife to Ballstred daughter to Kniffe, VVilliam Scarlet Esquier, Iohn Golding, Hugh VValter Gentleman, and the late wise and worthy Sir VValter Mildway knight, Chancelor of the Exchequer &c.

This Priorie at the late surrender thereof made the 30. of Henry the eight was valued at 653.l. 15.s. by yeare.

The Church and Bell Tower (hauing six Bels in a Tune) were solde to the parish of S. Sepulchers, and then the church being pulled downe to the Quire, the Quire was by the kinges order annexed for the enlarging of the olde Parish church thereto adioyning, and so was vsed till the raigne of Queene Mary, who gaue it to the Fryars Preachers or Blacke Fryars, and was vsed as their conuentuall Church, vntill the first of our Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, those Fryars were once more put out, and then all the saide church was wholie as it stoode in the last yere of Edwarde the sixt giuen by Parliament to remaine for euer a parish Church for the inhabitantes within the Close called

greate

greate S. Bartilmewes. Since the which time, that olde Church is pulled down, except the Steeple of rotten timber ready to fall of it selfe, I haue oft heard it reported that a new steeple should be builded with the stone of the olde Parish Church, but no such thing is performed, for it is more easie to pul downe then to set vp and builde. On the North side of this Priory, is the lane, truelie called Long, which reacheth from Smithfield towards Aldersgate streete, the rest of Smithfield, from long lane ende to the Bars is inclosed with Innes, Brewhouses, and large tenements on the west side is Chicken lane downe to Cowbridge.

Long lane.
Chiken lane.
Cow bridge.

Then be the Pens or Foldes so called of Sheepe there parted, and penned vp to be solde, on the market dayes.

Pens in Smith fielde

Then is Smithfielde Pond, which of olde time in recordes was called Horse Poole, for that men watered horses there, and was a great water. In the 6. of Henry the fift, a new building was made in this west part of Smithfielde betwirt the said Poole and the River of the Wels, or Turnemill Brooke, in a place (then called the Elmes, for that there grew many Elme trees) and this had beene the place of execution for Offendors: since the which time the building there hath beene so increased, that now remaineth not one tree growing.

Smithfielde pond some time a *Poole*.

The Elmes in Smithfielde a place wherein Trespassers. were executed

Amongst these new buildinges is Colbridge streete, or Colw lane, which turneth toward Oldbourne, in which lane, the Prior of Semperingham had his Inne or London lodging.

The rest of that west side of Smithfielde, hath diuers fayre Innes and other comely buildinges vp to Hosiar lane, which also turneth downe to Oldbourne, till it meete with Colbridge street. From this lane to Cocke lane, ouer against Pie corner.

Hosiar lane.
Cocke lane

And thus much for incrochmentes and inclosure of this Smithfielde, whereby remaineth but a small portion, for the olde vses, to wit, for marketes of horses and cattle, neither for Militarie exercises, as Iustinges, Turninges, and great triumphes which haue been there performed before the Princes and Nobilitie both of this Realme, and Forraigne countries.

Iustinges in Smithfielde.

But now to returne through Giltspurre streete by Newgate where I first beganne, there standeth the faire parish church called S. Sepulchre in the Bayly, or by Chamberlaine gate in a fayre

parish church of S. Sepulchre

churche yarde, though not so large as of olde time, for the same is letten out for buildinges &c. This church was newly reedified
Iohn Leyland, or builded about the raigne of Henry the first, or of Edwarde the fourth, one of the Pophames was a great builder there, namely of one fayre chappell, on the south side of the Quire, as appeareth by his Armes, and other monumentes in the glasse windowes thereof, and also of the fayre Porche of the same church towardes the South, his Image fayre grauen in stone, was fixed ouer the saide Porche, but defaced and beaten downe, his title by offices was this, Chancellor of Normandy, Captain of Vernoile, Pearch, Sulan, and Bayon, and Treasurer of the kinges household hee dyed rich, leaping great Treasure of strange coynes and was buried in the Charterhouse church, by west Smithfield: the first nobilitating of these Pophames was by Mathildthe Empresse, daughter to Henry the first, and by Henry her sonne, one Pophame gentleman of very fayre landes in Southampton shire dyed without issue male, about Henry the first, and leauing foure daughters they were maried to Fossar, Barentine, Wodham, & Hamdē, Popham Dean (distant 3. miles from Clarendon, & 3. miles from Motisham) was sometime the cheefe Lordshippe or Mannor house of these Pophames.

Pophames builders of S. Sepulchers Church.

There lye buried in this Church, William Andrew Esquier, Stephen Clamparde Esquier, Lawrence Warcam Esquier, Iohn Dagworth, William Porter, Esquier, Robert Scarlet Esquier &c.

There lyeth a streete from Newgate west, to the end of Turnagaine lane, and winding north to Oldbourne Conduite. This Conduite by Oldbourne Crosse was first builded 1498. Thomasin Widow to Iohn Percyuall, Maior, gaue to the second making thereof twentie markes, Richarde Shore ten pound, Thomas Kensworth and others also did giue towardes it.

Oldboorne Conduite by Oldboorne Cro sse.

But of late a new Conduite was there builded in place of the olde, namely in the yeare one thousand fiue hundred seauentie seauen, by William Lambe sometime a gentleman of the Chappell to king Henry the eight, and afterwarde a Cittizen and Clothworker of London, the water thereof hee caused to bee conueyed in Leade, from diuers springes to one heade and from thence

thence to the said Conduit, and wast of one Cocke at Oldborne bridge, more then 2000. yards in length, all which was by him perfourmed at his owne onely charges (amounting to the summe 1500. pound) and by him finished.

From the west side of this Conduit is the high way there called Snor hill, stretcheth out by Oldborne bridge ouer the ost named water of Turmill broke, and so vp to Oldeborne hill, all replenished with faire building.

Without Oldborne bridge on the right hand is Gold lane, as is afore shewed: vp higher on the hill be certaine Innes, and other faire buildings, amongst the which of olde time was a Messuage called Scrops Inne, about the 37. of *Henry* the first.

Then is the Bishop of Elies Inne, commonly called Ely place, for that it pertaineth vnto the Bishops of Ely, the which Iohn de Hotham Bishoppe of Elie did giue by the name of his Manor and fire tenements in Oldeborne to the Church and couent of Ely, as appeareth by pattent of Record, the 9. of Edwarde the thirde. This man was 20. yeares Bishop of Elie, and deceased 1336.

Elie place in Oldborne.

Pattent.

Thomas Arundell Bishoppe of Elie beautifully builded of newe his Pallace at Elie, and likewise his Manors in diuers places, especially this in Oldeborne, which he did not onely repaire but rather new builded, and augmented it with a large Port gate house, or front towards the street or high way: his armes are yet to be discerned in the stone worke thereof: he also sate Bishop of Ely 14. yeares, and was translated to Yorke.

In this house for the large and commodious roomes thereof, diuers great and solemne feastes haue beene kept, especially by the Sergeantes at the law, whereof twaine are to be noted for posteritie. The first in the yeare 1464. the fourth of Edward the fourth in Michelmas tearme, the Sergeants at Law helde their feast in this house, to the which amongst other estates, Mathew Phillip Mayor of London, with the Aldermen, Sheriffes, and commons of diuers crafts being inuited did repaire: but when the Mayor lo-ked to keepe the state in the hall as it had beene vsed in all places within the Citie and liberties (out of the Kings presence) the Lord Gray of Ruthen, then Lord Treasurer of England, vnwitting the Sergeantes and against their willes (as they said) was first

Sergeants feast in Elie house.

placed: wherevpon the Mayor, Aldermen, and commons departed home, and the Mayor made the Aldermen to dine with him: howbeit he and all the Citizens were wonderfully displeased, that he was so dealt with, and the newe Sergeantes and others were right sorie therefore, and had rather then much good (as they said) it had not so happened.

One other feast was likewise there kept, in the yere 1531. the 23. of king *Henry* the 8. the Sergeants then made were in number 11. namely, Thomas Audeley, Walter Luke, I. Bawdwine, I. Hinde, Christopher Iennie, I. Dowsell, Edward Meruine, Edmond Knightley, Roger Chomley, *Edward* Montague, and Roger Yorke.

These also held their feast in this Elie house for fiue daies, to wit, Fryday the 10. of November, Saterday, Sunday, Munday, and Tuesday. On Munday (which was their principall day) King Henry and Quéene Katherine dined there (but in two chambers) and the forreine Ambassadors in a third chamber. In the Hall at the high table, sate Sir Nicholas Lambard Mayor of London, the Iudges, the Barons of the Exchequer, with certain Aldermen of the Citie: At the bord on the south side, sate the maister of the Rowles, the maisters of the Chauncerie, and worshipfull Citizens: On the North side of the Hall certayne Aldermen began the borde, and then followed Merchantes of the Citie: in the Cloistrie, Chappell and gallorie, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen were placed: in the halles, the Craftes of London: the Sergeants of Law and their wiues kept in their owne chambers.

King *Henry* the 8. and Q. Katherine dined at the Sergeants ffeastes.

It were tedious to set downe the preparation of fish, flesh, and other victuailes spent in this feast, and would séeme almost incredible: (as to me it séemeth) wanted little of a feast at a coronation: neuertheless a little I will touch, for declaration of the change of prices. There were brought to the slaughter house 24. great Bœfes, at 26. shillings, viij. pence the péece from the shambles, one carkasse of an Ore at 24. s̄. one hundred fat Muttons, ij. s̄ x. d̄. the péece, 51. great Veales at iiij. s̄. viij. d̄. the péece: 34. Porkes iij. s̄. viij. d̄. the péece, 91 Pigs vj. d̄. the péece, Capons of Grece of one Poulter, (for they had three) 10. dozens at xvij. pence the peece, Capons of Kent 9. dozens, and sixe at xij. d̄. the peece, Capons course 19. dozen at vj. d̄. the peece, Cockes of grose 7. dozen

and

and nine at viij. d. the peece, Cockes course 14. dozen and 8. at iij. d. the peece, Pullets the best ij d. ob. other Pullets ij. d. Pigeons, 37. dozen at x d. the dozen, Swannes 14. dozen, Larkes, 340. dozen at b. d. the dozen &c. Edward Neuill was Seneshal or steward, Thomas Ratcliffe Controwler Thomas Wildon, Clearke of the kitchin.

Next beyond this Manor of Ely house, is Lither lane, turning into the field. Then is Furnivalles Inne, now an Inne of chauncerie, but sometime belonging to Sir William Furnivall knight, and Thomasin his wife, who had in Oldborne two Messuages, and 13. shops as appeareth by Record of Richarde the 2. in the first of his raigne. Then is the Earle of Bathes Inne, now called Bath place, of late for the most part new builded, and so to the Barres. Now againe from Newgate on the left hand or South side lyeth the Olde Bayly, which runneth downe by the wall vpon the ditch of the Citie called Hounds ditch to Ludgate: I haue not read how this streete take that name, but is like to haue risen of some Court of old time there kept: and I find that in the 34. of Edward the third, the tenement and ground vpon Hounds ditch betweene Ludgate on the South, and Newgate on the North was appointed to Iohn Cambridge Fishmonger, Chamberlane of London: whereby it seemeth that the Chamberlaines of London haue there kept their courts, as now they do by the Guildhal and till this day the Mayor and Iustices of this Cittie kept their sessions in a part thereof, now called the sessions hall, both for the cittie of London and shire of Middlesex. Over against the which house on the right hand turneth downe S. Georges lane, towards Fléet lane. In this S. Georges lane on the North side thereof, remaineth yet an old wall of stone inclosing a peece of grounde vp Seacoale lane, wherein by report sometime stode an Inne of Chauncery: which house being greatly decayed, and standing remote from other houses of that profession, the company remoued to common hosterie, called of the signe, our Lady Inne, not far from Clements Inne, which they procured from Sir Iohn Fineox, Lord chiefe Iustice of the Kings bench, and since haue holde it of the owners by the name of New Inne, paying therefore vi. l. rent by the yeare as tenants at their owne will: for more (as it is said)

Lither lane.

Furnivals Inne an Inne of Chauncery.

The Earle of Bathes Inne.

Hounds ditch.

The Chamberlains house and court in the old Bayly.

The Sessions hall.

S. Georges lane an Inne of Chauncery there.

Originall of new Inne, an Inne of Chauncery.

said) cannot be gotten of them, and much lesse wil they be put from it. Beneath this S. Georges lane, the lane called Fleet lane windeth south by the prison of the Fleet into Fleetstreete, by Fleete bridge. Lower downe into the Olde Bayly, is at this present a standard of timber with a cocke or cockes, deliuering fayre spring water to the inhabitants, and is the wast of the water, seruing the prisoners in Ludgate.

A standard of spring water in the olde Bayly,

Next out of the high street turneth downe a lane, called the little Baylie, which runneth downe to the East ende of S. Georges lane. The next is Seacoale lane, I thinke called Limeburners lane, of burning their lime there with Seacole. For I reade in record of such a lane to haue beene in the parish of S. Sepulcher, and there yet remaineth in this lane an Alley, called Limeburners Alley. Neere vnto this Seacoale lane in the turning towardes Oldborne Conduit is Turne-againe lane, or rather as in a record of the 1ast of Edward the third, Windagaine lane, for that it goeth downe West to Fleete dike, from whence men must turne againe the same way that they came, for there it is stopped. Then the high stréte turneth downe Snor hill, to Oldborne Conduit, and from thence to Oldborne bridge, beyond the which bridge on the left hand is Shoe lane, by the which men passe from Oldborn to Fleetestreete, by the Conduite there. In this Shoe lane on the left hande is one olde house called Oldborne hall, it is now letten out into diuers tenementes. On the other side at the very corner standeth the parish Church of S. Andrew, in the which church or neare thereunto was sometime kept a Grammer schoole as appeareth in an other place by a Patent, made as I haue shewed for the erection of schooles. There bee Monumentes in this Church of an Earle of Southampton buried there Raph Rokeby, of Lincolnes Inne Esquire, Maister of S. Katherines, and one of the Maisters of Requestes to the Queenes Maiestie, who deceased the 14. of Iune 1596. He gaue by his testament to Christs Hospital in Londō 100. l. to the Colledge of the poore of Queene Elizabeth in East Greenwich 100. pound, to the poore schollers in Cambridge 100. pound, to the poore schollers in Oxford 100. pound, to the prisoners in the two Compters in London 200. pound, to the prisoners in the Fleet 100. pound, to the

Seacoale lane, or Limeburners lane, sometime so called.

Windagaine. lane.

Snore hill.

Shooe lane.

Oldborne hal.

Parish Church of S. Andrew in Oldborne.

Grammer schoole in Oldborne.

prisoners

prisoners in Ludgate 100. pound, to the prisoners in the Kinges bench 100. pounde, to the prisoners in the Marshalsey an hundred pounde, to the prisoners in the White Lion 20. pounde, to the poore of S. Katherines, 20. pounde, and to euery brother and sister there 40. s. There was also of olde time (as I haue read in the third of Henry the fift) an Hospital for the poore, which was a cell to the house of Cluny in Fraunce, and was therefore suppressed among the Priories Aliens. Hospitall in Oldborne.

From this Church of S. Andrew vp Oldborne hill be diuers fayre builded houses, amongst this which on the left hande there standeth three Innes of Chauncery. whereof the first adioyning vnto Crokhorne Alley is called Thaues Inne & standeth opposite or ouer against the said Elie house. Then is Fewter lane which stretcheth south into Fleetstreet by the East end of S. Dunstones church, and is so called of Fewterers (or idle people) lying there as in a way leading to gardens: but the same is nowe of later yeares on both sides builded with many faire houses. Crokhorne Alley. Thauies Inne, Fewters lane.

Beyond the Fewters lane is Barnardes Inne, alias Wotworth Inne, which is the second Inne of Chauncerie, belonging to the Deane and Chapter of Lincolne, as saith the Recorde of *Henry* the first, the 32. of his raigne. Then is Staple Inne the thirde Inne of Chauncery, but whereof so named I am ignorant: the same of late is, for a great part thereof fayre builded, and not a little augmented: and then at the barre endeth this Ward without Newgate. Barnards Inne. *Staple Inne.*

But nowe without Ludgate, on the right hande or North side from the said gate lyeth the Old Bayly, as I saide: then the high streete called Ludgate hill downe to Fleete lane, in which lane standeth the Fleete, a prison house, so called of the fleet or water running by it. Ludgate hill.

I reade that Richard the first in the first of his raigne confirmed to Osbert (brother to William Longshampe Chauncelor of England and elect of Elie) and to his heires for euer the custodie of his house or palace at *Westminster*, with the keeping of his gaole at London, also King Iohn by his pattent dated the thirde of his raigne, gaue to S. Archdeacon of Welles, the custodie of the saide Kinges house at Westminster, and of his Gaole of the Fleete, to- *The Fleet or Gaole in the raigne of Richard the first.*

Leaue-

gether with the Wardship of the daughter and heyre of Robert Leueland &c. Then the next is Fléete bridge, pitched ouer the said water.

Then also against the South end of Shoe lane standeth a faire water Conduite, whereof William Eastfield sometime Mayor, was founder: for the Mayor and communaltie of London being possessed of a Conduit head, with diuers springs of water gathered thereinto in the parish of Padington, and the water conueighed from thence by pypes of lead towardes London vnto Teybourne: where it had layne by the space of sixe yeares and more: The executors of Sir William Eastfield obtained licence of the Mayor and communaltie, for them in the yeare 1453. with the goodes of Sir William to conueigh the said waters: first in pipes of lead into a pipe begun to be laid besides the great Conduit heade at Maribone, which stretcheth from thence vnto a seperal late before made against the chappell of Rounseuall by Charing crosse, and no further, and then from thence to conuay the said water into the cittie, and there to make receipt or receiptes for the same vnto the common weale of the comminaltie, which water was by them brought thus into Fléetstréete to a standarde, which they had made and finished 1471. neere vnto Shoe lane.

Conduite at Fleet bridge.

The inhabitants of Fleetestréete in the yeare 1478. obtained licence of the Mayor, Aldermen and communaltie to make at their owne charges two cesternes, the one to be set at the said standard, the other at Fleet bridge for the receipt of the wast water: this cesterne at the standard they builded, and on the same a fayre tower of stone garnished with images of S. Christopher on the top, & Angels with sweetsounding belles before them, whereupon by an Engine placed in the tower) they diuers houres of the day, and night, with hammers chymed such an hymne as was appointed.

This conduit or standard was againe new builded with a larger cesterne, at the charges of the cittie in the yeare 1582.

Parish Church of Saint Dunstones.

From this Conduit vp to Fewters lane and further is the parish church of S. Dunstan, called in the West, (for difference from S. Dunstone in the east) where lyeth buried T. Duke Skinner in S. Katherines chappell by him builded 1421. Raph Bane Bishop of Couentrie and Lichfield 1559. and other.

Nert

Next beyond this church is Clifford Inne, sometime belonging to Robert Clifforde, after whose death Isabell his wife let the same to students of the law, as by the records following may appeare: Isabell quæ fuit vxor Roberti Clifford, Messuagiũ vni partium, quod Robertus Clifford habuit in parochia sci. Dunstoni West. in suburbio Londini, &c. tenuit & illud dimisit post mortem dict. Roberti, apprenticijs de banpro x. l. anuatium &c. Anno 18. Eduardi tertij, inquisitis post mortem Roberti Clifford. Cliffordes In

This house hath since fallen into the Kings hands, (as I haue heard) and is now letten to the said studentes for foure pounde by the yeare.

Somewhat beyond this Clifords Inne is the South ende of Newe streete (or Chancelar lane) on the the right hand whereof is Sergeantes Inne called in Chauncery lane. And then next was sometime the house of the conuerted Jewes, founded by king Henry the third, in the yeare 1233. and the 17. of his raigne, who builded there for them a faire church, now vsed & called the chappel for the custodie of Rolles and records of Chauncerie. It standeth not farre from the olde temple, but in the midway, betwéene the old Temple and the new, in the which house all such Jewes and infidels as were conuerted to the Christian faith, were ordayned and appointed (vnder an honest rule of life) sufficient maintenaunce, whereby it came to passe, that in short time there were gathered a great number of conuerts, which were baptized, instructed in the doctrine of Christ, and there liued, vnder a learned Christian appointed to gouerne them: since the which time, to wit, in the yeare 1290. all the Jewes in England, were banished out of the realme, whereby the number of conuerts in this place was almost decayed: and therefore in the yeare 1377. this house was annexed by Patteut to William *Bürstall* Clearke Custos Rotulorum or keeper of the Rolles of the Chauncerie by Edward the third in the one and fiftieth yeare of his raigne: and this first Maister of the Rolles was swoorne in Westminster hall, at the table of marble stone: since the which time, that house hath beene commonly called the Rolles in Chauncerie lane. New streete or Chauncelor Lane. Howse of conuarts. Roules in Chauncerye Lane.

Notwith-

Not withstanding such of the Iewes or other Infidels as haue in this realme beene conuerted to christianity and baptized, haue been relieued there: for I find in Recorde, that one William Piers a Iew that became a Christian, was baptized in the fift of *Richard* the second, and had two pence the day allowed him during his life by the saide king. On the West side sometime was an house pertayning to the Prior of Nedon Parke (a house of Chanons in Lincolne shire) this was commonly called Herefiete Inne, and was a Brewhouse, but now faire builded for the fire Clearkes of the Chauncerie, and standeth ouer against the saide house, called the Rolles, and neare vnto the lane which now entreth Fickets croft, or Fickets field. Then is Shire lane opening also into Fickets field, hard by the barres. On this North side of Flæt stræt, in the yeare of Christ 1595. I obserued, that when the labourers had broken vp the pauement, from against Chauncerie lanes end, vp towards S. Dunstones church, and had digged foure foot deepe, they found one other pauement of hard stone, more sufficient then the first, and therefore harder to be broken, vnder the which they found in the made ground, piles of timber, driuen very thicke and almost close together the same being as blacke as pitch or coale, and many of them rotten as earth, which proueth that the ground there (as sundry other places of the Cittie) haue beene a marish or full of springes.

Prior in Nedton parke his Inne or house of the sixe Clearkes. Fickets croft Shere lane.

Now on the South side from Ludgate be faire builded houses to Flæte bridge, on the which bridge a Cesterne for receite of spring water was made by the men of Flætestræte, but the watercourse is decaied and not restored.

Conduit at Fleet bridge.

Next is Bridelane, and therein Bridewell, of olde time the Kinges house: for the Kinges of this Realme haue beene there lodged, and their Courtes of lawe haue beene there kept of olde time, to wit till the ninth of Henry the thirde, the Courtes were kept in the kings house wheresoeuer he was lodged, as may appeare by auncient records, whereof I haue seene many, but as for example I haue already set forth one, in the Chapter of Towers and Castels before.

Bridewell the kings house.

Liber Burton super Trenthā fol. 46.

King Henry the eight builded there a stately and beautifull house of new, for receit of the Emperor Charles the 5. who in the

yeare

yeare of Christ 1522. was lodged himselfe at the Blacke Fryars, but his Nobles in this new builded Bridewell, a Gallery being made out of the house ouer the water, and through the wall of the Cittie into the Emperors lodging, at the Blacke Fryars, king Henry himselfe oftentimes lodged there also, as namely in the yere 1525. a Parliament being then holden in the Blacke Fryars, he created States of Nobilitie there, to wit, Henry Fitz Roy, a childe (which he had by Elizabeth Blunt) to bee Earle of Nottingham, Duke of Richmont, and of Somerset, Leiuetenante Generall, from Trent Northwarde, Warden of the East, middle, and West Marches for Anenst Scotland.

States created at Bridewell.

Henry Courtney, Earle of Deuonshire, Cosen German to the king to bee Marques of Excester, Henry Brandon a childe of two yeares olde, sonne to the Earle of Suffolke, to bee Earle of Lincolne: Sir Thomas Mannars, Lorde Rose, to bee Earle of Rutland, Sir Henry Glifforde to bee Earle of Comberland, Sir Robert Ratliffe to bee Vicont, Fizwater, and Sir Thomas Boloine Treasurer of the kinges Householde, to bee Vicont Rochforde.

In the yeare 1528. Cardinall Campeius was brought to the kinges presence being then at Bridewell, whether hee had called all his Nobility, Judges and Councellors &c. And there the eight of Nouember in his great Chamber he made vnto them an oration touching his marriage with Queene Katheren, as yee may read in Edward *Hall*.

In the yeare 1529. the same king Henry and Queene Katherine were lodged there, whilest the question of their marriage was argued in the Blacke Fryars &c.

But now you shall heare how this house became a house of correction. In the yeare 1553. the seauenth of king Edwarde the first, the tenth of Aprill, Sir George Baron (being Maior of this Cittie) was sent for to the Court at White hall, and there at that time the king gaue vnto him, for the Comminaltie and Citizens to bee a Workehouse for the poore and idle persons of the Cittie, his house of Bridewell, and 700. markes land late of the possessions of the house of the Sauoy, and all the bedding and other furniture of the saide Hospitall of the Sauoy towardes the main-

Bridewell giuē to the Citie of London, to be a workehouse for the poore.

nance of the saide Workehouse of Bridewell, and the Hospitall of S. Thomas in Southwarke

This gift king Edwarde confirmed by his Charter, dated the 26. of June next following, and in the yeare 1555. in the moneth of Februarie Sir William Gerrarde Maior and the Aldermen entred Bridewell and tooke possession thereof according to the gift of the saide king Edwarde, the same was also confirmed by Queene Mary.

The Bishoppe of S. Dauides house.

The Bishop of S. Dauides had his Inne ouer against the north side of this Bridewell (as I haue heard.)

Parish church of S. Bridget.

Then is the parish church of S. Bridget or S. Bride, (as they terme it) now a fayre church, the which William Venor Esquier, Warden of the Fleete aboute the yeare 1480 increased with a large body, and side Isles from the Quire (which of olde time was the whole Church) downe to the west end, all through this Church builded of his charges is wrought in the stone worke, round about both within and without, the figure or likenes of a vine with Clusters of Grapes amongst the leaues &c.

The B. of Salisbery his house.

The next is Salisbery court a place so called, for that it belonged to the Bishops of Salisbery, and was their Inne, or London house at such time as they were summond to come to the Parliament, or came for other busines, it hath of late time beene the dwelling, first of Sir Richarde Sakeuile, and now of Sir Thomas Sakeuile, his sonne Baron of Buckhurst, one of her Maiesties most honorable Counsaile.

Water lane.

Then is Water lane running downe by the west side of a house called the hanging stayre to the Thames.

White Fryars.

Then was the white Fryars church called Fratres beatæ Mariæ de monte Carmeli, first founded (saieth Iohn Bale) by Richarde Gray Auncestor to the Lorde Grey Codnor, in the yeare 1241. King Edwarde the first gaue to the Prior and Brethren of that house a plot of grounde, in Fleetestreete, whereupon to builde their house, which was since reedified or new builded, by Hugh Courtney, Earle of Deuonshire, about the yere 1350. the 24. of Edwarde the thirde, Iohn Lufken Maior of London, and the Comminalty of the Citie granted a lane called Crokars lane reaching from Fleetestreete to the Thames to

Crokars lane

builde

builde in the weſt end of that Church, Sir Robert Knoles knight was a great builder there alſo in the raigne of *Richarde* the ſecond and of *Henry* the fourth, hee deceaſed at his Mannor of Scone Thorp in Norfolke, in the yeare 1407. and was brought to London, and honorably buried by the Lady Conſtance his wife, in the body of the ſaid White Fryars church, which hee had newly builded.

Robert Marſhall Biſhop of Hereforde, builded the Quire, Presbetery ſteeple, and many other partes, and was there buried about the yeare 1420. there lyeth buried alſo in the new Quire Sir Iohn Mowbery Earle of Nottingham, Sir Edward Courtney. Sir Hugh Mongomery, and Sir Iohn his Brother, Iohn VVolle, ſonne to Sir Iohn Wolle, Thomas Bayholt Eſquier, Elizabeth Countis of Athole, Dame Iohan wife to Sir Thomas Say of Alden, Sir Pence Caſtle Baron, Iohn Lord Gray ſon to Regnalde L. Gray of Wilton, 1418. Sir Iohn Ludlow knight, Sir Richarde Derois knight, Richarde Gray knight, Iohn Aſhley knight, Robert Briſtow Eſquier, Thomas Perry Eſquier, Robert Tempeſt Eſquier, William Call, William Neddow.

In the olde Quier, lye Dame Margaret &c. Elienor Griſtles, Sir Iohn *Brown* knight, and Iohn his ſonne and heire, Sir Symon de Berforde knight, Peter *Wigus* Eſquier, Robert Mathew Eſquier, Sir Iohn Skargel knight, Sir Iohn Norice knight, Sir Geffrey Rooſe knight, Mathew Hadocke Eſquier, Williã Clarel Eſquier, Iohn Aprichard Eſquier, William Went worth Eſquier, Thom. Wicham Eſquier, Sir Ferwhit knight, Sir *Stephen* Pophã knight, Baſtard de Scales, *Henry* Blunt Eſquier, Elizabeth Blunt, Iohn Swan Eſquier, Alice Foſtar one of ỹ heires of Sir Stephẽ *Popham*, Sir Robert Brocker, knight, Iohn Drayton Eſquier, Iohn ſon to Robert Chanlowes, and his daughter Katherine, Iohn Saluin Eſquier, William *Hampton* Eſquier, Iohn Bampton, Eſquier, Iohn Wintar Eſquier, Edmond Oldhall, VVilliam Appleyarde Eſquier, Thomas Dabby Eſquier, Sir Hugh Courtney knight, Iohn Drury ſon to Robert Drury, Elizabeth Gemerſey Gentlewoman, Sir Thomas Townelend knight, Sir Richarde Greene knight, Wil-

liam Scot Esquier, Thomas Federinghey, I. Fulforde Esquier, Edwarde Eldsmere Gentleman, W. Hart Gentleman, Dame Mary Senelare, daughter to Sir Thomas Talbot knight, Ancher Esquier, Sir William Moris knight, & Dame Christian his wife, Sir *Peter*, de Mota knight, Richard Hewton Esquier, Sir I. Heron knight, Richarde Eaton Esquier, *Hugh* Stapleton Gentleman, V Villiam Copley Gentleman, Sir Ralph Saintwen knight, Sir *Hugh* Bromeflete, knight, Lord Vessey principall founder of that order, the first of Edward the fourth, &c.

This house was valued at 62.l. 7.s. 3.d. & was surrendred the tenth of Nouember, the 30: of Henry the eight.

Sarieants Inne in Fleetstreete.

In place of this Fryars church bee now many fayre houses builded, lodginges for noble men and others. Then is the Sarieantes Inne, so called for that diuers Iudges and Sarieantes at the Law, keepe a Commons, and are lodged there in Terme times.

New Temple.

Next is the New Temple, so called because the Templars before the building of this house, had their Temple in Oldborne. This house was founded by the knightes Templars in England, in the raigne of *Henry* the second, and the same was dedicated to God and our blessed Lady, by Heraclius, Patriarke of the Church, called the holy resurrection in Ierusalem, in the yeare of *Christ*, 1185.

Originall of the Thmplars.

These knightes Templars tooke their beginning about the yeare 1118. in manner following. Certaine noble men, horsemen, religiously bent, bound by vow themselues in the handes of the Patriarke of Ierusalem, to serue Christ after the manner of Regular Chanons in chastitie & obedience, and to renounce their own proper wils for euer: the first of which order were *Hugh Paganus*, and Geffery de S. Andomare. And whereas at the first they had no certaine habitation, Baldwin king of Ierusalem, granted vnto them a dwelling place in his Pallace, by the Temple, and the Chanons of the same Temple, gaue them the streete thereby to build there in their houses of office, and the Patriarke, the king, the Nobles, and Prelates: gaue vnto them certaine reuenewes out of their Lordshippes.

Profession of the Templars.

Their first profession was for safegarde of the Pilgrimes comming to visite the Sepulchre and to keepe the high waies against

gainſt the lying in waite of Theeues, &c. About ten yeares after they had a rule appointed vnto them, and a white Habite by Honorius then Pope, and whereas they had been but nine in number, they beganne to increaſe greatly. Afterwarde in Pope Eugenius time, they bare croſſes of red cloth on their vppermoſt garmentes, to be knowne by from others: and in ſhort time becauſe they had their firſt manſion hard by the Temple of our Lord in Ieruſalem, they were called knightes of the Temple.

Many noble men in all parts of Chriſtendome, became Brethren of this order, and builded for themſelues Temples in euery citie or great Towne. In England this was their cheiſe houſe, which they builded after the forme of the Temple, neare to the ſepulchre of our Lord at Ieruſalem, they had alſo an other Temple in Cambridge, one other in Briſtow, in Canterbury, Douer, Warwicke, & others in other places. This Temple in London, was often made a ſtorehouſe of mens Treaſure, I meane ſuch as feared the ſpoile there of in other places. *Mathew Paris.*

Mathew Paris noteth that in the yeare 1232. Huberte de Burgh Earle of Kent, being Priſoner in the Tower of London, the king was enformed that hee had much Treaſure layde vp in his new Temple, vnder the cuſtody of the Templars, whereupon he ſent for the maiſter of the Temple, and examined him ſtraightlie, who confeſſed that money being deliuered vnto him and his Brethren to be kept, he knew not how much there was of it, the king demanded to haue the ſame deliuered, but it was anſwered that the money being committed vnto their truſt, could not be deliuered without the licence of him that committed it, to Eccleſiaſticall protection, whereupon the king ſent his Treaſurer and Iuſticiar of the Exchequer vnto Hubert to require him to reſigne the money wholy into his handes, who anſwered that he would gladly ſubmit himſelfe, and all his vnto the kinges pleaſure, and thereupon deſired the knightes of the Temple in his behalfe to preſent all the keyes vnto the king, to doe his pleaſure, with the goodes which he had committed vnto them. Then the king commanded the money to be faithfully tolde and laide vp in his Treaſure, by Inuentorie, wherein was found (beſides readie money) veſſels of gold, and ſiluer vnpraiſeable, and many pretious ſtones

which would make al men wonder, if they knew the worth of thē.

This Temple was againe dedicated 1240. belike also newlie reedified then.

These Templars at this time were in so great glorie, that they entertayned the Nobilitie, forraine Ambassadors, and the Prince himselfe, very often, insomuch that Mathew Paris crieth out on them for their Pride, who being at the first so poore, as they had but one horse to serue two of them, (in tokē whereof they gaue in their Seale, two men riding vpon one horse,) yet suddainely they waxed so insolent, that they disdayned other orders, and sorted themselues with Noble men.

Seale of the Templars.

King Edwarde the first in the yeare 1163. taking with him Robert Waleran, and other came to the Temple, where calling for the Keeper of the Treasure house, as if hee ment to see his mothers Iewels, that were laide vp there, to bee safely kept hee entred into the house, breaking the Coffers of certaine persons that had likewise brought their money thether, and hee tooke away from thence to the valew of a thousand pound.

Many Parliamentes and great Counsailes haue been there kept as may appeare by our histories. In the yeare 1308. all the Templars in England as also in other parts of Christendome were apprehended and committed to diuers prisons, In 1310. a prouinciall Counsaile was holden at London against the Templars, in England, vpon heresie, and other Articles whereof they were accused, but denied all except one or two of them, notwithstanding they all did confesse that they coulde not purge themselues fully, as faultles, and so they were condemned to perpetuall pennance, in seuerall monasteries, where they behaued themselues modestly.

Parliament at the New Temple.

Phillip king of France procured their ouerthrow, throughout the whole world, and caused them to be condemned by a generall Counsaile to his aduantage, as he thought, for he beleeued to haue had all their landes in France, and therefore seazed the same into his handes, (as I haue read) caused the Templars to the number of foure and fifty, (or after Fabian threescore) to bee burned at Paris.

The order of Templars condemned, Templars burned.

Edward 2. in the yere 1313. gaue vnto Aimor de Valence,

Earle

Earle of Penbrooke, the whole place and houses called the New Temple at London, with the ground called Ficquetes Croft, and all the Tenementes and Rentes with the Appurtenances that belonged to the Templars in the Citie of London, and Suburbes thereof. *Robert Fabian. Patent.*

After Aimer de Valence (sayeth Some) Hugh Spencer, vsurping the same held it during his life, by whose death it came againe to the handes of Edwarde the thirde, but in the meane time to wit, 1324. by a Counsaile holden at Vienna, all the landes of the Templars (least the same should be put to prophane vses) were giuen to the knightes Hospitelars of the order of S. Iohn Baptist, called S. Iohn of Ieruſalem, which knightes had put the Turke out of the Isle of Rhodes, and after wan vpon the said Turke dayly for a long time. The Temple giuẽ to Aimer de Valynce. Temple giuen to the Hospitalers of S. Iohn of Ieruſalem.

The saide Edward the thirde therefore granted the same to the saide knightes, who possessed it, and in the eighteenth yeare of the saide kinges raigne, were forced to repayre the Bridge of the saide Temple. These knightes had their head house for England by West Smithfielde, and they in the raigne of the same Edward the third granted (for a certaine rent of x. pound by the yeare) the said Temple, with the appertenants therevnto adioyning, to the students of the common Lawes of England: in whose possession the same hath euer sithence remained, and is now diuided into 2. houses of seuerall students, by the name of Innes of Court, to witte, the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple, who keep two seueral Hals, but they resort al to ỹ said Temple Church, in the round walke whereof (which is the West part without the Quire) there remaineth monuments of Noble men there buried, to the number of xi. eight of them are Images of armed knights, v. lying crosse legged, as men vowed to the holy land, against the infidels and vnbeleeueing Iewes: the other three straight legged: the rest are coaped stones all of gray Marble: the first of the crosse legged was William Marshall the elder Earle of Pembroke, who died 1219. William Marshall, his sonne Earle of Penbroke was the second, he died 1231. and Gilbert Marshall his Brother, Earle of Penbroke, slaine in a Turnement at Hertford, besides Ware, twentie miles from London, was the thirde he died in the *Patent 2. E 3. Claſe, 18. E. 3.* The Temple granted to the Studentes of the Law and made an Inne of Court. Monuments in the Temple Images of knightes buried crosse legged the cause why.

yeare 1241.

After this Robert Rose, otherwise called Fursan, being made a Templar in the yeare 1245 dyed and was buried there, and these are al that I can remember to haue read of. Sir Nicholas Hare, Maister of the Roles was buried there in the yere, 1557.

In the yeare 1581. the Rebelles of Esser, and of Kent, destroyed and plucked downe the houses and lodginges of this Temple, took out of the Church the bookes & Records that were there in Hutches, of the Apprentizes of the Law, carried them into the streetes, and there brent them, the house they spoiled and brent for wrath, that they bare Sir Robert *H*alles Lord Prior of S. Iohns in Smithfielde, but it was since againe at diuers times repayred, namely the gate house of the Middle Temple in the raigne of *H*enry the eight by Sir Amias Paulet knight, vpon occasion as in my Annales I haue shewed. The greate hall of the Middle Temple, was new builded in the yeare 1572. in the raigne of our Queene Elizabeth.

Recordes of the Temple destroyed and burnt.

Gate house of the Temple new builded.

Great hall of the Temple new builded.

This Temple Church hath a Maister, and foure Stipendarie, Priestes, with a Clarke, these for the ministration of diuine seruice there, haue stipendes allowed vnto them, out of the possessions and reuenewes of the late Hospitall and house of S. Iohns of Ierusalem in England, as it had beene in the raigne of Edward the first, and thus much for the saide New Temple the farthest west part of this warde, and also of this Citie for the Liberties thereof, which warde hath an Alderman, and his Deputies three: In Sepulchers parish common Counsaile six, Constables foure, Scauengers foure, Wardmote inquest twelue: S. Bridgetes parish, common Councellors eight, Constables eight, Scauengers eight, Wardmote inquest, twentie: in S. Androwes common Councell two, Constables two, Scauengers three, Wardmote inquest twelue. It is taxed to the fifteen in London, at 35.*l.* and in the Exchequer at 34.*l.* 10.*s.*

Order for diuine seruice in the Temple

Bridgewarde

Bridge ward without (the 26. in number) consisting of the Borough of Southwarke in the Countie of Surrey.

HAuing treated of Wardes in London, on the North side the Thames (in number 25.) I am now to crosse ouer the said Riuer into the Borough of Southwarke, which is also a Warde of London, without the walles, on the south side thereof, as is Portsoken on the East, and Faringdon extra on the West. Bridge ward without.

This Borough being in the countie of Surrey, consisteth of diuers stréetes, wayes, and winding lanes, all full of buildings, inhabited: and first to begin at the West part thereof, ouer against the West suburbe of the Citie.

On the banke of the riuer Thames, there is now a continuall building of tenementes, about halfe a mile in length to the bridge. Then from the bridge straight towardes the South a continuall stréete, called long Southwarke, builded on both sides with diuers lanes and alleyes vp to S. Georges church, and beyond it through Blackman stréete, towardes new towne, (or Newington) the liberties of which Borough extend almost to the parish Church of New towne, aforesaid distant one mile from London bridge: and also Southwest almost to Lambith more then one mile from the said bridge. Then from the bridge along by the Thames Eastwardes is S. Olaues stréet hauing continuall building on both the sides, with lanes and alleyes vp to Battle bridge, to Horsedowne, and towardes Rother hith: also some good halfe mile in length from London bridge. S. Olaues street.

So that I accompt the whole continual buildings on the banke of the said riuer, from the West towards the East to be more then a large mile in length.

Then haue ye from the entring towards the saide Horsedowne one other continuall street called Bermondes eye stréete, which stretcheth South, likewise furnished with buildinges on both sides, almost halfe a mile in length, vp to the late dissolued Monasterie

of

of S. Sauiour called Bermondsey. And from thence is one long lane (so called of the length) turning West to Saint Georges church afore named. Out of the which late mentioned long lane breaketh one other street towardes the South, and by East, and this is called Kentish stréet, for that it is the way leading into that countrey: and so haue you the boundes of this Borough.

An Abbey. A Priorie. A colledge & Hospitall. A lazar house Parish churches.

The Antiquities most notable in this Borough are these: first for ecclesiasticall, there was Beremondsey, an Abbey of blacke Monkes, S. Mary Oueries, a Priorie of Channons Regular, S. Thomas a colledge or Hospitall for the poore, & the Loke a Lazar house in Kent stréet. Parish churches there haue bin 6. wherof 5. do remaine viz. S. Mary Magdalens in the Priorie of S. Mary Ouerie. Now the same S. Marie Ouery is the parish Church for the said Mary Magdalen, and for S. Margaret on the hill, and is called S. Sauiour.

S. Margaret on the hill being put downe, is now a Court for Justice, S. Thomas in the Hospitall serueth for a parish Church as afore. S. George a parish church as before it did: so doeth S. Olaue, and S. Mary Magdalen by the Abbey of Bermondsey.

There be also these fiue prisons or gaoles.
The Clinke on the banke.
The Compter in the late parish Church of S. Margaret.
The Marshalsey.
The Kings Bench.
And the White Lyon, all in long Southwarke.

Houses most notable be these.

The Bishop of Winchesters house.
The Bishop of Rochesters house.
The Duke of Suffolkes house, or Southwarke place.
The Tabard, an Hosterie or Inne.
The Abbot of Hyde his house.
The Prior of Lewes his house.
The Abbot of S. Augustine his house.
The Bridge house.
The Abbot of Battaile his house.
Battaile bridge.

The

The Stewes on the banke of the Thames. And the Beare gardens there.

Now to returne to the West banke, there be the two Beare-gardens, the old and new places wherein be kept Beares, Bulles, and other beastes, to be bayted. As also Mastiues in seuerall kenels are there nourished to bait them. These Beares and other beastes are there bayted in plottes of grounde, scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe. The beare Gardens.

Next on this banke was sometime the Bordello (or Stewes) a place so called, of certaine stew houses priuiledged there, for the repaire of incontinent men to the like women of the which priuiledge, I haue read thus. *Liber mane script.* The stew on the bank side.

In a Parliament holden at Westminster the 8. of Henry the second, it was ordayned by the commons and confirmed, by the King and Lordes, that diuers constitutions for euer should be kept within that Lordship or franchise, according to the old customes that had béene there vsed time out of mind. Amongst the which, these following were some, viz. That no stewholder or his wife should let or stay any single woman to go and come frely at all times when they listed.

No stewholder to keepe any woman to borde, but she to borde abroad at her pleasure.

To take no more for the womans chamber in the wéeke then fourteene pence.

Not to keepe open his dores vpon the holy daies.

Not to keepe any single woman in his house on the holy daies, but the Bailiefe to sée them voided out of the Lordship.

No single woman to be kept against her will that would leaue her sinne.

No stewholder to receiue any woman of religion, or any mans wife.

No single woman to take money to lie with any man, but she lie with him all night till the morrow.

No man to be drawne or inticed into any stewhouse.

The Constables, Bailife, and others euery weeke to search euery stewhouse.

No

No Stewholder to keepe any woman that hath the perillous infirmitie of burning, nor to sell bread, ale, flesh, fish, wood, coale or any victuailes, &c.

These and many more orders were to be obserued, vpon great payne and punishment: I haue also seene diuers Pattents of confirmation, namely one dated 1345. the nineteenth of Edward the third. Also I find that in the fourth of Rychard the seconde, these Stew houses belonging to VVilliam VValworth then Mayor of London, were farmed by Froes of Flaunders, and were spoyled by Walter Teighler, and other rebelles of Kent: Notwithstanding I finde that ordinances for the the same place, and houses were againe confirmed in the raigne of Henry the first to be continued as before. Also Robert Fabian writeth that in the yeare 1506. the 21. of Henry the seuenth, the said stewe houses in Southwarke were for a season inhibited, and the doores closed vp, but it was not long (saith he) ere the houses there were set open againe for so many as were permitted, for (as it was said) whereas before were eighteene houses, from thencefoorth were appointed to be vsed but twelue onely. These allowed stewhouses had signes on their frontes, towardes the Thames, not hanged out, but painted on the walles, as a Beares heade, the Crosse Keyes, the Gunne, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinals Hatte, the Bell, the Swanne, &c. I haue heard auncient men of good credit report, that these single women were forbidden the rightes of the Church, so long as they continued that sinfull life, and were excluded from Christian buriall, if they were not reconciled before their death. And therefore there was a plot of ground, (called the single womans Churchyard) appointed for them, farre from the parish Church.

In the yeare of Christ 1546. the 37. of Henry the eight, this row of stewes in Southwarke was put downe by the kings commandement, which was proclaymed by sounde of Trumpet, no more to be priuiledged, and vsed as a common Bordell, but the inhabitantes of the same to keepe good and honest rule as in other places of this realme &c.

Then next is the Clinke, a Gayle or prison for the trespassers in those parts, Namely in old time for such as should brabble, frey, or

Li. S. Mary Eborum. English people disdained to be baudes: Froes of Flaūders were women for that purpose.

Robert Fabian. Stewhouses put downe by Henry the 7. for a time.

Signes on the stewhouses.

Single women forbidden rightes of the church.

Stewhouses put downe.

breake the peace on the said banke, or in the Brothell houses, they were by the inhabitants there about apprehended, and committed to this Gayle, where they were straightly imprisoned.

Next is the Bishoppe of Winchesters house, or lodging, when hee commeth to this Cittie: which house was first builded by William Gifford, Bishoppe of Winchester, about the 1107. the seuenth of Henry the first, vpon a plot of grounde pertayning to the Prior of Bermondsey, as appeareth by a writte directed vnto the Barons of the Exchequer, in the yeare one thousande three hundred sixtie sixe, the one and fortieth yeare of *Edward* the third, (the Bishops Sea being voide) for 8. *l.* due to the Monkes Bermondsey, for the Bishop of Winchesters lodging in Southwarke. This is a very fayre house well repayred, and hath a large wharfe and landing place called the Bishoppe of Winchesters staires. Winchester house.

Adioyning to this on the South side thereof is the Bishoop of Rochesters Inne or lodging by whome first erected, I doe not now remember mee to haue read, but well I wot the same of long time hath not béene frequented by any Bishop, and lyeth ruinous for lacke of reparations. Rochester house.

East from the Bishop of *Winchesters* house directly ouer against it, standeth a faire Church, called Saynt Mary, ouer the Rye, or Ouerie, that is ouer the water. This Church or some other in place thereof was of olde time (long before the conquest) an house of sisters, founded by a maiden named Mary, vnto the which house and sisters she left (as was left to her by her parentes) the ouersight, and profites of a crosse ferrie or trauerse ferrie ouer the Thames, there kept before that any bridge was builded. This house of sisters was after by Swithen, a noble Ladie, conuerted vnto a Colledge of Priestes, who in place of the ferrie builded a bridge of timber, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations, but lastly the same bridge was builded of stone, and then was this church againe founded for Channons Regular, by William Pont de le Arche, and William Dauncy, Knightes, Normans. *S.* Mary Ouerries a Priorie, and now a parish church.

William Gifford Bishop of Winchester was a good benefactor also

also: for hee (as some haue noted) builded the bodie of that church in the yeare 1106. the seuenth of Henry the first.

Liber Rufen. Liber Berz mondsey.

The Cannons first entred the said Church then.

King Henry the first by his Charter gaue them the church of S. Margaret in Southwarke.

King Stephen confirmed the gift of king *Henry*, and also gaue the stone house, which was Williams de Pont le Arche by Downegate.

This Priorie was burned about the yere 1207. wherefore the Chanons did found an Hospitall nére vnto their Priorie, where they celebrated vntill the Priorie was repaired: which Hospitall was after by consent of Peter de la Roch Bishop of Winchester remoued into the lande of Anicius Archdeacon of *Surrey* in the yeare 1228. a place where the water was more plentifull, and the ayre more holesome, and was dedicate to S. Thomas.

S. Thomas Hospitall.

This *Peter* de Rupibus, or de la Roche founded a large chappell of S. Mary Magdalen in the said Church of S. Mary Ouery, which Chappel was after appointed to be the parish church for the inhabitants neere adioyning.

Parish church of *S.* Mary Magdalen.

This Church was againe newly builded, in the raigne of Richard the second and King Henry the fourth.

Iohn Gower was no knight neither had he any garland of Iuie & Roses but a Chaplet of foure Roses onely.

Iohn Gower a learned Gentleman and a famous Poet, (but no knight as some haue mistaken it) was then an especiall benefactor to that worke, and was there buried on the North side of the said church vnder a tombe of stone, with his image also of stone lying ouer him: The haire of his heade aburne, long to his sholders, but curling vp, a small forked beard, and on his head a chaplet, like a Coronet of foure Roses, thereupon an habite of purple, damasked downe to his feet, a collar of Esses gold about his necke, vnder his heade the likenesse of three bookes, which hee compiled. The first named Speculum Meditantis, written in French: The second Vox clamantis penned in Latine. The third Confessio Amantis, set forth in English.

This Priorie was surrendred to Henry the eight, the 31. of his raigne, the 27. of October, the yeare of Christ 1539. and was valued at 624. pounde, fiue shillinges fiue pence by the yeare.

About

About Christmasse next following, the church of the saide Priorie was purchased of the King by the inhabitantes of the Borough. Doctor Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester putting to his helping hande, they made thereof a parish church, for the parish church of S. Mary Magdalen, on the south side of the said quire, and of S. Margaret on the hill which were made one parish of S. Sauiour. Priorie of S. Marie Ouery made a parish church.

There be monumentes in this Church of Robert Liliarde or Hiliarde Esquire, Margaret daughter to the Ladie Audley, wife to Sir Thomas Audley, Margaret wife to William Greuell Esquire, and one of the heyres of William Spersshut Esquire, William Greuel Esquire, Dame Katherine wife to Iohn Stoke Alderman, Robert Merfin Esquire, William Vndall Esquire, Lord Ospay Ferrar, Sir George Brewes Knight, Iohn Browne, Ladie Brandon, wife to Sir Thomas Brandon, William Lorde Scales, William Earle Warren, Dame Maud wife to Sir Iohn Peach, Lewknor, Dame Margaret Elrington, one of the heires of Sir Thomas Elrington, Iohn Bowden Esquire, Robert, S. Magill, Iohn Sandhurst, Iohn Gower Poet, Iohn Sturton Esquire, Robert Rouse.

Now passing through S. Mary Ouers close, (in possession of the Lord Mountacute) and Pepper Alley into long Southwarke, on the right hand thereof the Market hill, where the leather is solde, there stood the late named parish church of S. Margaret, giuen to S. Mary Queries by Henry the first, put downe and ioyned with the parish of S. Mary Magdaline, and united to the late dissolued Priorie church of S. Mary Ouery. S. Mary Ouers Close. Pepper Alley. S. Margaret on the hill made a Court of Iustice.

A part of this parish church of S. Margaret is now a Court, & wherein the Assises & sessions be kept, and the Court of Admiraltie is also there kept. One other part of the same church is now a prison called the Compter in Southwarke, &c. Court of Admiraltie. Compter in Southwarke.

Farther vp on that side, almost directly ouer against S. Georges church was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, builded by Charles Brandon late Duke of Suffolke, in the raign of Henry the eight, which was called Suffolke house, but comming afterwardes into the Kinges hands, the same was called Southwarke place, and a Mint of coynage was there kept for the king. Suffolke house. A mint in Southwarke.

To

To this place came king Edward the first, in the seconde of his raigne, from Hampton Court, and dined in it. Ye at which time made Iohn Yorke one of the Sheriffes of London knight, and then rode through the cittie to Westminster.

Queene Mary gaue this house to Nicholas *Heth* Archbishop of Yorke, and to his successors for euer, to be their Inne (or lodging for their repaire to London in recompence of Yorke house neare to Westminster, which king *Henry* her father had taken from Cardinall *Wolsey*, and from the sea of Yorke.

Archbishop Heth hath sold the same house to a merchant, or to certaine merchants, that pulled it downe, sold the lead, stone, iron &c. And in place therof builded many small cottages of great rents, to the increasing of beggers in that Burrough. The Archbishop bought Norwich house, or Suffolke place, neere vnto Charing Crosse, because it was neere vnto the Court, and left it to his successors. Now on the south side to returne back again towards the bridge. Ouer against this Suffolke lane is the parrish Church of S. George, sometime pertayning to the Priorie of Barmondsey, by the gift of Thomas Arderne, and Thomas his sonne, in the yeare 1122. There lie buried in this Church William Kerton Esquire, and his wiues 1464.

Parish church of S. George.

Then is the white Lyon a Gaole so called, for that the same was a common hosterie for the receit of trauellers by that signe: This house was first vsed as a Gaole within these fortie yeares last, since the which time the prisoners were once remoued thence to an house in Newtowne, where they remained for a short time, and were returned backe again to the foresaid White Lyon, there to remaine as in the appointed Gaole for the Countie of Surrey.

White Lion a Gaole for Surrey.

Nert is the Gaole or prison of the kinges Benche, but of what antiquitie the same is I knowe not. For I haue read that the Courts of the Kings Bench and Chauncery haue oft times béene remoued from London to other places, and so hath likewise the Gayles that serue those courtes, as in the yeare 1304. Edwarde the first commanded the Courtes of the kings Bench and the Exchequer, which had remained seuen yeares at Yorke, to be remoued to their old places at *London*. And in the yeare 1387. the 11. of Richard the 2. Robert Trasilian chief Iustice came to ỹ city of

Kings Bench.

Couentrie

Couentry, and there sate by the space of a moneth, as Iustice of the kings Benches, and caused to be indighted in that Court, about the number of two thousand persons of that country, &c. H. Kinghton.

It seemeth therefore, that for that time, the prison or gayle of that court was not farre off. Also in the yeare 1392. the sixteenth of the same Richard, the Archbishop of Yorke, beeing Lord Chauncelor, for good will that he bare to his citie, caused the Kings Bench and Chauncery to be remoued from London to Yorke, but ere long they were returned to London.

Then is the Marshalsey an other Gayle or prison, so called, as pertayning to the Marshalles of England. Of whatcontinuaunce kept in Southwarke I haue not learned: but like it is, that the same hath beene remoueable, at the pleasure of the Marshalles: for I finde, that in the yeare, one thousand three hundred seuentie sixe, the fiftieth of Edward the third, Henry Percy (beeing Marshall) kept his prisoners in the citie of London, where hauing committed one Iohn Prendargest, of Norwiche, contrary to the liberties of the Cittie of London, the citizens (by perswasion of the Lord Fitzwalter their Standart-bearer) toke Armour and ranne with great rage to the Marshalles Inne, brake vp the gates, brought out the prisoner, and conueyed him away, minding to haue brent the Stockes in the middest of their citie, but they first sought for sir Henry Percy to haue punished him, as I haue noted in my Annalles. Marshalsey in Southwarke.

Yore, about the Feast of Easter next following, Iohn Duke of Lancaster, hauing caused all the whole Nauy of England, to bee gathered togither at London: It chaunced a certaine Esquire, to kill one of the ship men, which act, the other shipmen taking in ill part, they brought their suite into the kings court of the Marshalsey, which then as chaunsed (saith mine Author) was kept in Southwarke: but when they perceiued that Court to bee too fauourable to the murtherer, and further, that the Kings warrant was also gotten for his pardon, they in great furie ranne to the house, wherein the murtherer was imprisoned, brake into it, and brought forth the prisoner, with his Gyues on his legges: then thrust they a knife to his heart, and sticked him, as if he had beene a Saylers brake vp the Marshalsey.

Hogge, then after this, they tyed a rope to his Gyues, and drew him to the gallowes, where when they hanged him, as though they had done a great act, they caused the Trompettes to bee sounded before them to their Shippes, and there in great triumphe they spent the rest of the day.

Rebels of Kent brake vp the Marshalsey.

Also the Rebels of Kent, in the yeare 1381. brake downe the houses of the Marshalsey, and Kings Bench in Southwarke, tooke from thence the prisoners, brake downe the house of Sir Iohn Imworth, then Marshall of the Marshalsey, and Kings Bench, &c. After this, in the yeare, 1387. the eleuenth of Richard the second, the morrow after Bartholomewe day, the King kept a great Councell in the Castle of Nottingham, and the Marshalsey of the King, was then kept at Lugborough, by the space of fiue dayes or more. In the yeare 1443. Sir Walter Many was Marshall of the Marshalsey, the twentie two of Henry the first. In the yeare 1504 the prisoners of the Marshalsey (then in Southwarke) brake out, and many of them beeing taken, were executed, especially such as had beene committed for Felony or Treason. From thence, towards London Bridge, on the same side, be many fayre Innes, for receipt of trauellers, by these signes: the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queenes head, Tabarde, George, Harte, Kings head, &c. Amongst the which, the most auncient, is the Tabard, so called of the signe, which (as we now terme it) is of a Iacquit, or sleeueleese coat, whole before, ope̅ on both sides, with a square collor, winged at the shoulders: a stately garment of olde time, commonly worne of Noble men and others, both at home and abroade in the Warres, but then (to witte in the warres) their Armes embrodered, or otherwise depicte vppon them, that euery man by his Coate of Armes might bee knowne from others: but now these Tabardes are onely worne by the Heraults, and bee called their coates of Armes in seruice:

The Tabarde in Southwarke.

Geffrey Chauser.

For the Inne of the Tabard, Geffrey Chauser Esquire, the most famous Poet of England, in commendation thereof, in the raigne of E. the 3. writeth thus.

It befell in that season, on a day,
In Southwarke at the Tabart, as I lay,

Ready

Ready to wend on my Pilgrimage,
To Canterbury, with full deuout courage:
That night was comen into the Hosterie,
Well nine and twentie, in a companie:
Of sundry folke, by aduenture yfall,
In fellowship, and Pilgrimes were they all,
That toward Canterbury, woulden ride,
The stables and chambers, weren wide
And well we were eased, at the best, &c.

Within this Inne was also the lodging of the Abbot of Hide, (by the Citie of Winchester) a faire house for him and his traine, when he came to the citie to Parliament, &c. The Abbot of Hide his lodging.

Then next haue yée the Hospitall of Saint Thomas, first founded by Richard Prior of Bermondsey, in the Selerars ground against the wall of the Monastery, in the yeare, 1213. hee named it the Almerie, or house of Almes, for conuarts and poore children, for the which ground, the Prior ordained that the Almoner should paye tenne shillings foure pence yearely to the Selerar at Michaelmas. Hospitall of S. Thomas.

This Hospitall was againe new founded, by Peter de Rupibous, Bishop of Winchester, for Cannons, Regular, in place of the first Hospitall: hee increased the rent thereof, to three hundreth fortie foure pound by the yeare: thus was this Hospitall holden of the Prior and Abbot of Bermondsey, till the yeare, one thousand foure hundred twentie eight, at which time a composition was made betweene Thomas Thetforde, Abbot of Bermondsey, and Nicholas Buckland, Maister of the sayde Hospitall of Saint Thomas, for all the landes and Tenements which were holden, of the sayd Abbot and Couent in Southwarke, or elsewhere, for the olde Rent to bee payde vnto the sayde Abbot and Couent. S. Thomas Hospitall the second time founded. 1428

There bee the Monuments in this Hospitall Church, of Syr Robert Chamber Knight, William Fnes, Lord Saye, Richard Chaunar Esquire, Iohn Glouceſtar Esquire, Adam Atwoode Esquire, Iohn Warde Esquire, Michaell Cambridge Esquire, Wil-

Weſt Eſquire: Iohn Golding Eſquire: Iohn Benham Gentleman: George Kirks gentlemã: Thomas Knynton gentleman: Thomas Baker Gentleman: Robert ſonne to ſir Thomas Fleming: Agnes Wife to Syr Walter Dennis Knight, daughter and one of the heires of Syr Robet Danvars: Iohn Euarey Gentleman, &c.

This Hoſpitall beeing in the yeare 1220. made to diſpend three hundred fortie foure pound by the yeare, was by the viſitors, in the yeare 1538. valued at 266. pound ſeuentæne ſhillings 6. pence, and was ſurrendred to Henry the 8. in the thirtieth of his raigne. In the yeare 1552. the citizens of London, hauing purchaſed the voyde ſuppreſſed Hoſpitall, of Saint Thomas in Southwarke, in the moneth of July, began the reparations thereof, for poore, impotent, lame, and diſeaſed people, ſo that in the moneth of Nouember next following, the ſicke and poore people, were taken in. And in the yeare 1553. on the tenth of Aprill, King Edward the firſt, in the ſeuenth of his raigne, gaue to the Mayor, Communaltie, and cittizens of London, to be a workehouſe for the poore and idle perſons of the citie, his houſe of Bride-well, and ſeuen hundred Markes lands, of the Sauoy rents (which Hoſpitall he had ſuppreſſed) with all the beddes, bedding, and other furniture belonging to the ſame, towards the maintenance of the ſaid workehouſe of Bridewell, and of this Hoſpitall of Saint Thomas in Southwarke. This gift, the King confirmed by his Charter, dated the twentie fire of June, next following, and willed it to be called the Kings Hoſpitall in Southwarke.

The 3. foundation of S. Thomas Hoſpitall, by the Cititizens of London. Gift of E. the 6. to the Hoſpitall of S. Thomas in Southwarke.

The Church of this Hoſpitall, which of olde time ſerued for the Tenements neare adioyning and pertaining to the ſaid Hoſpitall, remaineth now as it was before, a pariſh church.

But now to come to Saint Olaues ſtræte: on the Banke of the riuer of Thames, is the pariſh church of Saint Olaue, a fayre and meetely large church, but a farre larger Parriſh, eſpecially of Aliens or Straungers, and poore people: in which Church, there lyeth intombed, Syr Iohn Burcettur Knight, 1466.

S. Thomas a pariſh church. S. Olaues ſtreete and pariſh church.

Ouer againſt this Pariſh Church, on the South ſide the Stræte, was ſomtime one great houſe builded of Stone, with

with arched gates, pertained to the Prior of Lewes in Sussex, and was his lodging when hee came to London: it is now a common hostery for trauellers, and hath to signe, the Walnut-tree. Prior of Lewes his Inne.

Then East from the said Parish church of Saint Olaue, is a Keye, In the yeare, 1330. by the license of Simond Swanlond, Mayor of London, builded by Isabell widow to Hamond Goodchepe. And next thereunto, was then a great house, of stone and timber, belonging to the Abbot of Saint Augustin, without the walles of Canterburie, which was an auncient peece of worke, and seemeth to bee one of the first builded houses on that side the riuer, ouer against the citie: It was called ỳ Abbots Inne of S. Augustine in Southwarke, and was sometime holden, of the Earles of Warren and Surrey, as appeareth by a deede, made 1281. which I haue read, and may bee Englished thus. Abbot of Augustins Inne. Wil. rhorne.

To all to whom this present writing shall come, Iohn Earle Warren, sendeth greeting. Know yee, that we haue altogither remised, and quite claymed for vs and our heires for euer, to Nicholas Abbot of Saint Augustines of Canterburie, and the Couent of the same, and their successors, suite to our court of Southwarke, which they owe vnto vs, for all that Messuage and houses thereon builded, and all their appurtenances, which they haue of our Fee in Southwarke, scituate vpon the Thames, betweene the Bridge-house, and church of Saint Olaue. And the said Messuage, with the buildings thereon builded, and all their appurtenances to them and their successors, we haue graunted in perpetuall almes to hold of vs, and our heires, for the same: sauing the seruice due to any other persons, if any such bee, then to vs: and for this remitte and graunt, the said Abbot and couent, haue giuen vnto vs 5. shillings of rent yearely in Southwarke, and haue receiued vs and our heires in all benefices which shall bee in their church for euer. This suite of Court, one William Graspeis was bound to do to the said Earle, for the said Messuage: and heretofore to acquit in all things, the church of Saint Augustine, against the said Earle.

This house of late time, belonged to Sir Anthony Sentlegar, then to Warham Sentlegar, &c. And is now called Sentlegar house, but diuided into sundrie tenements. Sentlegar house.

Next is the Bridge-house, so called as being a Store house, for stone, timber, or whatsoeuer The Bridge-house.

euer pertaining to the building or repairing of London bridge. This house seemeth to haue taken beginning, with the first founding of the bridge either of stone or timber: it is a large plot of ground, on the banque of the Riuer Thames: containing diuers large buildings, for stowage of things necessarie, towards reparation of the said bridge.

Garners for corne in the Bridge-house.

There are also diuers Garners, for laying vp of Wheate, and other grayners for seruice of the Citie, as neede requireth. Moreouer there be certaine Ouens builded in number tenne: of which fiue be very large, the other foure being but halfe so bigge. These were purposely made to bake out the bread corne of the sayd Grayners, to the best aduantage for releefe of the poore Citizens, when neede should require. Sir Iohn Throstone knight, sometime an Embrotherer, then a Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, 1516. gaue by his Testament towards the making of these Ouens, two hundreth pounde, which thing was performed by his Executors. Sir Iohn Munday Goldsmith, then being Mayor: there was of late, for the enlarging of the sayde Bridge-house, taken in, an olde Brew-house, called Goldings, which was giuen to the Citie by George Monex, sometime Mayor, and in place thereof, is now a faire Brew-house newe builded, for seruice of the Cittie with Beere.

Ouens in the Bridge house.

A brew-house builded in the Bridge-house.

Abbot of Battaile his Inne.

Nexte, was the Abbotte of Battailes Inne, betwixt the Bridge-house, and Battaile Bridge, likewise on the banque of the riuer of Thames: the walkes and gardens thereunto appertaining, on the other side of the way, before the gate of the said house, and was called the Maze: There is now an Inne, called the Flower de Luce, for that the signe is three Flower de Luces. Much other buildings of small tenements are thereon builded, replenished with strangers and other, for the most part poore people.

Battaile bridge.

Then is Battaile bridge, so called of Battaile Abbey, for that it standeth on the ground, and ouer a water course (flowing out of Thames) pertaining to that Abbey, and was therefore both builded and repaired, by the Abbots of that house, as being hard adioyning to the Abbots lodging.

Bermondsey Streete.

Beyond this Bridge, is Bermondsey streete, turning South, in

in the South end whereof, was sometime a Priorie, or Abbey, of Saint Sauior, called Bermonds Eye in Southwarke, founded by Alwin Childe, a citizen of London, in the yeare, 1081.

Peter, Richard, Obstert, and Vmbalde Monkes, de Charitate came vnto Bermondsey, in the yeare 1089. and Peter was made first Prior there, by appointment of the Prior of the house, called Charitie in France: by which meanes, this Priorie of Bermondsey (being a Cell to that in France) was accounted a Priorie of Aliens. In the yeare, 1094. deceased Alwine Childe founder of this house. Then William Rufus gaue to the Monks, his manor of Bermondsey, with the appurtenances, and builded for them there, a new great church.

Robert Blewet, Bishop of Lincolne (King Williams Chancelor) gaue them the manno: of Charlton, with the appurtenances. Also Geffrey Martell, by the graunt of Geffrey Magdauile, gaue them the land of Halingbury, and the tythe of Alferton, &c.

More, in the yeare 1122. Thomas of Arderne and Thomas his son, gaue to the Monks of Bermonds Eye, the Church of Saint George in Southwarke, &c. In the yeare, 1165. King Henry the second, confirmed to them the hyde or territorie of Southwarke, and Laygham Wadden, with the land of Coleman, &c. In the yeare 1371. the Priories of Aliens, through out England, being seized into the Kings hands, Richard Denton an English man, was made Prior of Bermondsey: To whom was committed the custodie of the said Priory, by the letters patents of king E. the 3. sauing to ỹ king, the aduowsons of churches. In the yeare, 1380. the 4. of Richard the 2. this Priorie was made a Denison (or free English) for ỹ fine of 200. Markes, paide to the kings Hanaper in the Chauncery. In the yeare, 1399. Iohn Attelborough, Prior of Bermondsey, was made the first Abbot of that house, by Pope Boniface the ninth, at the suite of King Richard the second.

Hide of Southwarke to the Monkes of Bermondsey.

Bermonds Eye made an Abbey.

In the yeare, 1417. Thomas Thetforde Abbot of Bermondsey, held a Plea in the Chauncery against the King, for the manors of Preston, Bermondsey, and Stone, in the Countie of Summerset, in the which suite the Abbot preuailed, and recouered against the King.

Abbot of Bermondsey held Ple against the King, and preuailed.

In the yeare, 1539. this Abbey was valued to dispend by the yeare, foure hundred seuentie foure pound foureteene shillings foure pence halfe penny, and was surrendred to Henry the eight, the one and thirtieth of his raigne: the Abbey church was then pulled downe, by sir Thomas Pope knight, and in place thereof, a goodly house builded of stone and timber, now pertaining to the Earles of Sussex.

There are buried in that church, Sir William Bowes knight, and Dame Elizabeth his wife. Sir Thomas Pikeworth knight: Dame Anne Audley: George, sonne to Iohn Lord Audley. Iohn Winkefield Esquire. Sir Nicholas Blonket knight. Dame Bridget, wife to William Trussell. Holgraue Baron of the Exchequer, &c.

Parish Church of Saint Mary Magdalen.

Next vnto this Abbey church, standeth a proper church of S. Mary Magdalē, builded by the Priors of Bermondsey, seruing for the resort of the inhabitants, (tenants to the Prior, or Abbots neare adioyning) there to haue their diuine seruice: this church remaineth and serueth as afore, and is called a Parish church.

The Loke a Lazar house in Kent streete.

Then in Kent streete is a Lazer house, for Leprous people: called the Loke in Southwarke: the foundation whereof I finde not. Now hauing touched diuers principall parts of this Borough, I am to speake somewhat of gouernment, and so to ende.

Liberties of Southwarke, farmed by the Citizens of London.

This Borough vpon petition made by the citizens of London, to Edward the first, in the first yeare of his raigne, was for diuers causes, by Parliament, graunted to them for euer, yeelding into the Exchequer the Fée firme, of tenne pound by the yeare: which grant was confirmed by Edward the 3. who in ỳ third of his raigne, gaue them license to take a tole towards the charge of pauing the said Borough with stone. Henry the fourth confirmed the graunt of his predecessors: so did Edward the 4. &c.

Southwarke first paued.

Liberties of Southwarke purchased.

But in the yeare 1550. King Edward the 6. for the summe of sixe hundreth fortie seuen pound two shillings and one penny, payde into his court of Augmentations, & reuenewes of his crowne, granted to the Mayor and Communaltie, all his lands & tenements in Southwarke, except & reserued the capitall Messuage, two mansions called Southwarke Place, late the Duke of Suffolkes, and all the gardens and lands to the same appertaining: the Parke

and

and the Messuage called the Antilope. Moreouer, he gaue them the Lordship and Mannor of Southwark, with all members and rights thereof, late pertaining to the Monastery of Bermondsey. And all Messuages, places, buildings, rents, Courts, Waiffes and streyes, to ỹ same appertaining, in the Countie of Surrey, except as is before except. He also granted vnto them, his Manor & Borough of Southwarke, with al the members, rights & appurtenances, late of the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury & his sea, in Southwarke. Moreouer for ỹ sum of 500. Marks, he granted to ỹ said Mayor and Communaltie, and their successors, in and through the Borough and Towne of Southwarke: And in all the Parishes of S. Sauiour, S. Olaue, and S. George, and the Parish of S. Thomas Hospitall, now called the Kings Hospitall: And elsewhere in the saide Towne and Borough of Southwarke, and Kentish stræte, Bermondsey stræte, in the Parish of Newington, All Waiffes and streyes, treasure troue, All fellons goods, &c. within the Parrishes and precinct aforesaid, &c. The returne of writtes, processes, and warrants, &c. togither with a faire in the whole Towne, for thræ dayes: to wit, the 7. 8. and 9. of September, yearly, with a Court of Pye-powders: A view of Franke pledge, with Attachments, Arrests, &c. Also to arrest all Fellons, and other Malefactors, within their precinct, and send them to Ward, and to Newgate. Prouided that nothing in that graunt should be preiudiciall to the Steward and Marshall of the Kings house. The same premisses to be holden of the Mannor of East Greenwitch, in the Countie of Kent, by fealtie in frée socage. Dated at Westminster the 23. day of Aprill, in the 4. of his raigne. All which was also confirmed by Parliament, &c. And the same year in the Whitson wéeke, in a Court of Aldermen, kept at the Guild-Hall of London, Syr Iohn Aylophe Knight, was swore the first Alderman of the Bridge Warde without, and made vp the number of 26. Aldermen of London.

The Lordship and Mannor of Southwarke pertaining to the Monastery of Bermondsey.

The Kings Mannor, Borow of Southwarke.

Faire in Southwarke.

First Alderman of Southwarke.

Borough of Southwarke, one of the Wardes of London.

This Borough at a subsidie to ỹ king, yéeldeth about 1000. Marks, or 800. pounds, which is more then any one Citie in England payeth, except the Citie of London. And also the Muster of men in this Borough, doth likewise in number surpasse all other citties, except London. And thus much for the Borough of Southwarke: one of the 26. Wards of London: which hath an Alderman. Deputies 3.

Muster of men in Southwarke.

and

and a Bayliffe. Common Councell none. Conſtables 16. Scauingers 6. Wardmote Inqueſt 20. And is tared to the fiftæn, at 17.li. 17.s. 8.d.

The Suburbes without the Walles of the Citie, briefly touched. As alſo without the Liberties, more at large deſcribed.

HAuing ſpoken of this citie, the originall, and increaſe, by degrees. The Walls, Gates, Dich, Caſtles, Towers, Bridges, the Schooles and Houſes of learning. Of the Orders and Cuſtomes, Sports and Paſtimes. Of the honour of Citizens, and worthineſſe of the men. And laſt of all, how the ſame Citie is diuided into parts and Wards. And how the ſame be bounded. And what Monuments of antiquitie, or Ornaments of building be in euery of thẽ, as alſo in the Borough of Southwarke. I am next to ſpeak briefly of the Suburbs, as well without the gates and walles, as without the Liberties. And of the Monuments in them.

Concerning the eſtate of the Suburbs of this Citie, in the raigne
Fitz Stephens. of H. the 2. Fitz Stephens hath theſe words. Vpwards on the Weſt (ſaith he) is the Kings Pallace, which is an incomparable building, riſing with a Vawmure & Bulwark. Aloft vpon the riuer, two myles from the wall of the citie, but yet conioyned with a continuall Suburbe. On all ſides, without the houſes of the Suburbes, are the citizens Gardens and Orchards, planted with trées, both large, ſightly, and adioyning togither. On the North ſide, are paſtures, & plaine medowes, with brookes running through them, turning water mils, with a pleaſant noyſe. Not far off, is a great Forreſt, A well wooded Chaſe, hauing good couert for Harts, Buckes, Does, Boares, and wilde bulles. The corne fields are not of a hungry ſandie mould, but as the fruitfull fields of Aſia: yéelding plentifull encreaſe, and filling the barnes with corne. There are neare London on the North ſide, eſpeciall welles in the Subburbes, ſwéete, holeſome, and cleare. Amongſt which, Holywell, Clarkenwell, and S. Clemons well, are

moſt

most famous, and most frequented, by schollers & youthes of ỹ citie in Summer euenings, when they walke forth to take the ayre. Thus farre out of Fitz Stephen, for the Subburbes at that time. The 2. yeare of H. the 3. the Forrest of Midlesex, and the Warren of Stanes were disafforested: since the which time, the Subburbs about London hath bin also mightily increased with buildings: for first, to begin in the East, by the Tower of London, is the Hospitall of S. Kathren, founded by Matilde the Quéene, wife to King Stephen, as is afore shewed in Portsoken Warde, from this Precinct of Saint Kathren, to Wapping in the Wose, and Wapping it selfe, (the vsuall place of Execution for the hanging of Pyrates and sea Rouers, at the lowe water marke, and there to remaine, till three Tydes had ouerflowed them) and neuer a house standing within these fortie yeares, but is now made a continuall streete, or rather a filthy straight passage, with Lanes and Allyes, of small Tenements inhabited by Saylors, and Victuallers, along by the Riuer of Thames, almost to Radliffe, a good myle from the Tower.

Libar albo.

Subburbe without the Posterne by the Tower of Lon.

Wapping in the Wose.

Now on the East side, and by North of the Tower, lyeth East-Smithfield, Hogs streete, and Tower hill: and East from them both, was the New Abbey called Grace, founded by Edward the third. From thence towards Radliffe, vp East Smithfielde, by Nightingale Lane (which runneth South by the Hermitage, to Wapping) to the maner of Brambley, called in the records of Richard the second, Vila East Smithfield, and Villa de Brambley.

Nightingale Lane.

The hermitage by S. Kathrés.

Villa Estsmith field and Villa de Brambly.

Not farre from thence, of very late, (where of olde time, stode the manner of Shadwell, belonging to the Deane of Powles, there haue beene raised many small Tenements towards Radliffe: and Radliffe it selfe, hath bin so increased in building Eastward (in place where, I haue knowne faire hedges, long rowes of Elme, and other trees) that the same haue now taken hold of Lime hurst, (or Lime hoste it selfe) commonly called Lime house, sometime distant a mile from Radliffe, &c.

Manner of Shadwell.

Radliffe.

Limehurst.

Now for Tower hill: the plaine there, is likewise greatly diminished, by incrochments for building of small tenements, and taking in of garden plots, timbaryars, or what they list.

Tower Hall without the Walles.

From

From this Tower Hill towards Aldegate, (being a long continuall streete) amongst other buildings, was that Abbey of Nunnes, called the Minorities, or Minories, whereof I haue spoken. And on the other side of that streete, lyeth the Ditche, without the wall of the Citie, from the Tower vnto Aldegate.

Suburbe without Aldegate.

From Aldegate East, againe lyeth a large streete, replenished with buildings: to wit, on the North side, the parish church of Saint Buttolphe, and so other buildings to Hog Lane, and to the Barres on both the sides. Also without the Barres, both the sides of the street be pestered with Cotages & Allies, euen vp to white Chapple church: and almost halfe a myle beyond it, into the common field: all which ought to lye open & free for all men. But this common field, I say, being sometimes the beautie of this Citie on that part, is so incroched vpon by building of filthy Cotages, and with other preposterous like inclosures and Laystalles, (that notwithstanding all Proclamations and Acts of Parliament made to the contrary) that in some places it scarce remaineth a sufficient high way for the meeting of Carriages and droues of Cattel, much lesse is there any faire, pleasant, or wholsome way for people to walk on foote: which is no small blemish to so famous a citie, to haue so vnsauery and vnseemly an entry or passage thereunto. Now of white Chaple Church somwhat, & thē back again to Aldegate. This church is as it were a chapple of ease, to the parish of Stebinhithe, and the Parson of Stebinhithe hath the gift therof: which being first dedicated to the name of God, and the blessed Virgin, is now called S. Mary Matfellon, vpon this occasiō following.

Of white Chapple.

S. Mary Matfellon.

A deuout widow murdered

About the yeare 1428. the 6. of King H. the 6. A deuout Widow of that parish had long time cherished, and brought vp of Almes, a certaine Frenchman or Briton borne, which most vnkindly & cruelly, in a night murthered the said widow sleeping in her bed, and after fled with such Jewels & other stuffe of hers as he might carry: but he was so freshly pursued, that for feare he toke the church of S. George in Southwarke, and challenged priuiledge of Sanctuary there, and so abiured ỹ Kings land. Then the Constables (hauing charge of him) brought him into London, intending to haue conueyed him Eastward) but so soone as he was come into the Parish, where before he had committed the murther, the wiues cast vpon him so much filth and ordure of the streete, that (notwithstanding the best resistance made

made by the Constables,) they slew him out of hand: And for this fact, that Parish purchased the name of Mary Mat-fellon. Now againe from Algegate, Northwest to Bishops gate, lyeth Yowndes Ditche, and so to Bishops gate. North and by East from Bishops gate, lyeth a large streete or high way, hauing on the West side therof, the Parish church of S. Buttolphe. Then is the Hospitall of S. Mary of Bethelem, founded by a citizen of London, as before is shewed. Thence vp to the Barres, and to Norton fall gate (a liber- tie so called, belonging to the Deane of Powles. Thence also vp to the late dissolued Priory of S. Iohn Baptist, called Holywell, a house of Nuns, of olde time founded by a Bishop of London: reedi- fied by Sir Thomas Louell, brought vp in Lincolnes Inne, who builded much there. And in this place, in the raignes of H. the 7. and H. the 8. he endowed this house with faire landes, and was there buried in a large chapple by him builded for that purpose. This Prio- ry was valued at the suppression, to haue of landes 293. li. by yeare, and was surrendred 1539. in the 31. of H. the 8. The church ther- of being pulled downe, many houses haue bene their builded for the lodgings of Noble men, of straungers borne, and other. And neare thereunto, are builded two publique houses for the acting and shewe of Comedies, Tragedies, and Histories, for recreation. Whereof the one is called the Courtein, the other the Theatre: both standing on the Southwest side towards the field.

Suburbe with- Bishops gate.

Nortonfall gate.

Priory of Saint Iohn Baptist at Holywell.

The Courtin.

The Theatre.

From Hollywell in the high streete, is a continuall building of Tenements to Dors Ditche, or Sewers Ditche, lauing one small side of a fielde, alreadie made a Gardein plotte. Ouer against the North corner of this field, betweene it and the church of S. Leonarde in Soers ditch, sometime stood a Crosse, now a Smithes Forge, diuiding three wayes: forth right the high way, is builded vpon either side, more then a good flight shot, towards Kings Land, Newington, Totenham, &c.

A Crosse at Soersditch, now a Smithes Forge.

On the left hand is Ealdestreete, which reacheth West to a stone Crosse, ouer against the North ende of Grubstreete, and so to the end of Goswell street. On the right hand of this Ealdestreete, not farre from Soers Ditch, but on the North side thereof is Hox- ton, a long streete, with houses on both sides, and is a Prebend be- longing to Powles church in London, but of Soers ditch parish.

Hoxton.

On

On the right hand beyond Soerſditch Church toward Hackney, are ſome late builded houſes vpon the common ſoyle (for it was a Layſtall) belonging to the Pariſh of Stebinhithe. On the other ſide of the high way, from Biſhopſgate and Yownſditch, the firſt building is a large Inne for receipt of Trauellers: then a faire houſe lately builded by the Lorde Iohn Powlet. Next to that, a large houſe, with Gardens of pleaſure, builded by Iaſper Eiſher. From this vp to the Weſt ende of Hog Lane, is a continuall building of ſmall cottages.

Then was the Hoſpitall called Saint Mary Spittle, harde within the Barres, whereof I haue ſpoken, in Biſhopſgate Ward. From the which Barres towards Soerſditch, is all along a continued building of ſmall and baſe Tenements, for the moſt part lately erected. Amongſt the which (I meane of the auncienteſt buildings) was one rowe of proper ſmall houſes with Gardens for poore decaied people, there placed by the Prior of the ſaide Hoſpitall: euery one Tennant whereof, paide one penny Rent by the yeare at Chriſtmas: and dyned with the Prior on Chriſtmas day: but after the ſuppreſſion of the Hoſpitall, theſe houſes (for want of reparations) in fewe yeares were ſo decaied, that it was called Rotten Rowe: and the poore woorne out (for there came no new in their place) the houſes were ſolde from Goddard, to Ruſſell a Draper, who new builded them, and let them out for Rent inough, taking alſo large Fines of the Tenants, (which ſome thinke to be neare as much as the houſes coſt him in the purchaſe, and building: for he made his bargaines ſo hardly with all men, that both Carpenter, Bricklayer, and Plaiſterer, were by that worke vtterly vndone. And yet in honour of his name, it is now called Ruſſels Rowe.

Almes houſes in Soerſditch.

Rotten Rowe, or Ruſſel Row.

Now for the Pariſh of S. Leonards at Soerſditch, the Archdeacon of London, is alwaies Parſon thereof, and the Cure is ſerued by a Vicure. In this Church haue bene diuers honourable perſons buried, as appeareth by their Monuments yet remaining. Notwithſtanding that of late, one Vicure there for couetouſneſſe of the braſſe which he cõuerted into coyned ſiluer, plucked vp many plates fixed on the graues, and left no memorie of ſuch as had bene buried vnder them: A great iniurie both to the liuing and the dead, forbid-

Pariſh Church of S. Leonard, at Soerſditch.

Monuments defaced.

den

den by publicque proclamation, in the raigne of our soueraigne Ladie the Quéene that now is: but not forborne by many, that eyther of a preposterous zeale, or of a grædie minde, spare not to satisfie themselues, by so wicked meanes.

Now wil I passe through the Hospitall of S. Mary Bethelem, into Moore fielde, which lyeth without the Posterne called Moregate. This field of olde time was called the Moore. As appeareth by the Charter of William Conqueror, to the Colledge of S. Martin: declaring a running water to passe into the Citie from the same Moore. Also Fitz Stephen writeth of this Moore, saying thus. When the great Fenne or Moore, which watereth the walles on the North side is frozen, &c. This Fen or Moore field, stretching from the wall of the citie, betwixt Bishopsgate and the Posterne called Triples gate, to Fensberry, and so to Holywell, continued a waste and vnprofitable grounde, a long time, so that the same was all letten for foure Markes the yeare, in the raigne of Edward the 2. But in the yeare 1415. the 3. of Henry the 5. Thomas Fawconer Mayor, as I haue shewed, caused the wall of the Citie to be broken toward the saide Moore, and builded the Posterne called Moregate, for the ease of the Citizens, to walke that way vpon Causwayes into the fieldes towards Iseldon and Hoxton. Moreouer, he caused the Ditche of the Citie, and other Ditches thereabout, to be new cast and clensed, by meane whereof, the said Fen or Moore was greatly dreyned and dried. And shortly after, to wit, 1477. Raphe Ioceline Mayor, for repairing of the wall of this Cittie, caused the saide Moore to bee searched for Clay and Bricke to be brent there, &c. by which means this field was made the worse for a long time.

Suburbe without the Postern of Moregate.

Fensberry fields, & More fields, an vnprofitable ground.

In the yeare 1498. all the Gardens which had continued time out of minde, without Moregate, to wit, about, and beyond the Lordship of Fensberry, were destroyed. And of them was made a plaine field for Archers to shote in. And in the yeare 1512. Roger Archley Mayor, caused diuers Dikes to be cast, and made to drene the waters of the saide Moore fields, with Bridges Arched ouer them, and the grounds about to be leuelled, whereby the saide fielde was made somewhat more commodious, but yet it stod full of noysome waters: Wherepon in the yeare 1527.

Gardens without Moregate, destroyed and made plaingrounde.

Ditches cast to dreine the Moore Field.

Sir

Sir Thomas Semor Mayor, caused diuers Slewces to be made, to conuey the sayde waters, ouer the Towne Ditch, into the course of Walbrooke, and so into the Thames: and by these degrees, was this Fenne or Moze, at length made maine and hard ground, which before being ouergrowne with Flagges, Sedges, & Rushes, serued to no vse, since the which time, also the further groundes beyond Fensbury Court, haue bene so ouerheigthned with Laystalles of Dung, that now three windmilles are thereon: the ditches be filled vp, and the bridges ouerwhelmed.

Slewces to conuey the standing water out of the Moore.

Moorefielde raised, & windmilles set thereon.

And now concerning the inclosures of common grounds about this citie: Edward Hall setteth downe a note of his time, to wit, in the 5. or rather the first of Henry the eight. Before this time saith he, the inhabitants of the Townes about London, as Iseldone, Hoxton, Shorsdich and others, had so inclosed the common fieldes with hedges, and diches, that neither the young men of the citie might shote, nor the auncient persons walke for their pleasures in those fieldes, but that eyther their Bowes and Arrowes were taken away or broken, or the honest persons arested or indighted: Saying, that no Londoner ought to goe out of the Cittie, but in the high wayes. This saying so greeued the Londoners, that suddainly this yeare, a great number of the Citie, assembled themselues in a morning, and a Turner in a fooles coate, came crying through the cittie, shouelles and spades, shouelles and spades: so many of the people followed, that it was a wonder to behold: and within a short space al the hedges about the Citie were cast downe, and the diches filled vp, and euery thing made plaine, such was the diligence of these workemen. The kings counsaile hearing of this assembly, came to the gray Fryers, and sent for the Mayor, and councell of the citie, to know the cause, which declared to them, the iniurie and annoying done to the citizens, and to their liberties, which though they would not seeke disorderly to redresse, yet the communaltie and young persons could not be staied, thus to remedy the same: whē the kings counsaile had heard their answer, they dissimuled the matter, and commanded the Mayor to see that no other thing were attempted, but that they should forthwith call home the yonger sort: who hauing speedily atchieued their desire, returned home before the Kings Councell, and the Mayor departed without more harme, after

Edward Hall.

Hedges pulled downe and diches filled vp.

after which time (saieth *Hall*,) these fieldes were neuer hedged, but now wee see the thing in worse case then euer, before it was by the meanes of inclosure for gardens, wherein are builded many fayre Sommer houses, and as in other places of the Suburbes, some of them like Midsommer Pageants, with Towers, Turrets and Chimney tops, not so much for vse, or profites, as for shew and pleasure, bewraying the vanitie of many mens mindes, much vnlike to ỹ dispositiõ of the ancient Citizens, who delighted in the building of Hospitalles, and Almes houses for the poore and therein both imployed their wits, and spent their wealthes in preferment of the common commoditie of this our Citie.

Banqueting houses like Banqueroutes bearing great shew and little worth.

But to come backe againe to Moregate and from thence west through a narrow lane called the Posterne, because it hath at eyther ende a dore to bee shut in the night season, betwixt the More ditch inclosed with bricke for Teyntar yards, and the Gardens of the said More fielde, to More lane: a parte of the Suburbe, without Criples gate, and without this Posterne called Criples gate, also lay a part of the saide More euen to the riuer of the Wels as in another place I haue shewed) and no houses were there builded, till the later ende of the raigne of William the Conqueror and the raigne of his sonne William Rufus, aboute which times some few houses being there builded along east and west thwart before the saide gate. One Alfune builded for the Inhabitants a parish Church which is of S. Giles somewhat west from the saide gate, on the banke of the Towne ditch, and so was there a streete since called Forstreete, as standing before the gate.

Suburbe without Cripple gate.

Parish church of S. Giles.

This Alfune in the raigne of Henry the first became the first Hospitaler of S. Bartilmewes Hospital in Smithfielde, as in another place I haue noted. And this Parish church of S. Giles being at the first a smal thing stoode in place where now standeth the Vicarage house: but hath beene since at diuers times much enlarged according as the parish hath encreased, and was at the length newly builded in place where now it standeth. But the same new church being large, strongly builded and richly furnished with ornamentes, was in the yeare 1545. fore brent and consumed, notwithstanding it was againe within a short space of

time reſtored as now it ſheweth.

Some little diſtance from the eaſt end of this Church, ſtandeth a fayre Conduite caſtellated in Foſtreete. Then had yee a Boſſe of ſweete water in the wall of the Church yarde now lately made a Pumpe, but already decayed.

Then had yee a fayre Poole of ſweete water neare to the Church of S. Giles wherein Anne of Lodbery was drowned as I haue before declared.

In the eaſt end of Foreſtreete is Moore lane, then next is Grubſtreete, of late yeares inhabited (for the moſt part by Bowyers, Fletchers, Bowſtring makers, and ſuch like occupations, now little occupied, Archerie giuing place to a number of Bowling Allies and dycing houſes in all places are increaſed and too much frequented.

Euerades well ſtreete,

This ſtreete ſtretcheth north to Euerades well ſtreete which thwarteth it to White Croſſe ſtreete, the nert from Foreſtreete North is White Croſſe ſtreete, likewiſe extending it ſelfeby to the weſt end of Euerades well ſtreete, and from the ende thereof to Ealdſtreete.

From the weſt ende of Foſtreete lyeth Red croſſe ſtreet from the which Croſſe on the right hand eaſt lyeth Bech lane, and reacheth to the White croſſe ſtreet. From that Croſſe north lyeth Golding lane which ſtretcheth vp to a Croſſe in Ealdeſtreete which Golding lane on both the ſides is repleniſhed with many Tenementes of poore people.

Golding lane.

On the left hand and weſt of the Red Croſſe lyeth a ſtreete of old time, called Hounds ditch, and of later time named Barbican, of ſuch cauſe as I haue before noted. And thus haue you all the ſuburbe without Criplegate being almoſt altogether in the pariſh of S. Giles which hath more then 1800. Houſeholders, and aboue 4000. Communicantes.

Without Alderſgate on the left hand is the pariſh Church of S. Buttolph on the north ſide of the which church lyeth a way called Little Britaine ſtreete, towardes the Priorie of Saint Bartlemew in Smithfielde, but the high way without Alderſgate runneth ſtraight north from the ſaide gate vnto Hounds ditch or Barbican ſtreete on the right hand, and Long lane on the left hand which runneth into Smithfielde.

ſuburbe without Alderſgate

Then

Then from the farther ende of Aldersgate streete, straight north to the Barre is called Goswell street replenished with smal Tenementes, Cottages and Allies, Gardens banqueting houses, and Bowling places.

Beyond these Bars, leauing the Charterhouse on the left hand or the west side the way stretcheth vp towardes Iseldon, and on the right hand, or east side at a red Crosse turneth into Ealdstreet (so called, for that it was the old high way from Aldersgate streete for the northeast partes of England before Bishopsgate was builded) which streete runneth East to a Smithes Forge, sometime a Crosse before Shoreditch Church from whence the Passengers and Carriages were to turne North to Kinges land, Totenham, Walthам, Ware, &c. Ealdstreate.

There was sometime in this suburbe without Aldersgate an Hospitall for the poore, but an Alien of Cluny, a French order and therefore suppressed by king Henry the fift, who gaue ỹ house with landes and goods, to the parish of S. Buttolph and a Brotherhoode of the Trinitie was there founded which was afterward suppressed by Henry the eight or Edwarde the first. Hospitall without Aldersgate.

There is at the farthest north corner of this Suburbe a windmill which was sometime by a Tempest of winde ouerthrowne and in place thereof a Chappell was builded by Queene Katherine (first wife to Henry the eight,) who named it the mount of Caluerie, because it was of Christes passion, and was in the end of Henry the eight pulled downe, and a Windmill newly set vp as afore. The Mount.

Without Newgate lyeth the west, and by North Suburbe, on the right hand or Northside whereof betwirt the saide gate and the Parish of S. Sepulchre turneth a way towards west Smithfielde, called as I haue shewed Giltspurre streete, or Knightriders, street, then is Smithfielde it selfe compassed about with buildinges as I haue before declared in Farringdon warde without. Suburbe without Newgate.

And without the Barre of west Smithfield lyeth a large street or way called of the house of S. Iohn there S. Iohns streete and stretcheth towarde Iseldon, on the right hand whereof stoode the late dissolued Monasterie, called the Charter house founded by Sir Walter Many knight, a stranger borne Lord of the towne of S. Iohns street Charterhouse

Many in the Dioces of Cambrey, beyond the seas, who for a seruice done to king Edwarde the third was made knight of the Garter.

Charterhouse. This house he founded vpon this occasion, a great Pestilence entring this Iland, began first in Dorset shire, then proceeded into Deuonshire, Somerset shire, Glocester shire, and Oxforde shire, and at length came to London, and ouerspread all England, so wasting the people, that scarse the tenth person of all sortes was left aliue, and Churchyards were not sufficient to receiue the dead but men were forced to chuse out certain fieldes for burials, whereupon Ralph Stratforde Bishop of London, in the yeare 1348.

No mans land bought a peece of ground called no mans land, which he inclosed with a wall of Bricke and dedicated for buriall of the deade, builded thereupon a proper Chappell, which is now enlarged and made a dwelling house, as this burying plot is, became a fayre Garden, retayning the olde name of Pardon Church yarde.

pardon church yarde by the Charterhouse. After this in the yeare 1349. the saide Sir Walter Many in respect of danger that might befall in this time of so great a plague and infection, purchased thirteene acres and a rode of ground adioyning to the said no mans land, and lying in a place called Spittle Croft, because it belonged to S. Bartilmewes Hospitall, since that called the New Church Yaw, and caused it to be consecrated by the saide Bishop of London, to the vse of Burialles.

In this plot of ground there was in that yeare more then 50000. persons buried, as I haue reade in the Charters of Edwarde the thirde: Also I haue seene and read an inscription fixed on a stone crosse, sometime standing in the same Church yard and hauing these wordes: Anno Domini 1349. regnante magna pestilentia consecratum fuit hoc cœmiterium, in quo & infra septa presentis monasterii sepulta fuerunt mortuorum corpora plusquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa abhinc, vsque ad presens, quorum animabus propitietur Deus, Amen. In consideration of the number of Christian people here buried, the saide Sir VValter Many caused first a Chappell to be builded, where for the space of 23. yeares offeringes were made, and in the yeare 1371. hee caused there to bee founded an house of Carthusian Monkes, which hee willed to be called the Salutation, and that one of the Monkes should be called

Prior

Prior, and he gaue them the saide place of thirteene Acres and a Rode of land with the Chappell, and houses there builded for their habitation: But the three Acres of land lying without the walles on the north part betwixt the landes of the Abbote of Westminster, the landes of the Prior of S. Iohn, (which three Acres were purchased, inclosed and dedicated by Ralph Stratforde Bishop of London, as is afore shewed,) remained till our time, by the name of Pardon Church yard, & serued for burying of such as desperately ended their lines, or were executed for Felonies, who were fetched thether vsually in a close cart, bayled ouer and couered with blacke, hauing a plaine white Crosse thwarting, and at the fore ende a S. Iohns Crosse without, and within a Bell ringing whereby the Cart might be heard when it passed, and this was called the Frery Cart, which belonged to *S.* Iohns, and had the priuiledge as Sanctuarie. In this Charter house be the monumentes of the saide Sir VValter Many and Margaret his wife, Marmeduke Lumley, Lawrence Brumley, knight, Sir Edwarde Hederset knight, Sir William Many knight, Dame Iahan Borough Iohn Dore, Wantwater knight, *R*obert Olney Esquier, Katheren daughter to Sir VVilliam Babington knight, *B*lanch daughter to Hugh Waterton, Katherine wife to Iohn at Poote daughter and heire to Richarde Lacie, VVilliam *R*awlin, Sir Iohn Lenthaine and Dame Margaret his wife, daughter to Iohn Fray, Iohn Peake Esquier, William Baron, and William Baron Esquier, Sir Thomas Thawites knight.

In the Cloystrie monuments of Bartilmew Rede knight, Maior of London, buried 1505. Sir Iohn *P*opham &c.

This Monastery at the suppression in the 29. of Henry the 8. was valued at 642 *l.* foure pence halfepenny yearely.

A little without the Bars of west Smithfielde is Charter house lane so called, for that it leadeth to the said plot of the late dissolued monasterie in place whereof, first the Lord North, but since Thomas *H*oward late Duke of Norfolke, haue made large and sumptuous buildinges both for lodging and pleasure. At the gate of this Charterhouse is a fayre water Conduite with two Cockes seruing the vse of the neighbors to their greate commoditie. Charter house lane. Conduite by the Charterhouse.

Saint Iohns ſtreete from the entring this lane is alſo on both the ſides repleniſhed with buildinges vp to Clarken well. On the left hand of which ſtreete lyeth a lane called Cow croſſe, of a croſſe ſometime ſtanding there, which lane turneth downe to another lane called Turnemill ſtreete which ſtretcheth vp to the weſt ſide of Clarken well, and was called Turnemill ſtreete, for ſuch cauſe as is afore declared. Cow Croſſe.

One other lane there is called S. Peters lane, which turneth from S. Iohns ſtreete to Cow Croſſe.

Priorie of S. Iohn of Ieruſalem.

On the left hand alſo ſtoode the late diſſolued Priorie of S. Iohn of Ieruſalem in England, founded aboute the yeare of Chriſt, 1100. by Iorden Briſes Baron and Muriell his wife, neare vnto Clarkes well beſides weſt Smithfielde, which Brian hauing firſt founded the Priory of Nuns at Clarkes well bought of them ten acres of land, giuing them in exchange ten acres of land in his Lordſhippe of Welling hal in the County of Kent, S. Iohns church was dedicated by Eraclius Patriarke of the whole reſurrection of Chriſt at Ieruſalem, in the yeare 1185. and was the chiefe ſeate in England of the religious knightes of S. Iohn of Ieruſalem, whoſe profeſſion was beſides their dayly ſeruice of God to defend Chriſtians againſt Pagans, and to fight for the Church, vſing for their habite a blacke vpper garment, with a white croſſe on the fore parte thereof, and for their good ſeruice was ſo highly eſteemed, that when the order of Templars was diſſolued, their landes & poſſeſſions were by Parliament granted vnto theſe, who after the loſſe of Ieruſalem recouered the Iſle of Rodes from the Turke, and there placed themſelues, being called thereof for many yeares knightes of the Rhodes, but after the loſſe thereof 1523. they remoued to the Iſle of Malta, manfully oppoſing themſelues againſt the Turkiſh inuaſions.

The Rebels of Eſſex and of Kent 1381, ſet fire on this houſe, cauſing it to burne by the ſpace of ſeauen dayes together, not ſuffering any to quench it, ſince the which time the Priors of that houſe haue new builded both the Church and houſes thereunto appertayning, which church was finiſhed by Thomas Docwrey late Lord Prior there, about the yeare 1504. as appeareth by the inſcription ouer the Gate houſe, yet remaining, this houſe

at

at the suppression in the 32. of Henry the eight, was valued to dispend in landes 3385. l. 19. s. 8. d. yearely, Sir VVilliam Weston being then Lord Prior, dyed on the same seuenth of May, on which the house was suppressed, so that great yearely pensions being granted to the knights by the king, and namely to the Lord Prior during his life 1000. l. he neuer receiued pennie.

The king tooke into his handes all the landes that belonged to that house and that order whersoeuer in England, and Ireland, for the augmentation of his Crowne.

This Priorie Church and house, of S. Iohn was preserued from spoile, or down pulling, so long as king Henry the eight, raigned, and was imployed as a store house for the kinges toyles and tentes, for hunting, and for the wars &c. but in the thirde of king Edwarde the first, the Church for the most part, to wit the body and side Iles with the great Bell Tower (a most curious peece of workemanshippe, grauen, guilt, and inameled to the greate beutifying of the Citie, and passing all other that I haue seene) was vndermined and blowne vp, with Gunpowder, the stone thereof was imployed in building of the Lorde Protectors house at the Strand: that part of the Quire which remained with some side Chappels, was by Cardinall Poole in the raigne of Queene Mary, closed vp at the west end, and otherwise repayred, and Sir Thomas Treiham knight was then made Lorde Prior there, restitution of some lands, but the same was againe suppressed in the first yeare of Queene Elizabeth.

There was buried in this Church Brethren of that house, & knightes of that order, William Begecote Richarde Barrow Iohn Vanclay, Thomas Launcelen, Iohn Mallore, William Turney, VVilliam Hulles, Hils, or Hayles, Iohn Weston, Redington VVilliam Longstrother, Iohn Longstrother, William Tong, Iohn Wakeline, Then of other Thomas Thornburgh Gentleman, VVilliam VVest Gentleman, Iohn Fulling, and Adam Gill Esquiers, Sir Iohn Mortimor and Dame Elianor his wife, Nicholas Siluerston, William Plompton Esquier, Margaret Tong, and Isabel Tong, Walter Bellingham, alias Ireland, king of Armes of Ireland, Thomas Bedle Gentleman, Katheren daughter of William Plompton Esquier, Richarde

Turpin Gentleman, Iohan wife to Alexander Dikes, Iohn Bottle, and Richarde Bottle Esquiers, Rowland Darcie, Richarde Sutton Gentleman, Richarde Bottill Gentleman, Sir William Harpden knight, Robert Kingston Esquier, and Margery his wife, Iohn Roch, Richarde Cednor Gentleman, Symon Mallory Esquier, 1442. William Mallorie Esquier, Robert Longstrother Esquier, Ralph Asteley Esquier, William Marshall, Esquier, Robert Sauage Esquier, Robert Gondall Esquier, and Margery his wife, William Babthorpe Baron of the Exchequer 1442.

Priorie of Clarken well.

Beyond this house of S. Iohns north from the house was the Priorie of Clarken well so called of Clarkes well adioyning, which Priorie was also founded aboute the yere 1100. by lorden Briset Baron the sonne of Ralph, the sonne of Brian Bryset: who gaue to Robert a Priest, foureteene Acres of land lying in the fielde next adioyning to the saide Clarkes well, thereupon to builde an house of religious persons, which hee builded to the honor of God, and the Assumption of our Lady, and placed therein Black Nuns, this Iorden Briset gaue also to that house one peece of ground, thereby to builde a Windmill vppon &c. hee and Muriall his wife were buried in the Chapter house there, and there lye buried in this Church Iohn Wikes Esquier, and Isabell his wife, Dame Agnes Clifforde, Ralph Timbleby Esquier, Dame Iahan Baronnesse of Greystocke, Dame Iahan Lady Ferrars &c. This house was valued to dispend 262.l. 19.s by yeare, and was surrendred in the 31. of Henry the eight. Many fayre houses for Gentlemen and others, are now builded aboute this Priorie, especially by the high way towardes Iseldon.

So much of the Church which remaineth, (for one great Ile thereof fell downe) serueth as a Parish church of S. Iohn, for not onely the Tenementes and neare inhabitantes, but also (as is aforesaide for all vp to Highgate, Moswell &c. Neare vnto this Church besides Clarkes well, lye diuers other wels, as I tolde you, namely Skinners well, Fags well, Todewell, Loders wel, Redewell &c. Now to returne againe to Giltspurre street where I first began with this suburbe, there standeth the parish church of Saint Sepulchre in the Bayly, as is before shewed, from this street to Turnagaine lane by Hosiar lane, Cow lane & Holborne

Conduite

conduit down Snore hill to Oldborne bridge, and vp to Oldborne hill, by Gold lane on the right hand, and Lither lane beyond it, vp to the Barres, beyond the which barres on the same side is Porte Poole lane or Greyes Inne lane, so called of the Inne of Court, named Greyes Inne, a goodly house there situate, by whom builded or first begun I haue not yet learned, but seemeth to be since Edward the thirdes time, and is a prebend to Paules Church in London. This lane is furnished with faire buildings, and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fieldes, towards Highgate and Hamsted.

Port Poole or Greyes Inne lane.

Greyes Inne an Inne of Court.

On the high street haue ye many faire houses builded, and lodgings for Gentlemen, Innes for trauellers, and such like vp almost (for it lacketh but little) to S. Giles in the fieldes: amongst the which buildinges for the most part being very new, one passeth the rest in largenesse of roomes lately builded, by a widdow sometime wife to Richard Allington Esquire, which Richard Allington deceased in the yeare 1561. And thus much for that North side of Oldborne.

Widow Allington her building.

Now from Newgate on the left hande or south side lyeth the Old baylie, and so downe by Seacole lane end to Oldborne bridge, vp Oldborne hill, by Shoe lane and Fewters lane to the barres.

South side of Oldborne.

Beyond the Barres had ye in olde time a Temple builded by the Templers, whose order first began in the yeare of Christ 1118. in the 19. of Henry the first. This temple was left and fel to ruine since the yeare 1184. when the Templers had builded them a new Temple in Flætstræt, neere to the riuer of Thames. A great part of this olde Temple was pulled downe but of late in the yeare 1595. The same was after the Bishoppe of Lincolnes Inne, where he lodged when he repaired to the Cittie, and Iohn Russell Bishop of Lincolne, Lord Chauncelor in the raigne of Richard the 3. was lodged there. It hath of late yeares belonged to the Earles of Southampton, and is therefore called Southampton house. One Maister Roper hath of late builded there, by meanes whereof, part of the ruines of the old Temple were seene to remaine builded of Cane stone, round in forme as the new temple by Temple barre. Beyond this Southampton house is New streete, so called in the raigne of Henry the 3. when hee founded the

The Bishop of Lincolnes Inne in Oldborne.

Southhampto̅ house.

the house of Conuertes, betwixt the Old Temple and the new.

Newstreet or Chancery lane

The same stréet hath sithence béene called Chauncery lane, by reason that king Edward the third annexed the house of Conuerts by Pattent to the office of Custos *Rotulorum*, or maister of the Rolles, in the 15. of his raigne.

Courtitors office in Chauncery lane.

In this stréete the first faire building to bee noted on the East side, is called the Courtitors office, builded with diuers faire lodgings for Gentlemen, all of Bricke and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon late Lord Keeper of the great seale, deceased in the yeare 1578.

Neere vnto this Courtitors Office be diuers faire houses and large gardens builded and made in a ground, sometime belonging to one great house on the other side the stréete there made by Raph Neuell Bishop of Chichester. Then was the house of Conuerts wherein now the Rolles of Chauncerie be kept. Then the Serieants Inne.

Blacke Fryers Church in Oldborne.

On the West side towardes the North end thereof was of old time the church and house of the preaching Friers: the which house I finde that in the yeare of Christ 1221. the Friers preachers 13. in number came into *England*, and hauing to their Prior one named Gilbert de Fraxineto, in company of Peter de la Roche Bishop of Winchester, came to Canterbury, where presenting themselues before the Archbishop Stephen, he commanded the said Prior to preach, whose sermon he liked so well, that euer after he loued that Order. These Fryers came to London, and had their first house without the wall of the Citie by Oldborne, neere vnto the old Temple.

Earle of Kent buried in the Blacke Fryers.

Hubert de Burgo Earle of *Kent* was a great benefactor vnto these Fryers, and deceasing at his Manor of Banstead in *Surrey*, or (after some writers) at his Castle of Barkamsted in Hartfordshire, in the yeare 1242. was buried in their Church, vnto the which Church he had giuen his place at Westminster, which the said Fryers afterward solde to Walter Grey Archbishoppe of Yorke, & he left it to his successors in that Sea, for euer to be their house when they shoulde repaire to the Citie of London. And therefore the same was called Yorke Place, which name so continued vntill the yeare 1529. that King Henry the eight toke

it

it from Thomas Wolsey Cardinall, and Archbishoppe of Yorke, and then gaue it to name White hall.

Margaret sister to the king of Scottes, widowe to Geffrey Earle Marshall deceased 1244. and was buried in this church.

In the yere 1250. the Fryers of this order of preachers through Christendome and from Ierusalem, were by a Conuocation assembled together, at this their house by Oldborne to entreat of their estate, to the number of 400. having meat and drinke found them of almes, because they had no possessions of their owne. The first day the king came to their Chapter, founde them meate and drinke and dined with them. An other day the Quéene founde them meat and drinke: afterward the Bishop of London, then the Abbot of Westminster, of S. Albones, Waltham, and others. Conuocation of black Fryers in Oldborne.

In the yeare 1276. Gregory Rokesley Mayor, and the Barons of London graunted and gaue to Robert Kilwerbie Archbishop of Canterbury, two lanes, or wayes nert the stréet of Baynards Castle, and the Tower of *Mountfichet*, to bee destroyed. On the which place the said Robert builded the late new church, with the rest of the stones that were left of the said Tower. And thus the blacke Fryers left their Church and house by Oldborne, and departed to their new. This old Fryer house (iuxta Holborne saith the Pattent) was by King Edward the first, in the 16. of his raigne giuen to Henry Lacy Earle of Lincolne.

Nert to this house of Fryers, was one other great house, sometime belonging to the Bishop of Chichester, whereof Mathew Paris writeth thus: Raph de Noua villa or Neuill, Bishop of Chichester, and Chauncellor of England sometime builded a noble house, euen from the ground not farre from the newe Temple, and house of Conuertes, in the which place hee deceased in the yeare 1244. In this place after the decease of the said Bishoppe, and in place of the house of Blacke Fryers, before spoken of, Henry Lacie Earle of Lincolne, Constable of Chester, and Custos of England, builded his Inne, and for the most parte was lodged there: hee deceased in this house in the yeare 1310. and was buried in the new worke, (whereunto he had been a great benefactor) of S. Pauls church betwixt our Ladie Chappell, and S. Dunstones Chappell. This Lincolnes Bishop of Chichesters Inne. Lycons Inne.

June

Inne sometime pertaining to the Bishoppes of Chichester as a part of the said great house, is now an Inne of Court, retayning the name of Lincolnes Inne as afore, but now lately increased with faire buildings, and replenished with Gentlemen studious in the common lawes: this house was greatly increased with new buildinges.

Lincolns Inne an Inne of Court.

In the raigne of *Henry* the eight Sir Thomas Louell was a great builder there, especially hee builded the gate house and forestront towardes the east, placing thereon aswell the Lacies armes, as his owne: he caused the Lacies armes to bee cast and wrought in leade, on the louer of the hall of that house, which was in the 3. Escutcheons, a Lyon rampant for Lacie, 7. Masculles bayded for Quincie, and 3. Wheat sheaues for Chester. This Louer being of late repayred the saide Escutcheons were left out. The rest of that side euen to Fléetstreet is replenished with faire buildings.

Now the high Oldborne street, from the North end of Newstreet, stretcheth on the left hand in building lately framed, vp to S. Giles in the fielde, which was an Hospitall founded by Matilde the Quéene, wife to *Henry* the first, about the yeare 1117. This Hospital (saith the record of Edward the third the 19. yeare) was founded without the barre veteris Templi *London* conuersorum. Moreouer (saith the same Recorde) in the 20. of Edward the third, the saide King sent commandement vnder his great seale, to the Mayor and Sheriffes of London, willing them to make proclamation in euery Ward of the Citie and suburbes, that all leprous persons, within the saide Citie & suburbes should auoid within fiftéen daies, and that no man suffer any such leprose person to abide within his house, vppon paine to forfeite his saide house, and to incurre the Kinges farther displeasure. And that they shoulde cause the saide Lepers to bee remoued into some out places of the fieldes, from the haunt or company of all sound people: whereupon it followed that the citizens required of the Gardian of Saynt Giles Hospitall, to take from them and to keepe continually the number of fourteéne persons, according to the foundation of Matilde the Quéen which was for Leprose persons of the Citie of London and the shire of Middlesex. At this Hospitail

Hospitall of S. Giles founded for Leprose persons of the cittie of London and shire of Middlesex. Patent.

All leprose people to be voided the citie & suburbs.

W. Duntherne

pitall the prisoners conueyed towards Tyborne, there to be execu' ted, were saluted with a Bowle of Ale, thereof to drinke as their last refreshing in this life.

Now without Ludgate lyeth the south end of ỹ old Baylie, then downe Ludgate hill by Flèt lane ouer Flèt bridge, vp Flèetstrèt by Shoe lane, Fewters lane, Newstrèt, or Chauncery lane & to Shire lane by the barre on the right hand. And from Ludgate on the left hand or south side by Bride lane, Water lane, Crokers lane, Sergeantes Inne, and the new Temple by the Barre, all which is of Farringdon Ward, as is afore shewed.

Suburbe without Ludgate.

Liberties of the Dutchie.

NErt without the barre and libertie of the citie of London and the liberties of the Dutchy of Lancaster, on the said south side or left hande neere vnto the Riuer of Thames, amongst other buildings memorable for greatnesse, the first was Excester house, so called for that the same belonged to the Bishop of Excester, and was their Inne or London lodging: the same hath bèene sithence called Paget house, because the Lord William Paget enlarged and possessed it. Then is Leycester house so named because Robert Dudley late Earle of *Leycester*, of late new builded there. And now Essex house, of the late Earle of Essex there inhabiting.

Without the barre of the Citie, called Temple barre, and first of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Excester house since Leycester house, now Essex house.

Then west was a Chappell dedicate to the Holy Ghost, called S. *Spirit*, vpon what occasion founded I haue not read.

Chapell of S. Spirit.

Then is Milford lane downe to the Thames, why so called I haue not heard nor can coniecture.

Milford lane.

Then was the Bishop of Bathes Inne, lately new builded, for a great parte thereof by the Lorde Thomas Seamer Admirall, which came sithence to be possessed by the Earle of Arondell, and thereof called Arundell house.

Bishop of Bathes Inne, or Arundell house.

Nert beyond the which on the strèt side, was sometime a faire Cemitorie (or Churchyard) and in the same a parish Church, called of the nativitie of our Ladie, and the innocents at the Strand, and of some, by meane of a brotherhood kept there, called of S. Vrsula at the Strand.

Parish church of S. Mary at the Strand.

And

And neere adioyning to the said church, betwixt it and the riuer of Thames was an Inne of Chauncery, commonly called Chesters Inne (because it belonged to the Bishoppe of Chester) by others named of the situation Strand Inne.

Chesters Inne or Strand Inne an Inne of Chauncery.

Then had yee in the high stréete a faire bridge called Strande bridge, and vnder it a lane or way downe to the landing place on the banke of the Thames.

Strand bridge.

Then was the Bishoppe of Chesters Inne, or his London lodging. And next adioyning to it the Bishoppe of Worcesters Inne: all which to wit, the parrish of Saint Mary at Strande, Strand Inne, Strand bridge, with the lane vnder it, the Bishop of Chesters Inne, the Bishoppe of Worcesters Inne, with all the tenementes adioyning were by commandement of Edwarde Duke of Sommerset vncle to *Edward* the first, and Lord Protector, pulled downe, and made leuell ground, in the yeare 1549. In this place whereof he builded that large and goodly house, now called Somerset house.

The Bishop of Chesters Inne. The Bishop of Worcesters Inne.

In the high stréete néere vnto the Strande sometime stoode a crosse of stone against the Bishoppe of Couentrie or Chester his house, whereof I reade, that in the yeare 1294. and diuers other times, the Justices Itinerantes, sate without London, at the stone crosse ouer against the Bishop of Couentries house, and sometime they sate in the Bishops house, which was hard by the Strand.

Somerset house. Stone crosse at Strand.

Then next is the Sauoy so called of *Peter* Earle of Sauoy, and Richmond, sonne to Thomas Earle of Sauoy, brother to Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, and vncle vnto *Helenor* wife to king Henry the third.

Sauoy house first builded by Peter Earle of Sauoy & Richmond.

He first builded this house in the yeare 1245. and here is some occasion offered to proue that this Peter of Sauoy, was also Earle of Sauoy. Wherefore out of a booke of the Genealogies of all the whole house of Sauoy, compiled by *Phillebert* Pingonio, Baron of Guzani, remaining in the hands of *W. Smith*, alias Rongedragon officer of armes, I haue gathered this. Thomas Earle of Sauoy had issue by Beatrix daughter to Aimon Earle of Geneua 9. sons, & 3. daughters: Amades his first son succeeded Earle of Sauoy in the yere 1253. Peter his second son, Earle of Sauoy, and of Richmond

Thomas Earle of Sauoy his pedegrie by occasion.

Richmond, in 1268. Philip his third sonne Earle of Sauoy and Burgundie, 1284. Thomas the 4. Earle of Flaunders and prince of Piemont, Boniface the eight, Archbishop of Canterbury, Beatrix his daughter maried to Reymond Beringarius of Aragon, Earle of Prouince and Narbone, had issue, & was mother to fiue Quéenes: The first Margaret wife to Lewes king of Fraunce, 2. Elianor wife to Henry the 3. king of England: 3. Sanctia, wife to Richard king of Romaines. 4. Beatrix, wife to Charles king of Naples. 5. Iohanna, wife to Philip king of Nauarre. To returne againe to the house of Sauoy, Quéene Eleanor wife to king Heury the third, purchased this place afterwardes of the fraternitie or brethren of Montioy (vnto whome Peter as it séemeth gaue it) for her sonne Edmond Earle of Lancaster (as W. Camden hath noted out of a register booke, of the Dukes of Lancaster, Henry Duke of Lancaster repaired or rather new builded it with the charges of 5 2000. Markes, which money hee had gathered together at the towne of Bridgerike.

Beatrix sister to Peter Earle of Sauoy, mother to fiue Queenes.

Fratres de mōte Iouis or Priory de Cornuto by hauering at the boowre. *H. Knighton*

Iohn the French king was lodged there, in the yeare 1357. and also in the yeare 1363. for it was at that time the fayrest Mannor in England.

In the yeare 1381. the rebelles of Kent and Essex burnt this house, vnto the which there was none in the realme to be compared in beauty, and statelinesse (saith mine Author.) They set fire on it round about, and made Proclamation that none (on payne to lose his head) should conuert to his own vse any thing that there was, but that they should breake such plate and vessell of Gold and siluer, as was found in that house, (which was in great plentie) into small peeces and throwe the same into the riuer of Thames: Precious stones they shoulde bruse in morters that the same might bee to no vse: and so it was done by them: One of their companions they burned in the fire, because he minded to haue reserued one goodly péece of plate. *H. Knighton.*

Sauoy brent blowne vp with Gunne powder. Rebels more malicious thē couetous, spoile all before them.

They found there certaine barrels of Gunpowder, which they thought had béene Gold or siluer, and throwing them into the fire, more suddenly then they thought, the Hall was blowne vppe, the houses destroyed, and themselues verie hardly escaped away. *Liber manuscript. french.*

This

This house being thus defaced and almost ouerthrown by these rebelles for malice they bare to Iohn of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster of later time came to the Kings hands, and was againe raised and beautifully builded, for an Hospitall of S. Iohn Baptist, by king Henry the seuenth, about the yeare 1509. for the which Hospitall (retayning still the old name of Sauoy) he purchased landes to be imploied vpon the relieuing of an hundred poore people: This Hospitall being valued to dispend 529. pound, sixteene shillings &c. by yeare, was suppressed the tenth of June, the seuenth of Edward the first: the beddes, bedding and other furniture belonging thereunto, with seuen hundred marks of the said landes by yeare, he gaue to the Citizens of Londō, with his house of Bridewell, to the furnishing thereof, to be a workehouse for the poore and idle persons, and towardes the furnishing of the Hospitall of S. Thomas in Southwarke lately suppressed.

Sauoy builded for an Hospitall.

Hospitall of Sauoy suppressed.

This Hospitall of Sauoy was againe new founded, erected, corporated and endowed with landes by Quéene Mary, the thirde of Nouember: in the fourth of her raigne one Iackson toke possession, and was made maister thereof in the same Moneth of Nouember. The Ladies of the Court, and Maidens of honour (a thing not to be forgotten) stored the same of new with beddes, bedding and other furniture, in very ample manner &c. and it was by pattent so confirmed at Westminster the ninth of May the fourth and fift of Phillip and Mary.

Hospitall of Sauoy a new foundation thereof.

The Chappell of this Hospital serueth now as a Parish church to the tenements thereof, neere adioyning and others.

Parish church of S Iohn in the Sauoy.

The next was sometime the Bishoppe of Carlils his Inne, which now belongeth to the Earle of Bedford, & is called Russell or Bedford house. It stretcheth from the Hospitall of Sauoy, West to Iuie bridge. And thus farre on this South side the high stréete is of the libertie of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

B. of Carlile his Inne or Bedford house

Iuie bridge.

Iuie bridge in the high streete hath a way or low going downe vnder it, stretching to the Thames: the like as sometime had the Strand bridge before spoken of.

The street betwixt Temple Barre and the Sauoy first paued the 24. of Henry the 6.

This whole streete from Temple Bar to the Sauoy was commanded to be paued, and Tole to bee taken towards the charges thereof in the 24. yeare of Henry the first.

Now

Now to beginne againe at Temple Barre ouer against it. In the high streete standeth a payre of Stockes, and then one large middle Row of houses and small Tenements builded partly opening to the south, partly towardes the North. Amongst the which standeth the Parish church of S, Clement Danes so called because Harolde a Danish king and other Danes were buried there, and in that Churchyarde, This Harolde whome king Canutus had by a Concubine, raigned three yeares and was buried at Westminster, but afterwarde Hardicanutus the lawfull sonne of Canutus, in reuenge of a displeasure done to his mother by expelling her out of the Realme, and the murder of his Brother Allured, commanded the body of Harold to be digged out of the earth and to be throwne into the Thames, where it was by a Fisherman taken vp, and buried in this Churchyarde. This saide Middle Row of houses stretching west to a stone Crosse now headlesse, by or against the Strand including the saide parish Church of S. Clement, is wholy of the libertie of Dutchie of Lancaster, which libertie is gouerned by the Chancelor of that saide Dutchie, now at this present, Sir Robert Cecill knight principall Secretarie to her Maiestie, and one of her Maiesties most Honorable priuie Councellors, there is vnder him a Stewarde that keepeth court and Leete for the Queene, giueth the charge and taketh the othes of euery vnder Officer, then is there foure Burgesses, and 4, Assistantes to take vp Controuersies, a Bayliffe which hath two or three vnder Bayliffes that make Arests within that libertie, 4. Constables, foure Wardens that keepe the Lands and Stocke for the poore, foure Wardens for high wayes, a Jury or Inquest of foureteene or sixteene to present defaultes, foure Alecunners which loke to assise of weightes and measures, &c. foure Scauengers and a Beadle, and their common Prison is Newgate.

Parish church of S. Clement Danes.

Hedlesse crosse by the Strand

Chancelor of the Dutchie of Lancaster.

Thus much for the Suburbe in the Libertie of the Dutchie of Lancaster.

The Citie of VVestminster, with the Antiquities, Boundes, and Liberties thereof.



Clements Inne of Chancery.

Clements well.

New Inne of Chancery.

Lyons Inne of Chancery.

Drury lane.

Cecill house.

Bedford house

NOw touching the Citie of Westminster, I will beginne at Temple Barre, on the right hand or Northside, and so passe vp west, through a Backe lane or streete, wherein do stand three Innes of Chancery the first is called Clementes Inne, because it standeth neare to S. Clementes church, but nearer to the fayre fountaine called Clementes well, the second is New Inne so called, as Lateliar made an Inne of Chancery for students, then another, to witte, aboute the beginning of the raigne of Henry the seauenth, and not so late as some haue supposed, to witte at the pulling down of Strand Inne in the raign of King Edward the first: for I reade that Sir Thomas Moore sometime Lord Chancellor was a student in this New Inne, and went from thence to Lincolnes Inne &c. The thirde is Lions Inne, an Inne of Chancerie also. This streete stretcheth vp vnto Drury lane, so called, for that there is a house belonging to the Family of the Druries. This lane turneth North towarde S. Giles in the field, from the south end of this lane in the high street are diuers fayre buildinges, Hosteries, and houses for Gentlemen, and men of honor, amongst the which Cecile house is one, which sometime belonged to the Parson of S. Martins in the fielde, and by composition came to Sir Thomas Palmer knight, in the raign of Edwarde the first, who began to builde the same of Bricke, and Timber, very large and spatious, but of later time it hath beene farre more bewtifully encreased by the late Sir William Cecile Baron of Burghley, Lord Treasurer, and greate Councellor of the estate of England.

From thence is now a continuall new building of diuers fayre houses euen vp to the Earle of Bedfordes house, which is a goodly house, lately builded nigh to Iuy Bridge, ouer against the olde Bedforde house, namely, called Russell house and Dacres house, now

now the house of Sir Thomas Cecile Lorde Burghley, and so on the North side to a lane that turneth to the Parish Church of S. Martin in the fielde, and stretcheth to S. Giles in the fielde. Then had ye the Chappell of our Lady called the Pew, with an house wherein sometime were distraight and Lunatike people.

Parish church of S. Martin in the fielde.

Chappell of our Lady in the Pew an house belonging to Bethle.

Amongst other thinges of this Chappel I haue read that on the 17. of Februarie in the yeare of Christ 1452. by negligence of a scholler appointed by his Scholemaister, to put forth the lights of this Chappell, the Image of our Lady richly decked with Jewels, pretious stones, pearles, and ringes (more then any Jeweller could iudge the price) (for so sayeth mine Author) was with all this apparrell, ornamentes and Chapple it selfe brent.

Chappell of our Lady the Pew brent. *Iohn Piggot.*

Then is the Mewse so called of the kinges Faulchons there kept by the kinges Faulconer, which of olde time was an office of great account, as appeareth by a Record of Richarde the second, in the first of his raigne, for Sir Symon Burley knight, was made Constable for the Castles of Windsor, Wigmore and Guilforde, and of the Manor of Kennington, , and also Maister of the kinges Faulcons, at his Mewse neare vnto Charing Crosse by west. Of later time king Henry the eight hauing layne stabling there for horses in the yeare 1534. and the 28. of his raigne, it was burned with many great houses and much hay therein: but it was againe reedified in the raignes of king Edwarde the first, and Queene Marie, and this is the farthest building westwarde, on the northside of that high streete.

The Meuse by Charing Crosse.

The Meuse burned.

On the southside of the which street, in the Liberties of Westminster (beginning at Iute bridge) first is Durham house, builded by Thomas Hatfielde Bishop of Durham, who was made Bishop of that See in the yeare 1345. and sat Bishop there 36. yeares.

The Bishop of Durhams house.

Amongst matters memorable concerning this house, this is one, In the yeare of Christ 1540. the 32. of Henry the eight, on May day a great and triumphant Iusting was holden at Westminster, which had been formarly proclamed in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spaine, for all commers that woulde vndertake the challengers of England, which were Sir Iohn Dudley, Sir Thomas Seymar Sir Thomas Ponings, and Sir George Ca-

Iusting feast at Durham house.

rew knightes, and Anthony Kingston, and Richarde Crumwell Esquiers, al which came into the Lists that day richly apparelled and their horses trapped all in white Veluet, there came against them the saide day 46. Defendantes or Undertakers by the Earle of Surrey formost, Lord William Howarde, Lord. Clinton, and Lord Cromwell, son and heire to Thomas Cromwell Earle of Effex, and Chamberlaine of England with other, and that day after the Justes performed the Challengers rode vnto this Durham house where they kept open householde, and feasted the king and Queene with her Ladyes and all the Court, the second day Anthonie Kingston, and Richarde Cromwell were made knightes there, the thirde day of May the saide chalengers did Turney on horsebacke with swordes, and against them came 49. Defendantes: Sir Iohn Dudley, and the Earle of Surrey running first, which at the first course lost their Gauntletes: and that day Sir Richarde Cromwell ouerthrew maister Palmer and his horse in the fielde to the great honor of the chalengers, the fift of May the Chalengers fought on foote at the Baryars, and against them came 50. Defendantes, which fought valiantly: but Sir Richarde Cromwell ouerthrew that day at the Barryars maister Culpepper in the fielde, and the sixt day the chalengers brake vp their householde.

Pencioners.

In this time of their housekeeping they had not onely feasted the king, Queene, Ladyes and all the court, as is afore shewed, but also they cheared all the knightes and Burgesses of the common house in the Parliament, and entertayned the Maior of London with the Aldermen and their wiues at a Dinner &c. The king gaue to euery of the saide challengers, and their heires for euer, in reward of their valiant actiuitie one hundred markes and a house to dwell in of yearely reuenewe out of the landes pertayning to the Hospitall of S. Iohn of Ierusalem.

The Bishop of Norwitch his house.

Next beyond this Durham house is one other great house sometime belonging to the Bishop of Norwitch, and was his London lodging, which now pertayneth to the Archbishop of Yorke by this occasion. In the yeare 1529. when Cardinall Wolsey Archbishop of Yorke was indighted in the Premunire, whereby king

king Henry the eight was intituled to his goodes and possessions, hée also seazed into his hands, the saide Archbishoppes house, commonly called Yorke place, and changed the name thereof into White hall: whereby the Archbishops of Yorke being dispossessed and hauing no house of repayre about London, Quéene Marie gaue vnto Nicholas *Heth* then Archbishoppe of Yorke and to his successors, Suffolke house in Southwarke, lately builded by Charles Bramdon Duke of Suffolke, as I haue shewed.

This house the saide Archbishops solde, and bought the aforesaide house of olde time belonging to the Bishoppes of Norwich, which of this last purchase is now called Yorke house, the Lord Chancellors, or Lorde Keepers of the great Seale of England, haue beene lately there lodged.

Then was there an Hospitall of S. Marie Rounceual by Charing Crosse (a Cell to the Priorie & Couent of Rounceual in Nauar in Pampelion Diocesse) where a Fraternitie was founded in the 15. of Edwarde the fourth, but now the same is suppressed and turned into Tenementes. *Hospitall of S. Marie Rounceuall.*

Neare vnto this Hospitall was an Hermitage, with a Chappell of S. Katherine ouer against Charing Crosse, which Crosse builded of stone, was of old time a fayre péece of worke there made by commandement of Edwarde the first, in the one and twentith yeare of his raigne, in memorie of Helenor his deceased Quéene as is before declared. *Hermitage with a Chappell of S. Katherine. Charing crosse*

West from this Crosse stoode sometime an Hospital of Saint Iames, consisting of two hydes of Land with the appurtenances in the parish of Saint Margaret in Westminster, and founded by the Citizens of London, before the time of any mans memorie, for foureteene sisters maidens that were leprouse, lyuing chastly, and honestly in diuine seruice. *Hospitall of S. Iames.*

Afterwardes diuers Citizens of London, gaue six and fifty pound rent thereunto, and then were adioyned eight Brethren to minister diuine seruice there. After this also sundrie deuout men of London gaue to this Hospitall foure hydes of land in the fielde at Westminster, and in Hendon, Calcote, and Hampsted, eighty acres of Lande and Woode &c. king Edwarde the first, con-

S. Iames Fayre for 7. dayes.

firmed those giftes and granted a Fayre to be kept on the Eue of S Iames, the day, the morrow, and foure dayes following, in the eighteenth of his raigne.

This Hospitall was surrendred to Henry the eight the three and twentith of his raigne, and the Sisters being compounded with all were allowed Pensions for terme of their liues, and the king builded there a goodly Mannor, annexing thereunto a Parke, closed about with a wall, of bricke now called S. Iames Parke seruing indifferently to the saide Mannor, and to the Mannor or Pallace of White hall.

S. Iames Parke

South from Charing Crosse on the right hand, are diuers fayre houses lately builded before the Parke, then a large Tylt-yarde for Noble men, and other to exercise themselues in Iusting, Turning, and Feighting at the Barryars.

Tylt yarde at Westminster.

On the left hand from Charing Crosse, be also diuers fayre, Tenementes lately builded till yee come to a large plot of ground inclosed with bricke, and is called Scotland, where great building hath beene for receipt of the kinges of Scotland, and other estates of that Countrie: for Margaret Quæne of Scots and Syster to king Henry the eight had her abiding there, when shee came into England after the death of her husband, as the king of Scotland, had in former times, when they came to the Parliament of England.

Scotland a plot of giound so called.

Then is the saide White hal sometime belonging to Hubart de Brugh Earle of Kent, and Iusticiar of England, who gaue it to the Blacke Fryars in Oldborne, as I haue before noted. King Henry the eight ordayned it to bee called an honor, and builded there a sumptuous Gallery and a bewtifull Gate house, thwart the high streete to S. Iames Parke, &c.

White hall.

In this Gallorie the Princes with their Nobility, vse to stand or sit, and at Windowes to beholde all trimmphant Iustinges, & other militarie exercises.

Beyond this Gallerie on the left hand is the garden or orchyard belonging to the saide White hall. On the right hand bee diuers fayre Tennis courtes, bowling Allies, and a Cocke pit, all built by king Henry the eight, and then one other arched gate with a way

Tennis courts Bowling Allies and Cocke pit

way ouer it thwarting the streete from the kinges gardens to the saide Parke.

From this gate vp kinges streete, to a Bridge ouer Long ditch (so called for that the same almost insulateth the Citie of Westminster) neare which Bridge is a way leading to Chanon Row, so called for that the same belonged to the Deane and Chanons of S. Stephens Chappell, who were there lodged as now diuers Noblemen, and Gentlemen be. Long pitch. S. Stephens Allie.

From this way vp to the Woolestable and to the high Tower, or gate which entreth the Pallace Court, all is replenished with buildinges, and inhabitantes.

Touching this Woolestable, I reade that in the raign of Edwarde the first, the Staple being at Westminster the parrishioners of S. Margaret, and Marchantes of the Staple builded of new the saide Church, the great Chancell excepted, which was lately before new builded, by the Abbote of Westminster. *T. Gloſſorde.*

Moreouer that in the 27. of Edwarde the thirde the Staple of Woole, before kept at Bruges in Flanders, was ordayned by Parliament to bee kept in diuers places of England, Wales, & Ireland, as at Newcastle, Yorke, Lincolne, Canterbury, Norwitch, Westminster, Chichester, Winchester, Exeester, Bristow, and Carmarden, &c. to the greate benefit of the king, and losse vnto strangers, and marchantes. For there grew vnto the king by this meanes (as it was saide) the summe of one thousand a hundred and two pounds by the yere more then any his predicessors before had receiued, the Staple at Westminster at that time began on the next morrow after the feast of S. Peter Ad vincula. The next yeare there was granted to the king by Parliament towardes the recouery of his title in France, fifty shillinges of euery sacke of Wooll transported ouer seas, for the space of six yeares next ensuing, by meanes whereof the king might dispend dayly during those yeares, more then a thousande markes starling. For by the common opinion there were more then 100000. sackes of Wool yearely transported into forrain landes, so that during six yeares the saide grant extended to fifteene hundred thousand pound starling. *Robert de Aſnesbery.*

In the 37. of Edwarde the thirde it was granted vnto him for

two yeares to take six and twenty shillinges eight pence, vppon euery sacke of Wolle transported and the same yeare the Staple of Woole (notwithstanding the kings oth and other great estates) was ordayned to bee kept at Callis, and six and twenty marchants the best and welthiest of all England, to be Farmers there, both of the Towne and Staple for three yeares, euery marchant to haue six men of Armes, and foure Archers at the kinges cost. Hee ordayned there also two Maiors, one for the towne, and one for the Staple, and hee toke for mala capta commonlie called Maltorth (I thinke Custome) twentie shillinges, and of the said marchantes Gardians of the Towne forty pence, vppon euery sacke of Woolle.

In the 44. of Edwarde the thirde, Quamborough Kingston vpon Hull, and Boston, were made Staples of Wooll, which matter so much offended some, that in the 50. of his raigne in a Parliament at London, it was complayned that the Staple of Woole, was so remoued from Callis to diuers townes in England contrary to the statute, appointing that Citizens and marchantes should keepe it there, and that the king might haue the profites and customes with the exchange of golde and siluer that was there made, by all the Marchantes in Christendome (estemed to amount to 8000 l. by yeare) the Exchange onely: and the Citizens and marchantes so ordred the matter that the king spent nothing vpon souldiers neither vpon defence of the town against the ennemies, whereas now hee spent eight thousande pound by yeare.

Manu script. French. Wooll Staple at Middlebrough.

In the yeare 1388. the twelfth of Richarde the second, in a Parliament at Cambridge, it was ordayned that the staple of Wooles should be brought from Middlebrough in Holland to Callis.

In the fourteenth of his raigne there was granted 40. s. vpon euery sacke of Woole, and in the one and twentith was granted 50. s. vpon euery sacke transported by english men, and three pound of by strangers &c. It seemeth that the marchantes of this staple be the most ancient marchantes of this Realm, and that all commodities of the Realme or Staple, marchandizes by law & Charter, as Wooles, Leather, Wool fels, Lead, Tyn, cloth &c.

Staple Marchantes the most ancientst of this realme.

King

King Henrie the first had five Woll houses within the Staple at *Westminster*: those he graunted to the Deane and Cannons of S. Stephen at Westminster, and confirmed it the 21. of his raigne. Thus much for the Staple haue I shortly noted.

And now to passe to the famous Monasterie of *Westminster*: At the very entrance of the Close thereof is a lane that leadeth toward the West, called Théeuing lane, for that théeues were led that way to the Gate house, while the Sanctuarie continued in force. Theeuing lane.

This Monasterie was founded and builded by Sebert king of the East Saxons, vpon the perswasion of *Ethelbert* king of Kent, who hauing imbraced christianitie, and being baptized by Melitus Bishop of *London*: immediatly (to shew himselfe a christian indéede) built a church to the honor of God and Saint Peter, on the West side of the cittie of London, in a place (which because it was ouergrowen with thornes, and enuironed with water) the Saxons called Thorney, and now of the Monastery and West situation thereof is called *Westminster*. Foundation of Westminster by Sebert a Christian king not only in word but in deed.

In this place (saith Fulcardus) long before was a Temple of Apollo, which being ouerthrowne, King Lucius built therein a Church of Christianitie. *Fulcardus.*

Sebert was buried in this church, with his wife Athelgoda, whose bodies many yeares after, to wit in the raigne of Richard the second (saith *Walsingham*) were translated from the old church to the new, and there interred. *Walsingham.*

Edgare King of the West Saxons repaired this Monasterie about the yeare of Christ 958. *Edward* the Confessor builded it of new, whereupon T. *Clifford* writeth thus.

Without the walles of London (saith he) vppon the Riuer of Thames there was in times passed a little Monasterie, builded to the honor of God, and Saint Peter, with a few Benedict Monkes in it, vnder an Abbotte seruing Christ: very poore they were, and little was giuen them for their relieue, here the king intended (for that it was néere to the famous citie of London and the Riuer of Thames, that brought in all kind of Marchandizes from all partes of the worlde) to make his Sepulcher, *T. Clifford.*

he

he commanded therefore that of the tenthes of all his rentes, the worke should be begunne in such sort as should become the Prince of the Apostles.

At this his commandement the work is nobly begun, euen from the foundation and happely procéedeth till the same was finished: the charges bestowed, or to be bestowed are not regarded. He graunted to this church great priuiledges, aboue all the churches in this land as partly appeare by this his Charter.

Edpeapd Cyng gpæt pillm biſeope ⁊ leofſtane ⁊ Alfſie Port gefefen. ⁊ ealle minre burhþegn on Lū-den fpeondlice: And ic cyþe eop þ ic hæbbe ſeo gifta gyfen ⁊ vnnam Chriſt ⁊ S. Peter þam haligan Apoſ-tel into weſtminſter: fulla fpeodome ofer ealle þa land þe longaþ into þære haligan ſtop. &c.

Edwarde King greet William Biſhop and *Leofſtane* and Aelffie Portreeues, and all my Burgeſſes of London friendly, and I tell you that I haue this giuen and granted to Chriſt & S. *Peter* the holy Apoſtle at Weſtminſter full freedome ouer all the land, that belongeth to that holy place. &c.

Parish church of S. Margaret

He also caused ẏ parish Church of S. Margaret to be newly builded, without the Abbie church of Westminster for the ease & commoditie of the Monks, because before that time the parish Church stode within the old Abbey church in the South Isle, somewhat to their annoyance. This church of S. Margaret (which that king Edward builded) continued till the daies of King Edwarde the first, at what time the staple of woolles was at *Westminster*, and then the parishioners and Merchantes of the Staple builded it all of new (the great chancell excepted, which was done by the Abbots of *Westminster* as is afore shewed.

King Henry the third in the yeare of Christ 1220. began the new worke of our Ladies Chappell, and in the yeare 1245. the walles and steeple of the olde Church (builded by king Edwarde) were

were taken downe, and inlarging the same Church, caused them to be made more comely, for the furtherance whereof in the yeare 1246. the same king (deuising how to extort money from the citizens of London towardes the charges) appointed a Mart to be kept at Westminster, the same to last fiftéene dayes, and in the meane space all trade of Merchandise to cease in the Cittie, which thing the citizens were faine to redéeme with two thousand pound of siluer. A Mart at Westminster.

The worke of this Church with the houses of Office, was finished to the end of the Quire in the yeare 1285. the 14. of *Edward* the first. All which labour of 66. yeares, was in the yeare 1299. defaced by a fire kindled in the lesser Hall of the Kinges Pallace at *Westminster*, the same with many other houses adioyning, and with the Quéenes chamber were all consumed, the flame thereof also (being driuen with the wind) fired the Monasterie, which was also with the pallace consumed. Westminster with the pallace burned.

Then was this Monastery againe repaired by the Abbotes of that Church, king Edward the first and his successors putting to their helping handes.

Edward the second appropriated vnto this Church the patronages of the Churches of Kelueden and Sabritsworth in *Essex* in the Diocesse of London.

Simon Langham Abbot (hauing béene a great builder there in the yeare 1362.) gaue 400. l. to the building of the bodie of the church: but (amongst others) Abbot Islip was in his time a great builder there, as may appeare in the stone worke, and glasse windowes of the Church.

Since whose decease that worke hath staide as hee left it, vnperfected, the Church and stéeple being all of one height.

King Henry the seuenth about the yeare of Christ 1502. caused the Chappell of our Ladie, builded by Henry the third, with a Tauerne also called the White Rose neare adioyning to be taken downe: In which plot of ground, on the 24. of Ianuary, the first stone of the new chappell was laid by the handes of Abbot Islip, Sir *Reginald* Bray, Knight of the Garter, Doctor Barnes, maister of the Rolles, Doctor Wall, Chaplen to the King, Maister *Hugh* Aldham, Chaplen to the Countesse of Darbie, and Richmond New Chappel at Westminster.

mond (the kinges mother) Sir Edward Stanhop knight, and diuers other: vpon the which stone was ingrauen the same day and yeare, &c.

The charges in building this Chappell amounted to the summe of 14000. pounds the stone for this worke (as I haue béene informed) was brought from Huddlestone quarrie in Yorke shire: The Altar and sepulture of the same King Henry the seuenth, wherein his bodie resteth in this his new chappell, was made and finished in the yeare 1519. by one *Peter* a Painter of Florence: for the which hee receyued 1000. pounde starling for the whole stuffe and workemanship, at the handes of the kinges executors, Richard Bishop of Winchester, Richard Bishoppe of London, Thomas Bishop of Durham, Iohn Bishoppe of Rochester, T. Duke of Norfolke, Treasurer of *England*e, *Edward* Earle of Worcester the kinges Chamberlaine, Iohn Fineaux knight, Chiefe Iustice of the Common place, &c.

This Monasterie being valued to dispend by the yeare 3470. pound &c. was surrendered to *Henry* the eight, in the yeare 1539. And Benson then Abbot was made the first Deane: and not long after it was aduaunced to a Bishoppes Sea, in the yeare 1541. Thomas Thurley being both the first and last Bishop there, who when he had impouerished the church was translated to Norwich in the yeare 1550. the fourth of *Edward* the first, and from thence to *Elie*, in the yeare 1554. the second of Quéene Mary. Richard Cox Doctor in Diuinitie (late schoolmaister to king *Edward* 6.) was made Deane of *Westminster*, whom Quéen Mary put out, & made Doctor Weston Deane, vntill the yere 1556. and then he being remoued from thence on the 21. of November, Iohn Fekenham (late Deane of Paules) was made Abbot of *Westminster*, and toke possession of the same, being installed, and fourtéene Monkes more receyued the habbot with him that day of the order of Saint Benedict: but the saide Iohn Feckenham with his Monkes enioyed not that place fully thrée yeares, for in the yeare 1559. in the moneth of July they were all put out, and Quéene Elizabeth made the saide Monasterie a Colledge, instituting there a Deane, twelue Prebendes, twelue poore Almes men, and

Westminster a Bishops sea.

Westminster made a colledge.

fortie

ortie schollers, calling them the Queenes scholl ers: and so was it named the Colledge at Westminster, founded by D. Elizabeth. D. Bill one of her Maiesties Chaplens was made the first Dean: after whom succéded M. D. Gabriel Goodman, now Resident.

Kings and Queenes crowned at Westminster.

Of the Kinges and Quéenes crowned in this Church William surnamed Conqueror, & Matilde his wife were the first: & since them all other Kings and Quéenes of this realme, haue béene here crowned.

Kinges and Queenes buried at Westminster.

The kinges and Quéenes buried in this Church are these: Sebert king of the East Saxons, with his wife Athelgode, Harold surnamed *Herefote*, king of the West Saxons: Edward the simple, surnamed Confessor, sometime richly shrined in a Tombe of siluer and Gold, curiously wrought by commandement of *William* the Conqueror, Egitha his wife was there buried also, King *Henry* the third, whose Sepulture was richly garnished with precious stones of Jasper, which his sonne *Edward* the first brought out of Fraunce for that purpose: *Eleanor* wife to *Henry* the thirde, *Edwarde* the first who offred to the shrine of *Edward* the Confessor the chaire of marble, wherein the Kinges of Scotlande were crowned, with the scepter and Crowne also to the same king belonging. Hee gaue also to that church landes to the value of 100. pounde by the yeare, twenty pound thereof yearely to be distributed to the poore for euer: then there lyeth *Eleanor* his wife, daughter to Ferdinando king of Castile, *Edward* the third by Quéene *Phillip* of *Henault* his wife. Richard the second and Anne his wife, with their images vpon them, with cost more then foure hundred markes for the guilding: Henry the fift with a royall image of siluer and guilt, which Katherine his wife caused to be laid vpon him, but the head of this image being of massie siluer is broken off, and conuayed away with the plates of siluer and guilt that couered his bodie: Katherine his wife was buried in the old Lady chappel, but her corps being taken vp in the raigne of Henry the seuenth (when a newe foundation was to bee laide) she was neuer since buried, but remayneth aboue grounde in a coffin of bordes behinde the East ende of the Presbyterie: Henrie the seuenth in a sumptuous

S. Edwardes shrine at *Westmiuster*.

sepulture

sepulture, and chappell before specified, and Elizabeth his wife, Edwarde the first in the same Chappell without any monument, Quéene Mary without any Monument in the same chappell: Matilde daughter to Malcolne king of Scottes, wife to Henry the first, lyeth in the Reuestrie: Anne wife to Richard the third, Margaret Countesse of Richmond and Darbie, mother to Henry the seuenth, Anne of Cleue, wife to Henry the eight: Edmond second sonne to *Henry* the third, first Earle of Lancaster, *Darby*, and *Leycester*, and Aueline his wife, daughter and heire to William de Fortibus Earle of Albemarle. In S. Thomas chappel lie the bones of the children of Henry the third, and of Edward the first, in number nine. In the Chapter house, Alianor countesse of Barre, daughter to Edward the first, William of *Windsore*, and Blaunch his sister, children to *Edward* the thirde: Iohn of *Eltham* Earle of Cornewell, sonne to *Edward* the second, *Elianor* wife to Thomas of *Woodstock* Duke of Gloucester: Thomas of *Woodstocke* by king *Edward* the third his father: Margaret daughter to *Edward* the fourth, *Elizabeth* daughter to Henry the seuenth, *William* de Valence Earle of Pembrooke, Aimer de Valence Earle of *Pembrooke*, Margaret and Iohn sonne and daughter to *William* de Valence, Iohn *Waltham* Bishop of Sarum Treasurer of *England*, Thomas Ruthall Bishop of Durham 1522. Gyles Lord Dawbeny Earle of Bridgewater, Chamberlaine to king *Henry* the seuenth 1508. and his wife of the family of the Arundelles in Cornewell, Iohn Vicount *Welles*, 1498. The Ladie Katherine daughter to the Dutchesse of Norfolke, Sir T. *Hungerford* knight, father to Sir Iohn Hungerford of Downampney knight, a son & daughter to Humfrey Bohun Earle of Hereford and *Essex*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, Philip Dutchesse of Yorke, daughter to the Lorde Mohun, thrice maried, to the Lord Fitzwalter, Sir Iohn Golofer, and to the Duke of Yorke: William Dudley Bishop of Durham, Nicholas Baron Carew, *Walter* Hungerford sonne to *Edmond*, Sir *Iohn* Burley knight, and Anne his wife, Sir Iohn Golofer knight, Humfrey Bourchere, Lorde *Cromwell*, *Henry* Bourchere sonne and heire to the Lord Barons, and both slain at

Barnet

Barnet, Sir *William* Trussell knight, Sir Thomas Vaughan knight, Francis Brandon Dutchesse of Suffolke, Mary her daughter, Sir Iohn Hampden Knight, Sir Lewes Vicount *Robsart* Knight, Lord Bourchere of Henalt, and his wife daughter and heyre to the Lord Bourchere: Robert Browne and *William* Browne Esquires: The Ladie Iohane *Tokyne* daughter of Dabridge court: George Mortimer bastarde, Iohn Felby Esquire, Anne wife to Iohn *Watkins*, *William* Southwike Esquire, *William* Southcot Esquire, Raph Constantine gentleman, Arthur Troffote Esquire, Robert *Hall* knight, slaine in that church, Sir Richard Rouse Knight, Sir Geffrey *Maundeuil* Earle of *Essex*, and Athelard his wife, Sir Foulk of Newcastle, Sir Iames Barons Knight, Sir Iohn *Salisberie* knight, Margaret Dowglasse Countesse of *Lineaux*, with Charles her sonne, Earle of Lineaux: Henry Scogan a learned Poet, in the cloyster: Geffrey Chaucer the most famous Poet of *England*, also in the Cloyster, 1400. but since Nicholas Brigham Gentleman, raysed a Monument for him in the South crosse Ile of the Church: his workes were partly published in print by William Caxton in the raigne of *Henry* the first: Increased by William Thinne Esquire, in the raigne of Henry the eight: Corrected and twice increased through mine owne painefull labours, in the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, to wit, in the yeare 1561. and again beautified with noates, by me collected out of diuers Records and Monumentes, which I deliuered to my louing friende Thomas Speight, & he hauing drawne the same into a good forme and methode, as also explaned the old and obscure wordes &c. hath published them in Anno 1597.

Geffrey Chaucer the famous poet of England.

Anne Stahanhope Dutches of Sommerset & Iane her daughter, Anne Cecill Countesse of Oxford daughter to the Lorde *Burghley*, with Mildred Burghley her mother, Elizabeth Barkley Countesse of Ormond, Frauncis Sidney Countesse of Sussex, Elizabeth Countesse of *Hertford*, Thomas Baron Wentworth, Thomas Baron *Wharton*: Iohn Lorde Russell, Sir Thomas Bromley Lord Chauncellor, Sir Iohn Puckering Lord Keeper, &c.

This

Sanctuary at Westminster.

This Church hath had great priuiledge of Sanctuarie within the precinct ther of, to wit, the church, churchyard, and close, &c. from whence it hath not beene lawfull for any Prince or other, to take any person that fledde thether for any cause: which priuiledge was first granted by Sebert king of the East Saxons, since increased by Edgare king of the West Saxons, renewed and confirmed by king Edward the Confessor, as appeareth by this his charter following.

Edward by the grace of God, King of Englishmen: I make it to be knowne to all generations of the world after me, that by speciall commandement of our holy Father Pope Leo, I haue renewed & honored the holy church of the blessed Apostle S. Peter of Westminster, & I order and establish for euer, that what person of what condition or estate soeuer he be, from whence soeuer hee come, or for what offence or cause it be, eyther for his refuge into the said holy place, he be assured of his life, liberty and limmes: And ouer this I forbid, vnder the paine of euerlasting damnation, that no minister of mine, or of my successors intermeddle them with any the goods, landes or possessions of the said persons taking the said Sanctuary: for I haue taken their goodes and liuelod into my speciall protection, and therefore I graunt to euery each of them in as much as my terrestriall power may suffice, all manner freedome of ioyous libertie: And whosoeuer presumes or doth contrary to this my graunt, I will he lose his name, worshippe, dignitie, and power, and that with the great traytor Iudas that betrayed our Sauiour, he be in the euerlasting fier of hell, and I will and ordaine that this my graunt endure as long as there remayneth in England, eyther loue or dread of christian name.

More of this Sactuarie ye may read in our hiſtories, and also in the statute of Henry the eight, the 32. yeare.

Nert

Next to this famous Monastery, is the Kings principall Pallace, of what antiquitie it is vncertaine: but Edward the Confessor held his Court there: as may appeare by the testimony of sundrie, and namely of Ingulphus, as I haue before told you. The said king had his Pallace, and for the most part remained there: where he also ended his life, and was buried in the Monastery which he had builded. It is not to be doubted, but that King William the first, as he was crowned there, so he builded much at this Pallace: for he found it farre inferiour to the building of princely pallaces in France. And it is manifest, by the testimony of many Authors, that William Rufus builded the great Hall there, about the yeare of Christ, 1097 amongst others, Roger of Windouar, and Mathewe Paris, do write, that King William (being returned out of Normandie into England) kept his feast of Whitsontide very royally at Westminster, in the new Hall which he had lately builded, the length whereof (say some) was 270. foote, and seuentie foure foote in breadth, and when he heard men say, that this Hall was too great, he answered, and said: this Hall is not bigge inough, by the one halfe, and is but a Beade chamber in comparison of that I meane to make: a diligent searcher (saith Paris) might finde out the foundation of the hall, which he had supposed to haue builded, stretching from the Riuer of Thames, euen to the common high way. This Pallace was repaired about the yeare, 1163. by Thomas Becket, Chauncelor of England, with exceeding great celeritie and speede: which before, was ready to haue fallen downe. This hath beene the principall seate and Pallace of all the Kings of England, since the Conquest: for heere haue they in the great Hall kept their feasts of Coronation especially, and other solemne feasts, as at Christmas, and such like, most commonly: for proofe whereof, I finde Recorded, that in the yeare, 1236. and the twentieth of Henry the third, on the 29. of December, William de Hauarhull the Kings Treasurer, is commaunded, that vpon the day of Circumcision of our Lord, hee caused 6000. poore people to be fed at Westminster, for the state of the King, the Queene, and their children: the weake and aged to be placed in the great Hall: and in the lesser, those that were most strong, and in reasonable plight: in the Kings Chamber, the children in the Queenes: and when the King knoweth the charge, he would allow

Great hall at Westminster.
Mathew Paris.
Liber Woodbridge.
Pallace repaired.
W. Fitzstephen
Record Tower.
The vse of great Halles was to feede the Poore.

it in the accounts. The like commaundement, the said King Henry gaue to Hugh Gifford and William Browne, that vpon Fryday nert after the Epiphany, they should cause to be fed in the great Hal of Windsor, at a good fire, all the poore and needy children that could be found, and the kings children, being waighed and measured, their waight and measure to be distributed for their good estates.

Mathew Paris. In the yeare 1238. the same King Henry kept his feast of Christmas at Westminster, in the great Hall: so did he in the yeare 1241. where he placed the Legate in the most honourable place of the Table, to wit, in the middest, which the Noble men toke in euill part: the King sate on the right hand, and the Archbishop on the left, and then all the Prelates and Nobles according to their estates: for the King himselfe set the Guests. The yeare 1242. he likewise kept his Christmas in the Hall, &c. Also in the yeare 1243. Richard Earle of Cornwell the Kings brother, married Cincia, daughter to Beatrice, Countesse of Prouince, and kept his marriage feast in the great Hall at Westminster with great royalty and company of Noble men: insomuch, that there were tolde (triginta milia) 30000. dishes of meates at that dinner.

H. the 3. sate in the Exchequer and mercied the Sheriffes. In the yeare 1256. King Henry sate in the Exchequer of this Hall, and there sette downe order for the appearance of Sheriffes, and bringing in of their accounts: there was fiue Markes set on euery Sheriffes head for a fine, because they had not distrained euery person that might dispend fiftéene pound land by the yeare, to receiue the order of Knighthode, as the same Sheriffes were commanded.

In the yeares 1268 and 1269. the same king kept his Christmas feasts at Westminster as before, and also in the same, 1269. he translated with great solemnitie, the body of king E. the Confessor, into a new Chapell, at the backe of the high Alter: which Chapell hee had prepaired of a meruailous workmanship, bestowing a new Tombe or Shrine of Golde, and on the day of his translation, hee kept a royall feast in the great Hall of the Pallace: thus much for the feast of olde time in this Hall.

Translation of E. the Confessor.

We read also, that in the yeare 1236. the riuer of thames ouerflowing the Banques, caused the Marshes about Woolwitch to bee all on a Sea, wherein Boates and other vessells were carried

marshes about Woolwitch drowned.

with

with the streame, so that besides cattell, the greatest number of men women, and children, inhabitants there, were drowned: and in the great Pallace of Westminster, men did rowe with wheries, in the middest of the hall, being forced to ride to their chambers.

Wheries rowed in Westminster Hall.

Moreouer, in the yeare 1242. the Thames ouerflowing the banques about Lambhithe, drowned houses and fields, by the space of fiue miles, so that in the great hall at Westminster, men toke their horse, because the water ran ouer all. This Pallace was (in the yeare, 1299. the twentie seuenth of Edward the first, brent by a vehement fire, kindled in the lesser hall of the Kings house, the same with many other houses adioyning, and with the Quenes chamber, were consumed, but after that repaired. In the yeare, 1313. the 31. of E. the first, the kings treasury at Westminster was robbed, for ỹ which, Walter Abbot of Westminster, with 49. of his brethren, and 32. other were throwne into the Tower of London, and indighted of the robberie, of an hundred thousand pound: but they affirming themselues to be cleare of the fact, and desiring the King of spedie iustice, a commission, was directed for inquirie of the truth, & they were freed. In the yeare 1316 E. the 2. did solemnize his feast of Penticost, at Westminster, in the great Hall, where sitting royally at the table, with his Peares about him, there entred a woman adorned like a Minstrell, sitting on a great horse, trapped as Minstrelles then vsed, who rode round about the tables, shewing pastime, and at length, came vp to the kings table, and laide before him a letter, and forthwith turning her horse, saluted euery one, and departed. The letters being opened, had these contents. Our Soueraigne Lord the King, hath nothing courteously respected his knights, that in his fathers time, and also in his owne, haue put forth their persons to diuers perils, and haue vtterly lost, or greatly diminished their substance, for honor of the said King, and he hath inriched aboundantly such as haue not borne the waight as yet, of the businesse, &c. This great Hall was begun to be repaired in the yeare, 1397. by R. the 2. who caused the walles, windowes, and roofe, to be taken downe, and newe made, with a stately portch, & diuers lodgings of a meruailous worke, & with great Costs: all which, he leuied of strangers banished, or flying out of their countries, who obtained license to remain in this land by the kings charters, which they had purchased with great summes of money.

T. Walsingh. Pallace at Westminster brent.

The kings Treasury at Westminster robbed.

The Abbot & monkes sent to the Tower.

E. the 2. keeping his feasts at Westm. hal, was presented with a complaint, of not rewarding souldiers.

Great Hall at Westminster repaired.

This hall being finished in the yeare, 1399. the same King kept a most royall Christmas there, with dayly Justings and runnings at Tylt, whereunto resorted such a number of people, that there was euery day spent, twentie eight, or twentie sixe Oxen, and three hundreth Sheepe, besides fowle, without number: hee caused a gowne for himselfe to be made of Golde, garnished with Pearle and precious Stone, to the value of 3000. Markes: he was garded by Cheshiere men, and had about him commonly thirteene Bishops, besides Barons, Knights, Esquires, and other more then needed: insomuch, that to the household, came euery day to meate 10000. people, as appeared by the messes tolde out from the Kitchen to 300. Seruitors.

Ro. Iuelese. Thus was this great Hall for the honour of the Prince oftentimes furnished with guests, not onely in this kings time (a prodigall Prince) but in the time of other also, both before & since, though not so vsually noted. For when it is said, the King held his Feast of Christmas, or such a Feast at Westminster, it may well bee supposed to bee kept in this great Hall, as most sufficient to such a purpose.

Ro. Fabian. I finde noted by Robert Fabian, the Chronickler (sometime a Citizen and an Alderman of London) that king Henry the seuenth, in the ninth of his raigne (holding his royall feast of Christmas, at Westminster) on the twelfth day, feasted Raphe Austry, then Mayor of London, and his brethren the Aldermen, with other Commoners in great number, and after dinner, dubbing the Mayor Knight, caused him with his brethren, to stay and behold the disguisings and other disports, in the night following, shewed in the great Hall, which was richly hanged with Arras, and Staged about on both sides: which disports being ended in the morning, the King, the Quæne, the Ambassadors, and other states, being set at a table of stone, 60. knights, and Esquires, serued 60. dishes to the Kings Messe, and as many to the Quænes (neither flesh nor fish) and serued the Mayor with twentie foure dishes to his Messe, of the same manner, with sundrie wynes, in most plentious wise: and finally, the King and Quæne, beeing conueyed with great lights into the Pallace, the Mayor with his Company in Barges, returned and came to London, by breake of the next day. Thus much for buil-

King Henry the 7. feasted the Mayor of London, &c.

ding

ding of this great hall, and feasting therein. It moreouer appeareth, that many Parliaments haue beene kept there: for I finde noted, that in the yeare 1397. the great Hall at Westminster, beeing out of reparations, and therefore (as it were newe builded by Richard the second, (as is before shewed) the same Richard in the meane time hauing occasion to holde a Parliament, caused for that purpose a large house to be builded in the middest of the Pallace Court, betwixt the clocke Tower, and the gate of the olde great Hall, this house was very large and long, made of timber, couered with Tyle, open on both the sides, and at both the endes, that all men might see and heare what was both sayde and done. Parliaments kept in Westminster Hall.

The Kings archers (in number, 4000. Chesheire men) compassed the house about with their Bowes bent, and Arrowes nocked in their hands, alwayes ready to shote: they had bouch of court (to wit, meat and drinke) and great wages, of fiue pence by the day. Bouch of Court.

The olde great Hall being new builded, Parliaments were againe there kept as before: namely, one in the yeare 1399. for the deposing of Richard the second. A great part of this Pallace at Westminster was once againe brent in the yeare 1512. the fourth of Henry the eight, since the which time, it hath not beene reedified: onely the great Hall, with the offices neare adioyning, are kept in good reparations, and serueth as afore it did, for feasts at Coronations, Arraignments of great persons charged with treasons, keeping of the courts of iustice, &c. But the Princes haue beene lodged in other places about the citie, as at Baynards Castle, at Bridewell, and White Hall, sometime called Yorke Place, and sometimes at S. Iames.

This great Hall hath beene the vsuall place of pleadings, and ministration of Iustice, whereof somewhat shortly I will note. In times past, the courts and benches followed the King, whersoeuer he went, as well since the conquest, as before, which thing at length being thought combersome, painfull, and chargeable to the people, it was in the yeare 1224. the 9. of H. the 3. agreed, that there should be a standing place appointed, where matters should be heard and iudged, which was in the great Hall at Westminster. Magna carta. Common places in Westminster Hall.

In this Hall, be ordained three iudgement seates, to wit, at the entry on the right hand, the common place, where ciuill matters are to be pleaded, specially such as touch lands, or contracts, at the vpper end of the Hall, on the right hand (or Southeast corner) the Kings bench where pleas of the Crowne haue their hearing: and on the left hand or Southwest corner, sitteth the Lord Chancelor, accompanied with the master of the Rolles, and with certain other of the 11. mē (learned for the most part in the Ciuill Lawe, and called maisters of the Chauncery) which haue the Kings fee. The times of pleading in these courts are foure, in the yeare which are called Termes, the first is Hillary Terme, which beginneth the 23. of Januarie (if it be not Sunday) and endeth the 12. of Februarie. The second, is Easter Terme, and beginneth 17. dayes after Easter day, and endeth 4. dayes after Ascencion day. The third Terme beginneth 6. or seuen dayes after Trinitie Sunday, and endeth the Wednesday fortnight after. The fourth is Michelmas Terme, which beginneth the 9. of October (if it be not Sunday) and endeth the 28. of Nouember.

T. Smith.

Court of the Chauncery.

And here is to be noted, that the Kings of this Realme, haue vsed sometimes to sit in person in the Kings Bench, namely, King Edward the fourth, in the yeare, 1462. in Michelmas Terme sate in the Kings Bench three dayes together, in the open Court, to vnderstand how his lawes were ministred and executed.

Kings of this Realme haue sate on the Kings Bench, in West. Hall.

Within the Port, or entry into the Hall, on either side, are ascendings vp into large chambers: without the Hall adioyning thereunto, wherein certaine Courts be kept, namely, on the right hand, is the court of the Exchequer, a place of account, for the reuenewes of the crowne: the hearers of the account, haue Auditors vnder them, but they which are the cheefe for the accounts of the prince, are called Barons of the Exchequer, whereof one is called the cheefe Baron. The greatest officer of al, is called the high Treasurer of England. In this court be heard, those that are delators (or informers) in popular and penall actions, hauing thereby part of the profit by the law assigned vnto them.

Court of the Exchequer.

Informers.

In this Court, (if any question bee) it is determined after the order of the common Law of England, by twelue men, and all subsidies,

sidies, Taxes, and Customes, by account, for in this office, the Sheriffes of the Shire do attend vpon the execution of the commaundements of the iudges, which the Earle should do, if he were not attending vpon the Princes in the Warres, or otherwise about him: for the cheefe office of the Earle was, to see the Kings iustice to haue course, and to bee well executed in the Shire, and the Princes Reuenewes to bee well aunswered and brought into the Treasury.

If any fines or amerciaments bee extracted out of any of the said courts vpon any man, or any arrerages of accounts, of such things as is of customes, taxes and subsidies, or other such like occasions, the same the Sheriffe of the Shire doth gather, and is answerable therefore in the Exchequer, as for other ordinary rents, of patrimoniall lands, and most commonly of taxes, customes, and subsidies, there be particular receiuers and collectors, which do answer it into the Exchequer. This Court of the Exchequer, hath of olde time (and as I thinke, since the conquest) beene kept at Westminster, notwithstanding, sometimes remoued thence by commaundement of the king, for a time, and after restored againe, as namely, in the yeare, 1209. King Iohn commaunded the Exchequer to be remoued from Westminster, to Northampton, &c.

On the left hand aboue the staire is the Duchie chamber, wherein is kept, the court for the Duchie of Lancaster, by a Chauncelor of that Duchie, and other officers vnder him. Then is there in an other chamber, the office of receits of the Queenes Reuenewes, for the Crowne: then is there also, the Starre chamber, where in the Tearme time euery weeke once at the least, (which is commonly on Fridayes and Wednesdayes, and on the next day after, the Terme endeth) the Lord Chauncelor and the Lords, and other of the priuie counsell, and the two chief Iustices of England, from 9. of the clock, till it be 11. do sit. This place is called the Starre chamber, because the rofe thereof is decked with the likenesse of Starres guilt, there be plaints heard, of ryots, rowtes, and other mildemeanors, which if they be found by the Kings Councell, the partie the offender, shalbe censured by these persons, which speake one after another, and hee shalbe both fined and commaunded to the prison.

Douch court.

office of receit
Starre chāber.

The court of Wardes and Liueries.

Court of Requests.

S. Stephens Chapell.

Then at the vpper ende of the great Hall, by the Kings Bench, is a going vp, to a great chamber, called the white Hall, wherein is now kept the Court of Wardes, and Liueries: and adioyning thereunto, is the Court of Requests. Then is Saint Stephens chappell, of olde time founded by King Stephen, and againe since, of a farre more curious workemanship, newe builded by King Edward the third, in the yeare, 1347. for thirtie eight persons, in that church to serue God, to wit, a Deane, twelue secular Cannons, thirteene Vickars, foure Clarkes, fiue Choristes, two Seruitors, to wit, a Verger, and a keeper of the Chappell. Hee builded for those, from the house of receit, along night to the Thames, within the same Pallace, there to inhabite, and since that, there was also builded for them, betwixt the the clocke house, and the woll staple, called the wey-house. Hee also builded to the vse of this chapell, (though out of the Pallace court) some distance West, in the little Sanctuarie, a strong Clotchard of stone and timber, couered with Leade, and placed therein, three belles, about the biggest of the which (as I haue beene informed) was written.

Litle Sanctuarie.

King Edward made mee,
Thirtie thousand and three,
Take me downe and wey mee,
And more shall yee finde mee.

The said King Edward, endowed this chapell with lands, to the yearely value of 500. pound. Doctor Iohn Chambers, the kings phisitian (the last Deane of this Colledge) builded thereunto a cloyster of curious workemanship, to the charges of 11000. Markes. This chapel (or colledge) at the suppression, was valued to dispend in lands by the yeare 1085. pound 10. shillings 5. pence, and was surrendred to E. the 6. since the which time, the same chapell hath serued as a Parliament house. This Pallace (before the entry thereinto) hath a large court, and in the same, a tower of stone, containing a clocke, which striketh euery houre on a great bell, to be heard into the Hall, in sitting time of the courts, or otherwise: for the same clock (in a calme) will be heard into the citie of London. King H. the first, gaue the keeping of this clock, with the Tower, called the clock house and the appurtenances, vnto W. Walsby, Deane of S. Stephens, with the wages of six pence by the day, out of the Exchequer. By this

Cloyster of S. Stephens Chapel builded.

Parliament house.

Clock house at Westminster.

Fountaine in the Pallace Court.

Tower

Tower standeth a Fountaine, which at the Coronations, and other great triumphes, is made to run with wine out of diuers spouts. On the East side of this court, is an arched gate to the riuer of Thames, with a faire bridge and landing place, for all men that haue occasion. On the North side, is the South end of S. Stephens Alley, or Canon Rowe, and also, a way into the olde woll staple: and on the west side is a very faire gate begun by Ri. the 3. in the yeare 1484. and was by him builded a great heigth, and many faire lodgings in it, but left vnfinished, and is called the high Tower at Westminster. Thus much for the Monastery and Pallace, may suffise. And now will I speake of the Gate-house, and of Totehillstreete, stretching from the West part of the Close. The Gate-house is so called of two Gates, the one out of the colledge court toward the North, on the East side wherof, was the Bishop of Londons prison, for clarkes conuict, and the other gate adioyning to the first, but towards the west, is a gaile, or prison for offenders thither committed. Walter Warfield celerar to the Monastery, caused both these gates with the appurtenances to be builded in the raigne of E. the 3. On the South side of this gate, King H. the 7. founded an almeshouse, for 13. poore men: one of them to be a Priest, aged 45. yeares, a good Gramarian, the other 12 to be aged fiftie yeares without wiues, euery Saterday the Priest to receiue of the Abbot, or Prior, 4. pence by the day, and each other 2 pence halfe penny by the day for euer, for their sustenance, and euery year to each one a gowne and a hood ready made: and to 3. wome that dressed their meat, and kept them in their sickneese, each to haue euery Saterday 16. pence, and euery yeare a gowne ready made. More to the 13. poore men yearely 80. quarters of cole, and 1000. of good faggots to their vse: in the hall and kitchen of their mansion, a discreete Monk to be ouerseer of them, and he to haue 40. shillings by the yeare, &c. and hereunto was euery Abbot and Prior sworne. Neareunto this house westward, was an olde chapell of S. Anne, ouer against the which, the Lady Margaret, mother to king H. the 7 erected an Almeshouse for poore women, which is now turned into lodgings for the singing men of the colledge: the place wherein this chapell and Almeshouse standeth, was called the Elemosinary or Almory, now corruptly the Amby, for that the Almes of the Abbey were there distributed to the poore. And therein Islip Abbot of Westminster

Westminster bridge or common landing place.

High tower at Westminster.

Gate house at Westminster.

Almeshouse of Henry the 7.

Chapell of S. Anne.

Almeshouse founded by Lady Margaret.

Almery at Westminster.

Printing of bookes at Westm. the first in England.

minster, first practized and erected the first Presse of booke Printing that euer was in England, about the yeare of Christ, 1471. From the West gate runneth along Totehill streete, wherein is a house of the Lord Gray of Wilton, and on the other side at the entry into Totehill field, Stourton house, which Gyles, the last L. Dacre of the South, purchased and built new, whose Lady and wife Anne, (sister to Thomas the Lord Buckhurst) left money to her Executors to build an Hospitall for 20. poore women, and so many children to be brought vp vnder thē, for whose maintenance she assigned lands, to the valew of 100. pound by the yeare: which Hospitall, her Executors haue new begun, in the field adioyning. From the entry into Totehil field, the streete is called Petty Fraunce, in which, and vpon S. Hermits hill, on the South side thereof, Cornelius van dun (a Brabander borne, Yeomen of the Guard, to King H. the 8. King E. the 6. Quéene Mary and Quéene Elizabeth) built 20. houses for poore women to dwell rent free: and neare hereunto was a chappell of Mary Magdalen, now wholly ruinated. The citie of Westminster for ciuill gouernment is diuided into 12. seuerall Wardes, for the which, the Deane of the Collegiat church of Westm. or the high Steward, do elect 12. Burgesses, and as many assistants, that is, one Burgesse, and one Assistant, for euery Warde, out of the which 12 Burgesses, 2. are nominated yearely, vpon Thursday in Easter weeke, for chief Burgesses to continue for one yeare next following, who haue authoritie giuen them by the Act of Parliament 27. Elizabeth, to heare, examine, determine, and punish according to ỹ lawes of the Realme, and lawfull customes of the citie of London, matters of incontinencie, common scoldes, inmates, and common annoyances, and likewise, to commit such persons as shall offend against the peace, and thereof to giue knowledge within 24. houres to some Iustice of peace, in the countie of Midlesex.

Totehil street.

Hospitall founded by Lady Anne Dacre.

Petty France.

Almeshouses for poore women.

Chappel of Mary Magdalen.

Gouernment of Westminster Citie.

Gouernors of the Citie of London, and first of the Ecclesiasticall, Bishops, and other Ministers there.

HAuing thus run thorow the description of these cities of London and Westminster, as well in their Originall foundations, as in their increases of buildings and Ornamẽts, togither with such incidẽts of sundry sorts, as are before, both generally and particularly discoursed: It remaineth, that somewhat bee noted by me, touching the policie and gouernment, both Ecclesiasticall and Ciuill, of London, as I haue already done for Westminster, the order wherof, is appointed by late Statute, euen as that of London is maintained by the customes therof, most laudably vsed before all the time of memorie. And first, to begin with the Ecclesiasticall Iurisdiction, I read, that the Christian faith was first preached in this Iland (then called Britaine) by Ioseph of Aramathia, and his brethren Disciples of Christ, in the time of Aruiragus, then Gouernor here, vnder the Romane Emperor: after which time, Lucius (King of the Britaines) sent his Ambassadors Eluanus, and Meduuinus (two men learned in the Scriptures) with letters to Eleutherius Bishop of Rome, desiring him to send some deuout and learned men, by whose instruction he and his people might be taught the faith and religiõ of Christ. Eleutherius baptised those messẽgers, making Eluanus a Bishop, and Meduuinus a Teacher, and sent ouer with them into Britaine, two other famous Clerkes, Faganus and Deuuianus, by whose diligence, Lucius and his people of Britaine, were instructed in the faith of Christ, and baptised: the Temples of Idols, were conuerted into Cathedrall churches, & Bishops were placed where Flãmines before had bin: at London, Yorke, and Carleon vpon Vske, were placed Archbishops, &c. The Epistle said to be sent, by Eleutherius to king Lucius, for the establishing of the faith, ye may read in my Annalles, Sommaries, & Chronicles, truly translated & set downe, as mine author hath it, for some haue curtolled and corrupted it, and then fathered it vpon the reuerend Bede, who neuer wrote word thereof, or otherwise, to that effect.

W. Malmesbery. Antiquities of Glasto.

Lib. consti. L. Eleutherius died in the yeare, 186. when he had sitten Bishop 15 yeares.

Liber albus constitut.

But

But to my matter of our London Bishops, as I finde it written: First, there remaineth in the Parish church of Saint Peter vppon Cornhill in Londō, a Table, wherein is written, that Lucius founded the same church to be an Archbishops See, and Metrapolitane, or chiefe church of his kingdome, and that it so indured the space of foure hundred yeares, vntill the comming in of Augustine the Monke, and others, from Rome, in the raigne of the Saxons.

Iocelin of Furnes.

The Archbishops names, I finde onely to be set downe by Ioceline of Furdes, in his book of Brittish Bishops, and not elsewhere.

1. Thean (saith hee) was the first Archbishop of London in the time of Lucius, who builded the said church of S. Peter, in a place called Cornhill in London, by the ayde of Ciran, chiefe butler to the king Lucius.

2. Eluanus was the second, and hee builded a Library to the same Church adioyning, and conuerted many of the Dreudes (learned men in the Paganne lawe) to the Christian faith.

3. Cadar was the third: then followed,

4. Obinus.

5. Conan.

6. Paludius.

7. Stephen.

8. Ilute.

9. Dedwin.

10. Thedred.

11. Hillary.

12. Guidelium.

13. Vodimus, he was slaine by the Saxons.

14. Theanus (the fourteenth and the last) for he fled with the Britaines into Wales, about the yeare of Christ, 587. Thus much out of Iocelin of the Archbishops: the credit whereof I leaue to the iudgement of the learned: for I reade of a Bishop of London (not before named) in the yeare of Christ 326. to bee present at the 2. generall Councell holden at Arles, in the time of Constantine the great, who subscribed thereunto in these wordes, Ex prouincia Britaniæ Ciuitate Londinensi Restitutus Episcopus: as plainely appeareth in the first Tombe of the Counsailes.

1. Tome com.

He

he writeth not himselfe Archbishop, and therefore maketh the matter of Archbishops doubtfull, or rather ouerthroweth that opinion.

The Saxons being Pagons, hauing chased the Brittons, with the Christian Preachers, into the Mountaines of Wales and Cornewall: and hauing deuided this Kingdome of the Brittons amongst themselues, at the length (to wit, in the yeare 596.) Pope Gregorie moued of a godly instinction (sayeth Bede) in the 147. yeare, after the arriual of the Angles (or Saxons) in Britaine, sent Augustine, Miletus, Iustus, and Iohn, with other Monks, to preach the Gospel, to the said Nation of the Angles in Britaine: these landed in the Ile of Thanet, and were first receiued by Ethelbert, King of Kent, whom they conuerted to the Faith of Christ, with diuers other of his people in the 34. yeare of his Raigne: which Ethelbert gaue vnto Augustine, the Citie of Canterburie.

This Augustine in the yeare of Christ, 604. consecrated Melitus, and Iustus Bishops, appointing Melitus to preach vnto the East Saxons, whose chiefe Citie was London: and there King Sebert Nephewe to Ethelbert by preaching of Melitus, receiued the word of life: and then Ethelbert (King of Kent) builded in the Citie of London, Saint Pauls, Church wherein Melitus began to bee Bishop, in the yeare, 619. and sate fiue yeares. Ethelbert by his Charter, gaue lands to this Church of Saint Paule: so did other kings after him: King Sebert through the good life and like preaching of Melitus, hauing receiued Baptisme, To shew himself a Christian, builded a Church, to the honour of God and S. Peter, on the West side of London, which Church is called Westminster, but the Successors of Sebert (beeing Pagannes) expelled Melitus.

Saint Pauls Church in London first founded.

1. Melitus first Bishop of London, 619.

Iustus the second, Bishop for a time, and then Melitus againe: after whose decease, the seate was voyde for a time: at length Sigebert (sonne to Sigebert, brother to Sebert) ruled in Essex, hee became a Christian, and toke to him, a holy man named Cedde, or (Chadde) who wan many by preaching, and good life to the Christian Religion.

2. Iustus, 24.

Cedde or (Chad) was by Finan consecrated Bishop of the East Saxons, and he ordered Priests and Deacons in all the parts of Essex, but especially at Ithancaster, and Tilberry.

3. Cedde, B. of London, 658. Ithancaster and Tilberrie.

This

Raphe Cogshall.

This Citie (saith Raphe Cogshall) stode on the banque of the Riuer Pont, that runneth by the Maldun in the hundred of Daneley, but now that Citie is drowned in Paute, so that nothing remaineth but the ruine of the Cittie in the Riuer, Tilburie (both the West and East) standeth on the Thames side, nigh ouer against Grauesende.

4. Wina, 666.

Wina expelled from the church of Winchester, by Cenewalche the King, was adopted to be the fourth Bishop of London, in the raigne of Wolferus, King of Mercia, and sat 9. yeares.

5. Erkenwald 680.

Erkenwalde (borne in the Castle, or towne of Stallingborough in Lindsey) first Abbot of Croteley, was by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterburie, appointed to be Bishop of the East Saxons, in the Citie of London. This Erkenwald in the yeare of Christ, 677. (before that he was made Bishop) had builded two Monasteries, one for himselfe (being a Monke) at Crotsey in the Ile of Crote, in Surrey, by the Riuer of Thames, and an other for his sister Edilburge, being a Nun, in a certaine place, called Berching in Essex: he deceased at Berching, in the yeare, 697. and was buried in Pauls church, and was from thence, translated into the newe Church of Saint Paule, on the eightéenth kallendes of December, in the yeare, 1148.

Croteley, or Charteley.

6. Waldhere 697.

King Sebba became a Monke in Pauls church.

Waldhere was Bishop of London, Sebba King of the East Saxons, came to this Waldhere, Bishop of London, and at his hands receiued the habite of a Monke (for at that time, there were Monkes in Pauls Church, as writeth Radulphus Dedicato, and others) to this Bishop he brought a great summe of money, to be bestowed and giuen to the poore, reseruing nothing to himselfe, but rather desired to remaine poore in goods, as in Spirit, for the kingdome of Heauen: when he had raigned 30. yeare, he deceased at Powles, and was there buried, and lyeth now in a coffin of stone on the North side of the Ile next the Quire.

716.

Ingwaldus the Bishop of London, was at the Consecration of Tatwine, Archbishop of Canterbrie: and hee confirmed the foundation of Crowland in the yeare, seuen hundred sixtéene, (saith Ingulfus) and deceased in the yeare, 744. as saith Houeden.

Engulfe

Engulfe Bishop of London. 746.
Wichet, or Wigerns Bishop of London. 754.
Eaderightus, or Edbrithe, Bishop of London. 761.
Eadgain or Eadgarus, Bishop of London. 768.
Kenewallth, Bishop of London. 773.
Eadbaldus Bishop of London. 784.
Heatbright, or Hutbright, Bishop of London, deceased 802. saith Heueden. 795.
Osmondus Bishop of London: hee was witnesse to a Charter made to Crowland in the yeare 833. saith Engulfe. 813.
Ethelnothe Bishop of London. 835.
Elbertus, or Celbertus Bishop of London. 838.
Caulfe Bishop of London. 841.
Swithulfus Bishop of London: hee likewise was witnesse to a Charter of Crowland 851. 850.
Edstanus Bishop of London, witnesse to a Charter to Crowland, 860. 860.
Vlsius Bishop of London. 870.
Etheluardus, Bishop of London. 878.
Elstanus Bishop of London, dyed in the yeare 900. saith Asser, and all these (saith the Author of Flores Historiarum) were buried in the old church of S. Paul: but there remaineth memories there. 886
Theodoricus Bishop of Londō: this man confirmed king Edreds Charter, made to Winchester, in the yeare, 947. whereby it seemeth that he was B. of London of a later time, then he is heere placed. 900.
Welstanus Bishop of London. 922.
Brithelme Bishop of London. 941.
Dunstanus Abbot of Glastonberry, thē B. of Wircestar, & thē B. of London: hee was afterward translated to Canterburie, 960. 958.
Ealfstanns Bishop of London, the 28. 960.
Edgare Bishop of London: hée confirmed the grauntes made to Winchester and to Crowland, 966. and againe to Crowland 970. the Charter of Etheldred, concerning Vlfrunhampton, 996. 981.
Elphinus Bishop of London. 1004.
Alwinus Bishop of London. 1010.
Alfhune Bishop of London: he was sent into Normandie in the yeare 1013. saith Asser. 1012.

Robert

1044. Robert Bishop of London, 7. yeares a Monke of Gemer, in Normandie: afterward translated from London to Canterburie.

1050. Spechasius elected, but reiected by the King.

1051. William, a Norman, Chaplaine to Edward the Confessor, was made Bishop of London, 1051. sate 17. yeares, and deceased 1070. he obtained of William the Conqueror, the Charter of liberties for the Cittie of London, as I haue sette downe in my Summarie.

1070. Hugh de Orwell Bishop of London: hee died of a Leaprosie when he had sitten fiftæne yeares.

1085. Mauricius Bishoppe of London: in whose time (to wit, in the yeare, 1086.) the Church of Saint Paul was brent, with the most part of this Citie: and therefore hee laide the foundation of a newe large church, and hauing sitten twentie two yeares, he deceased 1107 saith Paris.

1108. Richard Beames (or Beamor) Bishop of London, did wonderfully increase the worke of this church begunne, purchasing the streetes and Lanes adioyning of his owne money, and hee founded the Monastery of S. Osyth in Essex, he sat Bishop 19. yeares, and deceased, 1127.

1141. Gilbertus Vniuersalis a Canon of Lyons, elected by Henry the 1. he deceased 1141. when he had sitten 14. yeares.

1152. Robert de Segillo a Monke of Reading, whom Mawde the Empresse, made Bishop of London: where hee sate eleuen yeares. Geffrey de Magnauile, toke him prisoner, at Fulham, and he deceased, 1152.

1158. Richard Beames, Arch-deacon of Essex, Bishop of London 10. yeares, who deceased 1162.

1163. Gilbert Foliot Bishop of Hereford, from whence hee was translated to London, and there sate twentie three yeares, and deceased, 1186.

1189. Richard Fitz Nele the kings treasurer, Arch-deacon of Essex, elected Bishop of London, at Pipwell, 1189. hee sate nine yeares, and deceased 1198. this man also toke great paines about the building of Powles church, and raised many other goodly buildings in his decease.

1199. William S. Mary Church, a Norman, Bishop of London, who

who was one of the three Bishops that by the Popes commandement executed his interdiction or curse vpon the whole realme of England, but hee was forced with the other Bishops to flie the Realme in 1208. and his Castle at Stortforde in Esser, was by commandement of king Iohn ouerthrown, 1210. This William in company of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Bishop of Ely went to *Rome*, and there complayned against the King 1212. and returned, so as in the yeare 1215. King Iohn in the Church of *Saint Paule*, at the hands of this William toke vpon him the Crosse for the holy land, hee resigned his Bishoprick of his owne voluntarie, in the yeare 1221. saieth Cogshall.

1221. Eustachius de Fauconbridge, Treasurer of the Exchequer (sayeth Paris) Chancelor of the Exchequer (sayeth Textor, and Cogshall) Bishoppe of London, 1223. whilest at Chelmesforde hee was giuing holy orders, a great Tempest of wind and rayne annoyed so many as came thether, whereof it was gathered, how highly God was displeased with such as came to receiue orders, to the end they may liue a more easie life of the stipendes appointed to Church men, giuing themselues to banqueting, and so with vncleane and filthie bodies, (but more vncleane soules) presume to minister vnto God, the author of purity and cleanenesse. Falcatius de Brent, was deliuered to his custody in the yeare 1224: this Eustacius deceased in the yeare 1228. and was buried in Paules church, in the southside without the Quire.

1229. Roger Niger Archdeacon of Cholchester, made Bishop of London, in the yeare 1230. (sayeth *Paris* vppon the feast day of the conuersion of S. Paule) when he was at Masse in the Cathedrall Church of S. Paule, a great multitude of people being there present, sodenly the weather wared darke, so as one could skantly see another, and an horrible thunder clap lighted on the church, which so shooke it that it was like to haue fallen, and there withall out of a darke cloude proceeded such a flash of such lightning, that all the church seemed to bee on fire, whereupon such a stench ensued, that all men thought they should haue dyed, thousandes of men and women, ran out of the Church, and being astonied fell vpon the ground, voide of all sence, and vnderstanding, none of all the multitude tarried in the church, saue the Bishop & one Deacon, which stood still before the high Alter, awaiting the

will of God, and when the aire was clensed, the multitude returned into the Church, and the Bishop ended the seruice.

This Roger Niger is commended to haue beene a man of worthy life, excellently well learned, a notable Preacher, pleasant in talke, milde of countenance, and liberall at his table, hee fell sicke, and dyed at his Manor of Bishops hall in Stebunheth, in the yeare 1241. and was buried in Paules Church, on the North side of the Quire, in a fayre Tombe of gray Marble.

1241. Fulco Basset, Deane of Yorke, Bishop of London, deceased on the 21. day of May, in the yeare 1259. (as sayeth Textor) and was buried in Powles church.

1259. Henry Wingham Chancelor of England, made Bishop of London, deceased in the yeare 1262, (sayeth Textor) and was buried in Powles Church, on the south side without the Quire in a marble monument.

1262. Richard Talot Bishop of London, straight waies after his consecration deceased, saith Euersden.

1262. Henry Sandwich Bishop of London deceased in the yere 1273. as the same Author affirmeth.

1273. Iohn Chesshull Deane of Poules, Treasurer of England, and keeper of the great Seale, was Bishop of London, and deceased in the yeare 1279. saith Euersden.

1280 Fulco Louel, Archdeacon of Colchester, elected bishop of London, but refused the place.

1280. Richard Grauesend, Archedeacon of Northampton Bishop of London. It appeareth by the Charter warren granted to this Bishop, that in this time there were two woods in the parish of Stebunhith pertaining to the said Bishop: I haue my selfe knowne the one of them by Bishops Hall, but nowe they are both made plaine, and not to be discerned from other grounds. Some haue fabuled that this Richard Grauesend Bishop of London, in the yeare 1392. the 16. of Richarde the second, purchased the Charter of liberties, to this Citie: which thing hath no possibilitie of trueth, as I haue proued, for hee deceased in the yeare 1303. almost 90. yeares before that time.

Fable of *Richard Grauesend* reproued.

1303. Ralphe Baldoke Deane of Paules, Bishop of London consecrated at Lions by *Peter* Bishop of Alba in the yeare 1307. he was a great furtherer of the new worke of *Paules*, to wit, ỹ east

end

end called our lady chapel, & other adioyning this Ralph deceased in ỹ yere 1313. & was buried in ỹ said Lady Chapel, vnder a flat stone.

1313. Gilbert Segraue was consecrated Bishop of London, and sate 3. yeares.

1317. Richard Newport Bishop of London sate 2. yeares, and was buried in Paules Church.

1318. Stephen Grauesend Bishop of London sate 20. yeares.

1338. Richard Wentworth or Bentworth, Bishop of London and Chancellour of England, deceased the yeare 1339.

1339. Ralphe Stratford Bishop of London, he purchased the peece of groũd called No mans land, besides Smithfield, and dedicated it to the vse of buryall, as before hath appeared: he was borne at Stratford vpon Auon: and therefore buil ded a chapel to S. Thomas there he sate 14. yeres, deceased at Stebinhith.

1354. Michael Norbroke Bishop of London deseased in the yeare 1361. sayth Mirimouth, sate 7. yeares.

1362. Simond Sudbery Bishop of London sate 13. yeares, translated to be Archebishop of Canterbury in the yeare 1375.

1375. William Courteny translated from Hereford to the bishopricke of London, and after translated from thence to the Archbishopricke of Canterbury in the yeare 1381.

1381. Robert Breybroke Chanon of Lichfielde, Bishop of London, made Lord Chancellour in the 6. of Richard the second, sate Bishop 20. yeres, and deceased in the yeare 1404, he was buried in the said Lady chapel at Paules.

1405. Roger Walden Treasurer of England, Archbishop of Canterbury, was deposed and after made Bishop of London: hee deceased in the yeare 1406. and was buried at S. Bartilmewes Pryorie in Smithfield.

1506. Nicholas Bubwithe Bishop of London, Treasurer of England, translated to Salisbury, and from thence to Bathe, and lieth buried at Wells.

1407. Richard Clifford remoued from Worcester to London, deceased 1422. as saith Thomas Walsingham, and was buried in Paules.

1422. Iohn Kempe fellow of Martin colledge in Oxford, was made Bishop of Rochester, from whence remoued to Chiche-

ster, and thence to London: he was made Lord Chancellour in the yeare 1425. the 4. of *Henry* the first, and was remoued from London to Yorke in the yeare 1426. hee sate Archbishop thence 25. yeares, and was translated to Canterbury: hee was afterwards made Cardinall in the yeare 1352. In the Bishop of Londons house at Fulham he receiued the Crosse, and the next day the Pale at the hands of Thomas Kempe Bishop of *London*, hee deceased in the yeare 1454.

1426. William Gray Deane of Yorke, consecrated Bishop of London, who foũded a colledge at Thele in Hartfordshire for a Maister & 4. chanons, and made it a cell to Elsing Spittle in *London*, it had of old time bene a colledge decayed, and therefore newly founded: hee was translated to Lincolne 1431.

1432. Robert Fitzhugh Archdeacon of Northampton, consecrated Bishop of London, sate 5. yeres, deceased in the yeare 1435, and was buried on the south side of the Quire of Pawles.

1435 Robert Gilbert Doctor of Diuinitie, Deane of Yorke, consecrated Bishop of London, sate 12. yeares, deceased 1448.

1449. Thomas Kempe, Archdeacon of Richmond, consecrated Bishop of London at Yorke house, (now White hall) by the handes of his vnckle Iohn Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, the eight of Februarie, 1449. he founded a Chappell of the Trinity in the body of S. Pawles Church on the North side, he sate Bishop of London 39. yeares, and 48. dayes, and then deceased in the yeare 1489. was there buried. (1393.

1489 Iohn Marshall Bishop of London deceased in the yere 1493. *Richarde Hall* bishop of *London*, deceased 1495. and was buried in the body of S. Paules Church.

1496. Thomas *Sauage* first bishop of Rochester, then bishop of London 5. yeares, was translated to Yorke 1501. where hee sate Archbishop 7. yeres, and was there buried in the yeare 1507.

1502. William Warham Bishop of London, made keeper of the great Seale, sate 2. yeares, was translated to Canterburie

1504. *William Barons* Bishop of London, sate 10. moneths and 11. dayes, deceased in the yeare 1505.

1505. Richard Fitz Iames fellow of Martin Colledge in Oxford in the raigne of *Henrie* the 6. was made Bishop of Rochester, after bishop of Chchester, and then Bishop of London, hee deceased

deceased 1521. and lyeth buried hard beneath the Northwest pillar of the Steple in Paules, vnder a faire Tombe of Marble, now remoued, ouer the which was builded a faire Chappell of tymber, with stayres mounting thereunto: this chappell was burned with fire from the Steple. 1561.

1521. Cuthbert Tunstal, doctour of law, Master of the rowles, Lord Priuy Seale, and bishop of London, was thence translated to the bishoprycke of Durham in the yeare 1529.

1529. Iohn Stokley Bishop of London sat 13. yeares, deceased in the yeare 1539, and was buried in the Lady chaple in Paules.

1539. Edmond Boner Doctor of the ciuill law, Archdeacon of Leycester, was elected to London in the yeare 1539. being then Bishop of Hereforde, whilest hee was beyond the seas Embassadour for the King. In the first of Septemb. 1549. hee preached at Paules Crosse, for ỹ which sermõ he was charged before the kings councell by William Latimer Parson of S. Lawrence Poltney, and Iohn Hoper, sometime a white Monke, and beeing conuented before certaine Commissioners at Lambith, was for his disobedience to the kings order on the 20. day of the same month sent to the Marshalsey and depriued from his bishoprycke.

1550. Nicolas Ridley bishop of Rochester, was elected Bishop of London. This man by his deede dated the xii. day after Christmas, in the 4. yere of Edward the 6. gaue to ỹ king the Mãnors of Branketrie & Southminster, and the patronage of ỹ church of Cogshall in Essex, the Mannors of Stebunheth, otherwise called Stebinhith and Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, and the Marshe of Stebunheth or Stebinhith: and the aduowson of the viccarage of the Parish Church of Cogshall in Esser aforesaide: which graunt was confirmed by the Deane & Chapter of Paules, ỹ same day and yere, with exception of such lands in Southminster, Stebunheth and Hackney, as only pertained to them. The saide King Edward by his letters patents dated the 16. of Aprill in the said 4. yeare of his raigne, graunted to Sir Thomas Wentworth, L. Wentworth L. Chãberlane of ỹ kings houshold, for his good seruice before done (a part of the late receiued gift) to witte, the Lordships of Stebunheth and Hackney, and the landes in Shorditch, Holiwel stræte. White chapel, Stratford at Bow, Poplar, North-

ſtréete, Lymehouſes, Ratliffe, Cleueſtréete, Brockeſtréete, Myle-end, Bletenehall gréene, Oldford, Weſtheth, Kingſland Shakel-well, Newinton ſtréete, Clopton, Churchſtréete, welſtréete, Hũbar-ton, Grouеſtréete, Cũſton ſtréete, alias Moreſtréete in the coũty of Middleſex, together with the Marſhe of Stebinhith &c. the Man-nor of Hackney was valued at lxi.l.ix ſ.iiij d. by yeare: and the Mannor of Stebunhith at cxl.l.viij, ſ xi, d. ob. by yeare. This Bi-ſhop Nicolas Ridley, for preaching a Sermon at Paules Croſſe, on the 16. of July in the yeare 1553. was cõmitted to the Towre of London, where he remained priſoner till the 10. of Aprill in the yeare 1554. and was thence ſent to Oxford, there to diſpute with the Diuines and learned men of the contrary opinion: and on the 16. of October 1555. hee was burned at Oxford for opinions a-gainſt the Romiſh order of Sacraments &c.

1553. Edmond Boner aforeſaid being releaſed out of the Mar-ſhalſey, was reſtored to ỹ biſhoprick of London, by Quéen Mary, on the 5. of Auguſt in the yeare 1553. & againe depoſed by Quéene Elizabeth, in the moneth of July An. 1559. and was eftſoones committed to the Marſhalſey, where he died on the 5. of Septemb. 1569. and was at midnight buried amongſt other priſoners in S. Georges Churchyard.

1559. Edmond Grindal Biſhop of London, being conſecrated the 21 of December 1559. was tranſlated to Yorke, in the yeare 1570. and from thence remoued to Canterbury, in the yere 1574. he died blynd 1583. On the 6. of July, and was buried at Cro-downe in Surrey.

1570. Edwine Sands being tranſlated from Worceſter to the Biſhoprícke of London in the yeare 1570. was thence tranſ-lated to Yorke in the yeare 1576. and died in the yeare 1588.

1576. Iohn Elmere Biſhop of London deceaſed in the yeare 1594. on the 3. of June, at Fulanham, and was buried in Paules Church, before S. Georges chappel.

1594. Richard Fletcher, Biſhop of Worceſter, was on the 30. of December in Paules Church elected Biſhop of London, and deceaſed on the 15. of June 1596. Hee was buried in Paules Church, without any ſolemne funerall.

1597. Richard Bancroft doctor of Diuinite, nowe ſitteth Bi-ſhop

shop of London in this yeare 1598. being enstaled there.

This much for the succession of the Bishops of London, whose Diocesse containeth ỳ city of London, ỳ whole shyres in Middlesex and Esser, & a part of Hartfordshyre. These Bishops haue for Assistants in the cathedrall Church of S. Paules, a Deane, a Chaunter, a Chauncelor, a Treasurer, 5. Archdeacons, to witte, London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester and S. Albons, and 30. prebendaries: there appertaineth also to the said Church for furniture of the Quire in diuine seruice, and ministration of the sacraments, a College of xij. petychanons, 6. vickars, chorall & Queristars. &c.

This Dyocesse is diuided into Parishes, euery Parish hauing his Parson, or vicar at the least, learned men for the most part, and sufficient Preachers to instruct the people. There were in this city & within the suburbs thereof in the raign of Henrie the 2. (as writeth Fitz Stephens) 13. great conuentuall Churches, besides the lesser sort called Parish Churches, to the number of 126. all which conuentuall Churches, and some others since that time founded, are now suppressed and gone, except the cathedrall Church of S. Paule in London, and the colledge of S. Peter at Westminster: of all which Parish Churches though I haue spoken, yet for more ease to the reader, I will here againe set them downe in manner of a Table, not by order of Alphabete, but as they bee placed in the wards and suburbes.

Parish Churches.

IN Portsoken ward Parish Churches 3.
The Hospitall of S. Katheren serueth for that liberty.
Trinity in the Minories, for precinct thereof.
S. Buttolph by Aldgate, the only Parish church for that warde.
2 In Towrestréete warde. 4.
In the Tower S. Peter, for the Inhabitants there.
Alhallowes Barking by the Tower.
S. Olaue, in Hart stréete.
S. Dunstone, in the East.
3 In Aldgate warde. 3.
S. Katharene Christs Church.
S. Andrewes vndershafte.

S. Katheren Colman Churth.

4 In Lymestréete ward none. There was S. Mary at the Axe, and S. Augustin in the wall, both suppressed and united, the one to Alhallowes in the Wall, in Brodestréete warde, the other to S. Andrewe Undershafte in Lymestréete warde.

5 In Bishopsgate warde 3.

S. Buttolphes without Bishopsgate.
S. Ethelburge within the Gate.
S. Helens adioining to the Nuns Priory.

6 In Brodestréete warde 6.

Alhallowes by the Wall.
S. Peters the Poore.
S. Martins Otesswitche.
S. Benet Fynke,
S. Bartilmew by the Exchaunge.
S. Christopher by the stocks market.

7 In Cornhill warde 2.

S. Peter vpon Cornhill.
S. Michaell vpon Cornhill.

8 In Langborne warde 7.

S. Gabriell Fenchurch.
S. Dyones Backchurch.
Alhallowes in Lombardestréete.
S. Edmond in Lombardestréete.
Alhalowes Staning at Mart lane end.
S. Nicolas Acon in Lombardestréete.
S. Mary Wolnoth in Lombardestréete.

9 In Billinsgate warde 5.

S. Buttolphe by Billinsgate.
S. Marie on the Hill.
S. Margaret Patens.
S. Andrewe Hubert in Eastcheape.
S. George in Buttolphe lane.

10 In Bridgewarde within 4.

S. Magnus at the bridge foote.
S. Margaret bridge stréete.

S. Le-

S. Leonard Wilkechurch Fiſhſtréet hill.
S. *B*enet Graſſe church.
11 In Candlewike ſtréet 5.
S. Clements Eaſtchepe.
S. Mary Abchurch.
S. Michael in crooked lane, ſometime a Colledge.
S. Martins Orgars.
S. *L*aurence Pountney, ſometime a Colledge.
12 In Walbrooke warde 5.
S. Swithen by London ſtone.
S. Mary Woolchurch.
S. Stephen by Walbrooke.
S. Iohn vpon Walbrooke.
S. Mary Bothaw.
13 In Downegate Warde 2.
Alhallowes Hay wharfe, in the Roperie.
Alhallowes the leſſe, in the Roperie.
14 In the Vintrie Warde 4.
S. Michael *P*ater noſter in the Royall ſometime a Colledge.
S. Thomas Apoſtles.
S. Martin in the Vintrie.
S. Iames at Garlicke Hith.
15 In Cordwainer ſtréet ward 3.
S. Anthony in Budge rowe.
S. Mary Aldmary church.
S. Mary Bow at the North corner of Cordwayner ſtréet.
16 In Chepe Warde 7.
S. Benet Shorhoge, or Syth.
S. Pancrate by Sopars lane.
S. Mildred in the Poultrie.
S. Mary Colchurch.
S. Martin Pomerie in Ironmonger lane.
Alhallowes in Hony lane.
S. Laurence in the Iurie.
The Chappell at Guildhall, ſometime a Colledge.
17 In Colemanſtreete Warde. 4.
S. Olaue in the olde Jury.

S. Margaret

S. Margaret in Lothburie.
S. Stephen in Colemanstréet.
18 In Bassings hall ward 1.
S. Michael at Bassings Hall.
19. In Triplegate ward 6.
S. Mary Aldermanburie.
S. Alphage sometime an Hospital of Elsing.
S. Mary Magdalen in Milkestréete.
S. Albons in Woodstréete.
S. Michael in Hugen lane.
S. Gyles without Triplesgate.
20. In Aldersgate warde 6.
S. Mary Stayning
S. Iohn Zachary.
S. Olaue in Siluerstreet.
S. Leonard in Foster lane.
S. Anne by Aldersgate.
S. Buttolph without Aldersgate.
21 In Faringdon ward within. The Cathedrall church of S. Paule, and parish churches 9.
S. Peters at the crosse in Cheape.
S. Faustes in Foster lane.
Christ Church made a parish church of the Gray Fryers church and of two parrish churches, Saint Nicholas and Saynt Ewin, and also an Hospitall for poore children.
S. Mathew in Fryday stréete.
S. Augustine by Paules gate.
S. Faith vnder Paules church.
S. Martins at Ludgate.
S. Anne at the blacke Fryers.
S. Michael at corne by Paules gate.
Chappell of S. Iames by Criplegate.
22 In Bredstréet warde 4.
Alhallowes in Bredstréete.
S. Mildreds in Bredstréete.
S. Iohn Euangelist in Fryday stréete.
S. Matgaret Moyses in Fryday stréete.

23 In

23 In Quéene Hith Ward 7.

S. Trinitie in Trinitie lane.
S. Nicholas Cold Abbey.
S. Nicholas Olaue.
S. Mary Mounthaunt.
S Michael at Quénehith.
S. Mary at Sommers hith.
S. Peters at Paules wharfe.

24 In Castle Baynardes Warde 4.

S. Benet Hude (or hith) by Paules Wharfe.
S. Andrew by the Wardrobe.
S. Mary Magdalen in old fishstréet
S. Gregory by Paules church.

25. In Faringdon Ward without. 7.

S. Sepulcher without Newgate.
S. Andrew in Oldborne.
S. Dunstone in the West
S. Bartlemew by the Priorie.
S. Bartlemew the Hospitall.
S. Briget or Brydes in Fléetstréet.
S. Parnell in the Temple for the studentes there.

26. In the Borough of Southwarke, and Bridge Warde without 4.

S. Sauiors in Southwarke made of twaine, viz. S. Mary Magdalen, and S. Margaret. } Dioceſſe of Winchester.
S. George the Marter. } Dioceſſe of Winchester.
S. Thomas the Hospitall. } Dioceſſe of Winchester.
S. Olaue in Southwarke. } Dioceſſe of Winchester.

Thus haue ye in the 26. Wardes of London and Borough of Southwarke, parish Churches to the number of 114.

And in the suburbes adioyning, parish Churches 9. as followeth.

S. Mary Magdalen at *Bermondsey* in the Borough of Southwarke, Dioceſſe *Winton*.
S. Mary Matfelon Whyte chappell.

S. Leonard

S. Leonard Shoreditch.
S. Iohn Baptist Clearkenwell.
S. Gyles in the fielde, sometime an Hospitall,
S. Clement Danes without Temple barre. } in the Dutchy of
S. Iohn Baptist Sauoy an Hospitall } Lancaster.

In the Citie of Westminster that libertie as followeth.

The College of S. *Peter* called Westminster: parish churches twaine.

S. Margaret a parish church by *Westminster*. S. Martin in the field by Charing crosse.

Thus haue ye in the Wardes of *London* and in the suburbes of the same cittie, the Borough of Southwarke, and the cittie of *Westminster* parish churches 123.

The Hospitalles in this Citie and suburbes thereof, that haue beene of old time, and now presently are, I reade of these as followeth.

An hospitall for frensy people in Tower street Warde.

HOspital of S. Mary in the parish of Barking church that was prouided for poore priestes, and others, men and women, in the Citie of *London*, that were fallen into frensie or losse of their memorie, vntill such time as they should recouer, was since suppressed and giuen to the Hospitall of S. Katherine by the Tower.

S. Anthonies in Brodestreet Warde.

S. Anthonies, an Hospitall of 13. poore men and colledge, with a free schoole, for poore mens children, founded by citizens of London, lately by Iohn Tate, first a Brewer and then a Mercer, in the Warde of Brodestreet, suppressed in the raigne of Edward the first the schoole in some sort remayning, but sore decayed.

S. Bartilmew in Smithfild.

S. Bart lmew in Smithfield, an Hospitall of great receipt, and relefe for the poore, was suppressed by *Henry* the eight, and again by him giuen to the citie, and is endowed by the citizens beneuolence.

S. Giles in the fields.

S. Gyles in the fields was an Hospitall for leprose people out of the cittie of *London*, and shire of Middlesex, founded by Matilde the Queen, wife to Henry the 1. and suppressed by K. Henry the 8.

S. Iohn of Ieruſalem, for defence of the Rhodes.

S Iohn of Ieruſalem by Westsmithfield, an Hospitall of the knightes of the Rhodes, for maintenance of soldiers against the

Turkes

Turkes and Infidels was ſuppreſſed by king *Henry* the eight.

S. Iames in the field, was an Hoſpitall for leproſe virgines of the cittie of London, founded by citizens for that purpoſe, and ſuppreſſed by king Henry the eight. S. Iames in the field.

S. *Iohn* at Sauoy, an Hoſpitall for reliefe of one hundreth poore people, founded by Henry the ſeuenth, ſuppreſſed by *Edward* the firſt. Againe new founded, indowed and furniſhed by Quéene Mary, and ſo remayneth. S. Iohns at Sauoy.

S. Katherine by the Tower of London, an Hoſpitall with a Maiſter, brethren and ſiſters and almes women, founded by Matilde wife to king Stephen, not ſuppreſſed, but in force as afore. *S.* Katherin by the Tower.

S. Mary within Tripleſgate, an Hoſpitall founded by *William* Elſing, for an hundred blind poople of the cittie, was ſuppreſſed by king Henry the eight. *Hoſpitall* of Elſing or Elſing Spittle.

S. Mary Bethelem without Biſhopſgate was an Hoſpitall founded by Simon Fitzmary a Citizen of London to haue beene a Priorie: and remayneth for lunaticke people, being ſuppreſſed, and giuen to Chriſtes Hoſpitall. S. Mary Bethlem.

S. Mary without Biſhopſgate was an Hoſpitall & Priorie called S. Mary Spittle, founded by a citizen of London, for relefe of the poore, with prouiſion of 180. beddes there for the poore, it was ſuppreſſed in the raigne of king Henry the eight. *S.* Mary Spittle.

S. Mary Rounciuall by Charing croſſe, was an Hoſpitall, ſuppreſſed with the Priories Aliens, in the raigne of king Henry the 5. then was it made a brotherhood in the 15. of Edwarde the fourth, and againe ſuppreſſed by king Edward the firſt. S. Mary Rounciuall.

S. Thomas of Acres in Cheape, was an Hoſpitall for a Maiſter and brethren (in the recorde called Militia) it was ſurrendred and ſold to the Mercers. S. Thomas of Acon.

S. Thomas in Southwarke being an Hoſpitall of great receit for the poore, was ſuppreſſed, but again newly founded, and indowed by the beneuolence and charitie of the citizens of London. S. Thomas in Southwarke.

An Hoſpital there was without Alderſgate, a cell to the houſe of Cluny, of the French order, ſuppreſſed by K. Henry the 5. *Hoſpital* without Alderſgate

An Hoſpitall there was without Tripleſgate, alſo a like Cell to the ſaid houſe of Cluny, ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* the 5. Hoſpital without Tripleſgate.

A third Hoſpitall was there in Oldborne, being alſo a Cell to the ſaid houſe of *Cluny*, and was ſuppreſſed by king Henry the 5. Hoſpital in Oldborne.

The

Gods houſe at VVhittington Colledge.

The Hoſpitall (or Almes houſe, called Gods houſe) for 13. poore men, with a Colledge called *Whittington* Colledge, founded by *Richard* Whittington Mercer, & ſuppreſſed, but the poore remaine, and are paid their allowance by Mercers.

Chriſtes hoſpitall.

Chriſtes Hoſpitall in Newgate market of a new foundation in the Grey fryers Church by King Henry the eight: poore fatherleſſe children be there brought vp and nouriſhed at the charges of the citizens.

Hoſpitall of Bridewell.

Bridewell now an Hoſpitall (or houſe of correction) founded by king Edward the firt to be a worke houſe for the poore and idle perſons of the Citie, wherein a great number of vagrant perſons bee now ſet a worke, and relieued at the charges of the citizens. Of all theſe Hoſpitals being twentie in number, you may reade before, as alſo of good and charitable prouiſions made for the poore, by ſundry well diſpoſed citizens.

Now of Leproſe people, and lazar houſes.

Numbers 5.

IT is to be obſerued, that leproſe perſons were alwaies for auoiding the daunger of infection, to be ſeperated from the ſounde: God himſelfe commanding to put out of the hoſt euery leaper, &c. Whereupon I reade in a prouinciall ſinode holden at *Weſtminſter* by *Hubert* Archbiſhop of Canterburie, in the yeare of Chriſt 1200. the ſecond of King Iohn it was decreed according to the inſtitution of the Lateran counſaile, that when ſo many leproſe people were aſſembled that might be able to build a church with a church yarde for themſelues, and to haue one eſpeciall Prieſt of their owne, that they ſhould be permitted to haue the ſame without contradiction ſo they be not iniurious to the old churches, by that which was graunted to them for pitties ſake: And further it was decreed, that they be not compelled to giue any tithes of their gardens or increaſe of cattell.

Leproſe perſons to be voided the Cittie.

I haue moreouer hearde that there is a writte in our Law, de leproſo amouendo, and I haue read that King Edward the third in the 20. yeare of his raigne, gaue commandement to the Mayor and Sheriffes of London, to make proclamation in euery Ward, of the Citie and ſuburbes, that all leproſe perſons inhabitting there ſhould

shoulde auoid within fifténe daies next, and that no man suffer any such lepr̃ose person to abide within his house, vpon paine to forfeite his said house, and to incurre the kinges further displeasure: And that they should cause the said Lepers to be remoued into some out places of the fieldes, from the haunt or Company of sound people, whereupon certaine Lazar houses (as may bée supposed) were then builded without the Citty, some good distance, to wit, the locke without Southwarke in Kent street, one other betwixt the Miles end, and Stratforde Bow, one other at Kingesland, betwixt Shoreditch and Stoke Newington, and an other at Knightes Bridge, west from Charing Crosse. These foure I haue noted to be erected for the receipt of Leprouse people, sent out of the City at that time. Finally I reade that one William Pole Yeoman of the Crowne, being striken with a Leaprosie, was desirous to build an Hospitall, with a Chappell to the honor of S. Anthonie for the releese and harborow of such Leprouse persons, as were destitute in the kingdome, to the end they should not bée offensiue to other in their passing to and fro, for the which cause Edward the fourth did by his Charter dated in the 12. of his raigne giue vnto the said William for ever a certaine parcell of his land lying in his high way of Highgate, and Holloway, within the County of Middlesex, containing 60. foot in length, and 34. in bredth.

Lazar houses builded.

The temporall gouernment of this Cittie, somewhat in briefe manner.

THis Cittie of London being vnder the gouernment of the Britons, Romaines, and Saxons, the most ancient and famous citie of the whole realme, was at length destroied by the Danes, and left desolate: as may appeare by our histories. But Aelfred king of the west Saxons, hauing brought this whole realme (from many partes) into one Monarchie, honorablie repaired this Cittie, and made it againe habitable, and then committed the custodie thereof to his sonne in law Adhered Earle of Mercia: after whose decease the Citie with all other possessions, pertayning to the said Earle returned

Patten: Aserius Menewen. Florencius Wigor. Marianus Scotus.

turned to king *Edward* ſurnamed the elder, &c. And ſo remained in the kings handes, being gouerned vnder him by Portgraues (or Portreues) which name is compounded of the two Saxon words, Porte, and Gerefe or Reue. Porte betokeneth a Towne, and Gerefe ſignifieth a Gardian, ruler, or keeper of the towne.

Portgraues.

These Gouernors of old time (ſaith Robert Fabian) with the lawes and cuſtomes then vſed within this cittie, were regiſtred in a booke called the Doomes day, in the Saxon tongue: but of later daies when the ſaid lawes and cuſtomes were chaunged, and for that alſo the ſaide booke was of a ſmall hande, and ſore defaced, it was leſſe ſet by, ſo that it was imbeſeled, and loſt. Thus farre Fabian.

Robert Fabian.

Notwithſtanding I haue found by ſearch of diuers olde Regiſters and other records, namely in a booke ſometime appertayning to the Monaſterie of S. Albons, of the Portgraues and other gouernors of this Cittie as followeth.

Li. S. Albani.

First that in the raigne of king Edward the laſt before the conqueſt, Wolfegare was *Portgraue*: as may appeare by the charter of the ſame king, in theſe words. Edward king, greeteth Alfward B. and Wolfegraue my *Portgraue*, and all the Burgeſſes in *London*. And afterward that in an other, King *Edward* greeteth William Biſhop and Leofſtane, and Alffi Portgraues.

Citizens of London called Burgeſſes.

In the raigne of *William* Conqueror, *William* Biſhop of London, procured of the ſaid Conqueror his charter of liberties, to the ſame *W.* Biſhoppe and Godfrey Portgraue, and to all the Burgeſſes of the citie of London, in as large forme as they enioyed the ſame in the time of K. *Edward* before the conqueſt: and then in the raigne of the ſaid Conqueror, and of *William* Rufus, Godfrey de Magnauille was Portgraue (or Sheriffe) as may appeare by their Charters, and one Richard de Par was Prouoſt,

Prouoſtes.

In the raigne of King Henry the firſt, Hugh Buche was Portgraue, and *Leofſtanus* Goldſmith Prouoſt.

After them Aubery de Vere was Portgraue, & Robert Bar Querell Prouoſt. This Auberie de Vere was ſlain in the raigne of K. Stephen. It is to be noted alſo that K. Henry the 1. granted to the citizens of London, the Shriuewicke thereof, and of Middleſex, as in another place before is ſhewed.

Sheriffes.

In

In the raigne of King Stephen, Gilbet Becket was Portgraue, and Andrew Bucheuet Prouost.

After him, Godfrey Magnauile, the son of William, the sonne of Godrey Magnavile, by the gift of Maulde the Empresse, was Portgraue or Sheriffe of London and Middlesex, for the yearely farme of three hundreth pound, as appeareth by the Charter.

In the time of King Henry the second, Peter Fitz Walter was Portgraue: after him, Iohn Fitz Nigel was Portgraue: after him, Ernulfus Buchel became Portgraue: and after him, William Fitz Isabell. These Portgraues are also in diuers records called Vicecounties, Vicounties, or Sheriffes, as being vnder an Earle, for that they then, as since, vsed that office as the Sheriffes of London do till this day. Some authors do call them Domesmen, Eldermen, or Iudges of the Kings Court.

Portgraues, since called Shriues and Iudges of the Kings Court, and haue therefore vnder shriuesmē, learned in the lawe, to sit in their Courts. Domesmen or Iudges of the kings Court.

William Fitz Stephen noting the estate of this Cittie, and gouernment thereof, in his time vnder the raigne of King Stephen, and of Henry the second, hath these words.

This Cittie (saith hee) euen as *Rome*, is diuided into words, it hath yearly Sheriffes in stead of Consuls, it hath the dignitie of Senators and Aldermen, it hath vnder Officers, & according to the quallitie of lawes, it hath seuerall Courts, and generall assemblies vpon appoynted daies. Thus much for the antiquitie of Sheriffes, and also of Aldermen, in seuerall Wards of this cittie, may suffice. And now for the name of Bailiffes, and after that, of Maior I finde as followeth.

In the first yeare of King Richard the first, the cittizens of London obtained to be gouerned by 2. Bailiffes, which bailiffes are in diuers auncient deeds called Shriues, according to the speech of the lawe, which called the Shire Balliua, for that they like as the Portgraues, vsed the same office of Shriuewicke, for the which the citie paid to fee farm of three hundreth pounds yearly as afore, since the raigne of Henry the first, which also is yet paid by the citie into the Exchequer vntill this day.

Bailiffes of London.

They also obtained to haue a Maior, to bee their principall Gouernour and Lieftenant of the cittie, as of the Kings chamber.

The names of the first Bailiffes (or Officers) entring into their 1189.

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In the firſt yeare of King Richard the firſt, the cittizens of London obtained to be gouerned by 2. Bailiffes, which bailiffes are in diuers auncient deeds called Shriues, according to the ſpeech of the lawe, which called the Shire Ballina, for that they like as the Portgraues, vſed the ſame office of Shriuewicke, for the which the citie paid to fee farm of three hundreth pounds yearly as afore, ſince the raigne of Henry the firſt, which alſo is yet paid by the citie into the Exchequer vntill this day. Bailiffes of London.

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The names of the firſt Bailiffes (or Officers) entring into their 1189.

office at the feaſt of Saint Michael Th'archangell, in the yeare of Chriſt 1189. were named Henry Cornhill, & Richard Reynere, Bailiffes or Sheriffes.

First maior of London. Their 1. M. was H. Fitz Alwin, Fitz Liefſtane Goldſmith, appoynted by the ſaid king, and continued M. from the firſt of Richard the firſt, vntill the fifteenth of king Iohn, which was twentie foure yeares and more.

1190. The ſecond of R. the firſt, ſheriffes Iohn Herlion, Roger Duke. Maior, Henry Fitz Alwin.

1191. The third of R. the firſt, ſheriffes William Hauerill, Iohn Bucknote. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

1192. The fourth of R. ſheriffes Nicholas Duke, Peter Newlay. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

1193. The fift of R. ſheriffes Roger Duke, Richard Fitz Alwin. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

1194. The 6. of R. ſheriffes William Fitz Iſabill, William Fitz Arnold. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

1195. The ſeuenth of R. ſheriffes Robett Beſaunt, Ioke de Ioſue. M. Henry Fitz Alwin.

1196. The eight of R. ſheriffes Gerard de Anteloche, Robert Durant. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

1197. The ninth of R. ſheriffes Roger Blunt, Nicholas Ducket. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

1198. The tenth of R. ſheriffes Conſtantine Fitz Arnold, Richard de Beaco. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

King *Iohn* beganne his raigne the ſixt of Aprill,

1199.

1199. The firſt of King Iohn, ſheriffes Arnold Fitz Arnold, Richard Fitz Bartilmew. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

King Iohn graunted the ſhrifforicke of London and Middleſex, to the Citizens thereof, as king Henry the firſt before him had done, for the ſum of three hundreth pound yearely. Alſo hee gaue them authoritie to chuſe and depriue their ſheriffes at their pleaſure.

1200. The ſecond ſheriffes Roger Dorſit, Iames Bartilmew. M. Henry Fitz Alwin.

1201. The third ſheriffes, Walter Fitz Alis, Simon de Aldermanbury. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin.

The

The fourth sheriffes, Norman Blundell, Iohn de Glie. M. Henry Fitz Alwin. 1202.

The fift sheriffes, Walter Browne, William Chamberlaine. M. Henry Fitz Alwin. 1203.

The sixt sheriffes, Thomas Hauarell, Hamond Brond. M. Henry Fitx Alwin. 1204.

The seuenth sheriffes, Iohn Walgraue, Richard Wincheſter. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin. 1205.

The eight sheriffes, Iohn Holiland, Edmond Fitz Garrard. M. Henry Fitz Alwin. 1206.

The ninth sheriffes, Roger Wincheſter, Edmond Hardle. M. Henry Fitz Alwin. 1207.

The tenth sheriffes, Peter Duke, Thomas Nele. M. Henry Fitz Alwin. 1208.

The King by his letters pattents, granted to the cittizens of London, libertie and authoritie yearely to chuſe to themselues a Maior.

The eleuenth sheriffes, Peter le Ioſue, William Blund. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin. 1209.

The twelfth sheriffes, Adam Whetley, Stephen Grace. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin. 1210.

The thirteenth sheriffes, Iohn Fitz Peter, Iohn Garland. M. Henry Fitz Alwin. 1211.

The foureteenth sheriffes, Randolfe Giland, Conſtantin Ioſue. Maior Henry Fitz Alwin. 1212.

This Henry Fitz Alwin deceased, and was buried in the Priorie of the holy Trinitie, neare vnto Aldgate.

The fifteenth sheriffes, Martin Fitz Alis, Peter Bate. M. Roger Fitz Alwin. 1213.

This yeare the ditch about London was begunne to bee made of two hundreth foote broad, by the Londoners.

The sixteenth sheriffes, Salamon Baſing, Hugh Baſing. Maior Sorle Moroor. 1214.

The seuenteenth sheriffes, Iohn Trauars, Andrew Neuland. M. William Hardle. 1215.

King *Henry* the third, beganne his raigne the 19. of October, 1216.

The 1. sheriffes, Benet Senturer, William Bluntiuars. M. Iames 1216.

Alderman for part, and Salomon Basing for part.

1217. The second sheriffes, Thomas Bokerell, Raphe Eiland. Maior, Serle Mercer.

1218. The third Sheriffes, Iohn Viel, Iohn le Spicer. Maior, Serle Mercer.

The forrest of Middlesex, and the waren of Stanes, were this year disaforrested.

1219. The fourth Sheriffes, Richard Wimbledon, Iohn Viel. Maior, Sorle Mercer.

1220. The fift sheriffes, Richard Renger, Iohn Viel. Maior, Serle Mercer.

1221. The sixt sheriffes, Richard Renger, Thomas Lambart. Maior, Serle Mercer.

1222. The seuenth sheriffes, Richard Rengar, Thomas Lambart. Maior, Serle Mercer.

Constantine Fitz Alulf raised great troubles in this cittie, and was hanged with his Nephew and other.

1223. The eight sheriffes, Iohn Trauars, Andrew Bokerell. Maior, Richard Rengar.

1224. The ninth sheriffes, Iohn Trauars, Andrew Bokerell. Maior, Richard Rengar.

The King graunted to the communaltie of London, to haue a common seale.

1225. The tenth sheriffes, Roger Duke, Martin Fitz William. Maior Richard Rengar.

1226. The eleuenth sheriffes, Roger Duke, Martin Fitz William. M. Richard Renger.

This yeare the King confirmed to the cittizens of London, free waren or libertie to hunt a certaine circuite about the citie, in the waren of Stanes, &c. And also that the cittizens of London should passe tole-free throughout all England, & that the keddles (or weres) in the riuer of Thames, and midway should bee plucked vp and destroyed for euer, &c.

1227. The twelfth sheriffes, Stephen Bokerell, Henry Cocham. Maior, Roger Duke.

The

The 13. Sheriffes, Stephen Bokerell, Henry Cocham. Mayor Roger Ducke. 1228.

The 14. Sheriffes, William Wincheſter Robert Fitz Iohn. Mayor Roger Ducke. 1229.

The 15. Sheriffes, Richard Walter, Iohn de Woborne. Maior Roger Ducke. 1230.

The 16. Sheriffes, Michael S. Helan. Walter de Buffell. Maior. Andrew Bokerell Peperar. 1231.

The 17. Sheriffes, Henry de Edmonton, Gerard Bat. M. Andrew Bokerell Peperar. 1232.

The 18. Sheriffes, Simon Fitz Mary, Roger Blunt. M. Andrew Bokerell. Peperar. 1233.

The 19. Sheriffes, Raphe Aſhwye, Iohn Norman. M. Andrew Bokerell Peperar. 1234.

The 20. Sheriffes, Gerard Bat, Richard Hardle. M. Andrew Bokerell Peperar. 1235.

This yeare Walter Brune citizen of London, and Roſia his wife, founded S. Mary Spittle without Biſhops gate.

The 21. Sheriffes, Henry Cocham, Iordan of Couentry. M. Andrew Bokerell Peperar. 1236.

The 22. Sheriffes, Iohn Toloſon, Gerueis the Cordwaynar. M. Andrew Bokerell Peperar. 1237.

The 23. Sheriffes, Iohn Codras, Iohn Wilhall. M. Ri. Rengar. 1238.

The 24. Sheriffes, Roger Bongey, Raphe Aſhwy. M. William Ioyner. 1239.

This Wil. Ioyner, builded the quier of the Gray Fryers church in London, and became a lay brother of that houſe.

The 25. Sheriffes, Iohn Giſors, Michell Tony. M. Gerard Bat. 1240.

This yeare, Aldermen of London were choſen, and chaunged yearely, but that order laſted not long.

The 26. Sheriffes, Thomas Dureſme, Iohn Viel. M. Roger Bongy. 1241.

The 27. Sheriffes, Iohn Fitz Iohn, Raphe Aſhwy. M. Roger Longey. 1242.

The 28. Sheriffes, Hugh Blunt, Adam Baſing. M. Raphe Aſhwy. 1243.

1244. The 29. sheriffes, Raphe Foster, Nicholas Bat. Maior, Michael Tony.

1245. The 30. sheriffes, Robert of Cornhil, Adam of Bomtley. Maior, Iohn Gisors Peperar.

1246. The 31. sheriffes, Simon Frowicke, Lawrence Fitz Marie. M. Iohn Gisors, Peperar.

Simon Fitz Marie, founded the Hospitall of Marie, called Bethelem, without Bishopsgate.

1247. The 32. sheriffes, Iohn Viel, Nicholas Bat. Maior, Peter Fitz Alwin.

1248. The 33. sheriffes, Nicholas Fitz Iosey, Geffrey Winchester. Maior, Michel Tonny.

1249. 34. sheriffes, Iohn Tholason, Richard Hardell. M. Roger Fitz Rengar.

1250. The 35. sheriffes, Humfrey Bas, William Fitz Richard. Maior, Iohn Norman.

The King graunted that the Maior should bee presented to the Barrons of the Exchecquer, and they should admit him.

1251. The 36. sheriffes, Lawrence Frowicke, Nicholas Bas. Maior, Adam Basing.

1252. The 37. sheriffes, William Durham, Thomas Wimborne. M. Iohn Tolason Draper.

The liberties of this citie were seized, the Maior charged that hee looked not to the sile of bread.

1253. The 38. sheriffes, Iohn Northampton, Richard Pickard. Maior, Richard Hardell Draper.

1254. The 39. sheriffes, Raphe Ashwie, Robert of Limon. Maior, Richard Hardell Draper.

1255. The 40. sheriffes, Stephen Doo, Henry Walmond, Richard Hardle Draper.

The Maior, diuers Aldermen, and the sheriffes of London, were deprined, and other placed in their rowmes.

1256. The 41. sheriffes, Michaell Bockerill, Iohn the Minor. Maior, Richard Hardle Draper.

1257. The 42. sheriffes, Richard Owel, William Ashwie. Maior, Richard Hardle Draper.

The King caused the walles of this cittie to be repaired and made with bulwarkes.

The 43. sheriffes, Robert Cornhill, Iohn Adrian. Maior, Richard Hardle Draper. 1258.

The 44. sheriffes, Iohn Adrian, Robert Cornhill. Maior, Iohn Gisors Peperar. 1259.

The 45. sheriffes, Adam Browning, Henry Couentrie. Maior, William Fitz Richard. 1260.

The 46. sheriffes, Iohon Northampton, Richard Picard. M. William Fitz Richard. 1261.

The 47. sheriffes, Iohn Tailor, Richard Walbrooke. Maior, Thomas Fitz Richard. 1262.

The 48. sheriffes, Robert de Mountpiler, Osbert de Suffolke. Maior T. Fitz T. Fitz *Richard*. 1263.

The Cittizens of London fortified the cittie with yron chaines, drawne thwart their stréetes.

The 49. sheriffes, Gregorie *Rokesley*, Thomas de Doford. M. Thomas Fitz Thomas, Fitz *Richard*. 1264.

The 50. sheriffes, Edward Blund, Peter Angar. Maior, Thomas Fitz T. Fitz *Richard*. 1265.

The chaines and postes in London were plucked vp, the Maior and principall Cittizens committed to ward, and Othen Constable of the Tower, was made Custos of the Citie, &c.

The 51. sheriffes, Iohn Hind, Iohn Walrauen. Maior, William *Richards*. 1266.

The Earle of Gloceſter entered the cittie with an armie, and therein builded bulwarkes, cast trenches, &c.

The 52. sheriffes, Iohn *Adrian*, Lucas de Batencourte. Maior, Alen le Sonche. 1267.

Thomas Fitz Theobalde, and Agnes his wife, founded the Hospitall of S. Thomas of Acon in Westcheape.

The 53. sheriffes, Walter Haruy, William Dureſme, T. Wimborn. M. Sir Stephen Edesworth. 1268.

A varience fell in London between the Goldsmiths and the Tailors, where through many men were slaine.

1269. The 54. Sheriffes, Thomas Basing, Robert Cornhill. M. Hugh Fitz Thomas.

1270. The 55. Sheriffes, Walter Potter, Philip Tailor. M. Iohn Adrian Vintoner.

1271. The 56. Sheriffes, Gregorie Roksley, Henry Waleys. M. Iohn Adrian Vintoner.

The steeple of Bowe Church in Cheape, fell downe, and slew many people.

1272. The 57. Sheriffes, Richard Paris, Iohn de Wodeley. M. S. Walter Haruy. Custus, H. Frowicke Peperar, for part of that yeare.

King *Edward* the first, began his raigne, the 16. of Nouember. 1272.

1273. The 1. Sheriffes, Iohn Horne, Walter Potter. M. Sir Walter Haruy Knight.

1274. The 2. Sheriffes, Nicholas Winchester, Henry Couentry. M. Henry Walles.

1275. The 3. Sheriffes, Lucas Batecorte, Henry Frowicke. M. Gregory Roksley: cheefe Say maister of all the Kings Mints, throughout England: and keeper of the Kings Exchange.

1276. The 4. Sheriffes, Iohn Horne, Raphe Blunt. Mayor, Gregory Roksley.

1277. The 5. Sheriffes, Robert de Arar, Raphe L. Fewre. M. Gregory Rocksley.

1278. The 6. Sheriffes, Iohn Adrian, Walter Langley. M. Gregory Roksley.

1279. The 7. Sheriffes, Robert Basing, William Maraliuer. M. Gregory Roksley.

1280. The 8. Sheriffes, Thomas Fox, Raphe Delamere. M. Gregory Roksley.

1281. The 9. Sheriffes, William Farendon, Nicholas Winchester. M. Gregory Roksley.

This William Farindon Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, was father to Nicholas Farindon: Of these two, Farindon Warde toke that name.

1282. The 10. Sheriffes, William Maraliuer, Richard Chigwell. M. Henry Walleis.

This

This Henry Walleis builded the Tunne vpon Cornhill to bee a prison, and the stocks to be a market house.

The 11. Sheriffes, Raphe Blund, Anketrin de Betanil. Mayor. Hen. ry de Walleis. 1283.

The 12. Sheriffes, Iordane Goodcheape, Martin Box. Maior, Henry Walleis. 1284.

Lawrence Ducket Goldsmith, murdred in Bowe church, and the murtherers hanged.

The 13. Sheriffes, Stephen Cornhill, Robert Roksley. Mayor, Gregory Roksley. Custus, Raphe Sandwitch, and Iohn Briton. 1285.

It was ordained, that Millars should haue but one halfe penney for a quarter of Wheate grinding, and the great water conduit in Cheape, was begun to be made.

The 14. Sheriffes, Walter Blunt, Iohn Wade. C. Raphe Sandwitche. 1286.

Wheate was sold at Lon. for 16. pence, and for 12. pence the quarter.

The 15. Sheriffes. Thomas Crof. Walter Hawtoune. C. Raphe Sandwitche. 1287.

The 16. Sheriffes, William Hereforde, Thomas Stanes. C. Raphe Sandwitch. 1288.

The 17. Sheriffes, William Betaine, Iohn Canterbury. C. Raphe Sandwitch, Raphe Barnauars, and sir Iohn Britaine. 1289.

This yeare a subsidie was graunted, for the reparations of London Bridge.

The 18. Sheriffes, Falke S. Edmond, Salamon le Sotell. C. Sir Iohn Birton knight. 1290.

The 19. Sheriffes, Thomas Romaine, William de Lier, C. sir Iohn Briton knight, Raphe Sandwitch. 1291.

The 20. Sheriffes, Raphe Blunt, Hamo. Box. C. Raphe Sandwitch. 1292.

The 21. Sheriffes, Henry Bole, Elias Russell. C. Raphe Sandwitch. 1293.

Three men had their right hands cut off, at the Standerd in Cheape, for rescuing of a prisoner, arrested by a Sergeant of London.

The

1294. The 22. Sheriffes, Robert Rokesley the younger, Martin Amersbery. C. Raphe Sandwitch.

1295. The 23. Sheriffes, Henry Box, Richard Glocester. C. Sir Raphe Sandwitch.

1296. The 24. Sheriffes, Iohn Dunstable, Adam de Halingbery. C. Sir Iohn Britton.

This yeare all the liberties of the cittie were restored, the maioralitie excepted.

1297. The 25. Sheriffes, Thomas of Suffolke, Adam of Fulham. C. Sir Iohn Briton.

1298. The 26. Sheriffes, Richard Refham, Thomas Sely. Maior, Henry Walleis.

Certaine cittizens of London brake vp the Tunne vppon Cornhill, and toke out prisoners, for the which they were grieuously punished.

1299. The 27. Sheriffes, Iohn Armenter, Henry Fingene. Maior, Elias Russell.

1300. The 28. Sheriffes, Lucas de Hauering, Richard Champs. Maior, Elias Russell.

1301. The 29. Sheriffes, Robert Callor, Peter de Bosenho. Maior, S. Iohn Blunt Knight.

1302. The 30. Sheriffes, Hugh Pourt, Simon Paris. Maior, Sir Iohn Blunt.

1303. The 31. Sheriffes, William Combmartin, Iohn Bucford. C. Sir Iohn Blunt.

1304. The 32. Sheriffes, Roger Paris, Iohn de Lincolne. C. Sir Iohn Blunt.

Geffrey de Hertilepole Alderman, was elected to be Recorder of London, and toke his oath, and was appointed to weare his apparrell as an Alderman.

1305. The 33. Sheriffes, William Cosine, Reginald Thunderley. C. Sir Iohn Blunt.

1306. The 34. Sheriffes, Geffrey Cundute, Simon Bilet. C. Iohn Blunt.

Seacoale was forbidden to be burned in London, Southwarke, &c.

Edward the second began his raigne the 7. of Iuly, the yeare of Christ 1307.

1307. The first Sheriffe, Nicholas Pigot, Nigellus Drury. Maior, Sir Iohn Blunt.

The

The second Sheriffes, William Basing, Iames Botenar. Maior, Nicholas Farindon Goldsmith. 1308.

The third Sheriffes, Roger le Paumer, Iames of S. Edmond. Maior, Thomas Romaine. 1309.

The fourth Sheriffes, Simon de Corpe, Peter Blakney. Maior, Richard Reffam Mercer. 1310.

The King commaunded the Maior and Communaltie, to make the wall of London, from Ludgate to Flatebridge, and from thence to the Thames.

The fift Sheriffes, Simon Merwod, Richard Wilford. Maior, Sir Iohn Gisors Peperar. 1311.

Order was taken, that Merchant strangers should sell their wares within fortie daies after their arriuall, or else the same to bee forfeited.

The first Sheriffes, Iohn Lambin, Adam Lutken. Maior, Sir Iohn Gisors Peperar. 1312.

The seuenth Sheriffes, Robert Gurden, Hugh Garton. Maior, Nicholas Farindon Goldsmith. 1313.

Prices set on victuals, a fat stalled ore foure & twentie shillings, a fat mutton twentie pence, a fat goose two pence halfe penny, a fat capon two pence, a fat hen one penny, two chickens one penny, three pigeons one penny, twentie foure egges one penny, &c.

The eight Sheriffes, Stephen Abingdon, Hamond Chigwell. Maior, Sir Iohn Gisors Peperar. 1314.

Famine and mortallitie of people, so that the quicke might vnnethe burie the dead. Horse flesh and dogges flesh was good meate.

The nine Sheriffes, Hamond Goodchape, William Bodelay. Maior, Stephen Abendon. 1315.

The tenth Sheriffes, William Canston, Raphe Balancer. Maior, Iohn Wingraue. An early Harnest, a bushell of wheat that had been solde for ten shillings, was now sold for ten pence, &c. 1316.

The eleuenth Sheriffes, Iohn Prior, William Furneis. Maior, Iohn Wingraue. 1317.

Such a murren of kine, that dogges and rauens that fed on them were poysoned.

The twelfth Sheriffes, Iohn Pontell, Iohn Dalling. Maior, Iohn Wingraue. 1318.

The 13. Sheriffes, Simon Abindon, Iohn Preston, M. Hamond Chickwell 1319.

Chickwell Peperar.

Iohn Gisors late Mayor of London, and many other citizens fled the citie, for things laid to their charge.

1320. The 14. sheriffes, Renauld at Conduit, William Produn. M. Nicholas Farendon Goldsmith.

1321. The 15. sheriffes, Richard Constantine, Richard Hackney. M. Hamond Chickwell, Peperar.

1322. The 16. sheriffes, Iohn Grantham, Richard Elie. M. Hamond Chickwell Peperar.

Fish, and flesh market, established at the stocks in ỹ midde of ỹ citie.

1323. The 17. sheriffes, Adam of Salisbury, Iohn of Oxford. M. Nicholas Farindon Goldsmith.

Of this Nicholas Farindon, and of William Farindon his father, reade more in Farindon Warde.

1324. The 18. sheriffes, Benet of Fulham, Iohn Cawson M. Hamond Chickwell Peperar.

1325. The 19. sheriffes, Gilbert Mordon, Iohn Cotton. M. Hamond Chickwell Peperar.

The Citizens of London toke the Bishop of Excester, and cut off his head, at the standert in Cheape.

1326. The 20. sheriffes, Richard Rothing, Roger Chaunteclere. M. Richard Britaine Goldsmith.

This Richard Rothing, is said, to new build the Parish church of S. Iames, at Garlike Hithe.

Edward the third, began his raigne, the 25. of Ianuarie.

the yeare 1326.

This King Edward graunted, that the Mayor should be Iustice for the Gaile deliuery at Newgate, that the Citizens of London should not bee constrained to goe out of the Citie of London to any warre. More, hee granted, that the liberties and franchesies of the citie, shuld not after this time, for any cause, be taken into the kings hands, &c.

1327. The 1. sheriffes, Henry Darcie, Iohn Hauten. Mayor. Hamond Chickwell Peperar.

This yeare, the Walles of London were repaired.

1328. The 2. sheriffes, Simon Francis, Henry Combmartin. M. Iohn Grantham.

The

The third sheriffes, Richard Lazar, William Gisors. Maior, Richard Swandland. 1329.

This yeare, the king kept a great Justing in Cheape, betwixt Sopers lane and the great crosse.

The fourth sheriffes, Robert of Elie, Thomas Whorwode. M. Sir Iohn Pultney Draper. 1330.

The fift sheriffes, Iohn Nocking, Andrew Auberie. Maior. Sir Iohn Pultney Draper. 1331.

The first sheriffes, Nicholas Pike, Iohn Husbond. Maior, Iohn Preston Draper. 1332.

This yeare was founded Elsings Spittle, by William Elsing Mercer, that became first Prior of that Hospitall.

The seuenth sheriffes, Iohn Hamond, William Hansard. Maior, Sir Iohn Pultney Draper. 1333.

The eight sheriffes, Iohn Hingstone, Walter Turke. Maior, Reginald at Cenduct Vintoner. 1434.

The ninth sheriffes, Walter Notdon, Richard Vpton. Maior, Nicholas Woton. 1335.

The tenth sheriffes, Iohn Clarke, William Curtes. Maior, Sir Iohn Pultney Draper. 1336.

This Sir Iohn Pultney founded a Colledge in the Parish church of Saint Lawrence by Candlewicke streete.

The eleuenth sheriffes, Walter Nele, Nicholas Crane. Maior Henry Darcy. 1337.

Walter Nele Bladesmith, gaue lands to the repairing of the highwaies about London.

The twelfth sheriffes, William Pomfret, Hugh Marbeler. Maior Henry Darcy. 1338.

The thirteenth sheriffes, William Thorney, Roger Frosham. M. Andrew Auburie Grocer. 1339.

The fourteenth sheriffes, Adam Lucas, Bartilmew Maris. Maior, Andrew Aubery Grocer. 1340.

The fiftenth sheriffes, Richard de Barking, Iohn de Rokesley. Maior, Iohn of Oxenford Vintoner. 1341.

The sixteenth sheriffes, Iohn Loueken, Richard Riflingbury. M. Simon Francis Mercer. 1342.

The price of Gascone wines at London, not to bee solde aboue foure pence the gallon, and Reinish wine sixe pence the gallon.

The

1343. The 17. sheriffes, Iohn Steward, Iohn Aylesham. M. Iohn Hamond.

1344. The 18. sheriffes, Geffrey Wichingham, Thomas Leg. M. Iohn Hamond.

1345. The 19. Sheriffes, Edmond Hemenhall, Iohn of Gloceſter. M. Richard Leget.

1346. The 20. sheriffes, Iohn Croyden, William Cloptun. M. Geffrey Witchingham.

1347. The 21, sheriffes, Adam Brapſen, Richard Bas. M. Tho. Leggy Skinner.

King Edward wonne Callis from the French.

1348. The 22. sheriffes. Henry Picaid, Simon Dolseby. M. Iohn Loueken Fiſhmonger.

A great peſt. Sir Walter Manny Knight, founded the Charterhouſe by ſmithfield, to be a buriall for the dead.

1349. The 23. sheriffes, Adam of Bury, Raphe of Lym. M. Walter Turke Fiſhmonger.

1350. The 24. sheriffes, Iohn Notte, William Worceſter. M. Richard Killingbury.

1351. The 25. sheriffes, Iohn Wrothe, Gilbert of Steninesſhorp. M. Andrew Aubury Grocer.

1352. The 26. sheriffes, Iohn Peche, Iohn Stotley. M. Adam Frauncis Mercer.

This Mayor procured an act of Parliament, that no knowne whore, should weare any hode, or attire on her head, except reied, or ſtriped cloth of diuers colours, &c.

1353. The 27. sheriffes, William Wilde, Iohn Little. M. Adam Francis, Mercer.

This Adam Francis, was one of the founders of the Colledge in Guildhall chappell, &c. Henry Frauncis was the other.

1254. The 28. sheriffes, William Totingham, Richard Smelt. Mayor Thomas Leggy Skinner.

Aldermen of London, were vſed to be changed yearely, but now it was ordained, that they ſhould not be remoued, without ſome ſpeciall cauſe.

1355. The 29. sheriffes, Walter Forſter, Thomas Brandon. M. Simon Francis mercer.

The

The 30. sheriffes, Richard Notingham, Thomas Dossell. M. Henry Picard, Vintoner. 1356.

This Henry Picard, feasted the kings of England, of France, Cipres, and Scots, with other great estates, all in one day.

The 31. sheriffes, Stephen Candish, Bartilmew Frostling. Mayor, sir Iohn Stody Vintoner. 8357.

This Iohn Stody gaue tenements to the Vintoners in London, for releefe of the poore of that company.

The 32. sheriffes, Iohn Barnes, Iohn Buris. Maior Iohn Louckin Stockfishmonger. 1358.

The 33. sheriffes, Simon of Benington, Iohn of Chichister. M. Simon Dolseby Grocer. 1359.

The 34. sheriffes, Iohn Denis, Walter Berny. M. Iohn Wroth Fishmonger. 1360.

The 35. sheriffes, William Holbech, Iames Tame. Maior Iohn Peche Fishmonger. 1361.

The 36. sheriffes, Iohn of S. Albons, Iames Andrew. M. Stephen Gondish Draper. 1462.

The 37. sheriffes, Richard Croyden, Iohn Litoft. M. Iohn Not Peperar. 1363.

The 38. sheriffes, Iohn de Mitford, Simon de Mordon. Mayor Adam of Bury Skinner. 1364.

The 29. sheriffes, Iohn Bukulsworth, Thomas Ireland. Mayor, Iohn Louekin Fishmonger, and Adam of Bury Skinner. 1365.

The 40. sheriffes, Iohn Warde, Thomas of Lee. M. Iohn Lofkin, Fishmonger. 1366.

This Iohn Lofkin, builded the Parish church of S. Michaell in Crooked Lane.

The 41. sheriffes, Iohn Turngold, William Dykeman. Mayor Iames Andrew Draper. 1367.

The 42. sheriffes, Robert Cordeler, Adam Wimondham. Maior, Simon Mordon, Stockfishmonger. 1368.

This yeare, Wheate was solde for 2. shillings 6. pence the bushel.

The 43. sheriffes, Iohn Piel, Hugh Holdich. M. Io. Chichester Goldsmith. 1369.

The 44. sheriffes, William Walworth, Robert Geyton. M. Iohn Barnes, Mercer. 1370.

The

1371. The 45. Sheriffes, Adam Staple, Robert Hatfield. Maioꝛ, Iohn Barnes Mercer.

This Iohn Barnes gaue a cheſt with thꝛée lockes, and one thouſand Marke to be lent to pœꝛe young men.

1372. The 46. ſheriffes, Iohn Philpot, Nicholas Brembar. Maioꝛ, Iohn Piel Mercer.

1373. The 47. Sheriffes, Iohn Aubury, Iohn Fiſhed. Maioꝛ, Adam of Bury Skinner.

1374. The 48. ſheriffes, Richard Lions, William Woodhouſe. Maioꝛ, William Walworth Fiſhmonger.

1375. The 49. ſheriffes, Iohn Hadley, Wiliam Newport. Maioꝛ, Iohn Ward Grocer.

1376. The 50. ſheriffes, Iohn Northampton, Robert Laund. Maioꝛ, Adam Staple Mercer.

The Londoners ment to haue ſlaine Iohn Duke of Lancaſter: Adam Staple Maioꝛ put downe, and Nicholas Brembar elected. Alſo the Aldermen were depoſed, and other ſet in their places.

Richard the ſecond beganne his raigne, the 21. of Iune, in the yeare 1377.

1377. The firſt ſheriffes, Nicholas Twiford, Andrew Pikeman. Maioꝛ, Sir Nicholas Brembar Grocer.

Iohn Philpot a cittizen of London, ſent ſhippes to the ſea, and ſcoured it of Pirates, taking many of them pꝛiſoners.

1378. The ſecond ſheriffes, Iohn Boſeham, Thomas Cornwalis. Maioꝛ, Sir Iohn Philpot Grocer.

This Sir Iohn Philpot gaue to the cittie, lands foꝛ the finding of thirtéene pœꝛe people foꝛ euer.

1379. The third ſheriffes, Iohn Heliſdon, William Barrat. Ma. Iohn Hadley Grocer.

The fourth ſheriffes, Walter Doget, William Knightcoate. M.

1380. William Walworth Fiſhmonger.

This William Walworth arreſted Wat Tiler the rebel, and was knighted. Hee increaſed the Pariſh church of Saint Michaell in Cꝛoked lane, and founded there a colledge. Other Aldermen were alſo knighted foꝛ their ſeruice in the field.

The

The 5. sheriffes Iohn Rote, Iohn Hend, M. Iohn Northampton Draper. 1381.

The 6. sheriffes Adam Bamme, Iohn Sely. M. Iohn Northampton Draper. 1382.

The 7. sheriffes Simon Winchcombe, Iohn More. M. sir Nicolas Brembar Grocer, Iohn Northampton late Mayor of London, was committed to perpetuall prison, and his goods confiscated. 1383.

The 8. sheriffes Nicholas Expton, Iohn French: M. Sir Nicholas Brembar Grocer, knighted with William Walworth. 1384.

The 9. sheriffes Iohn Organ, Iohn Churchman. M. sir Nicholas Brembar Grocer: the foresaid Iohn Churchman, now builded the Custome house neere to the Tower of London, and did many other works for the commodity of this city. 1385.

The 10. sheriffes, William Stondone, William More, M. Nicholas Exton Fishmonger. This yeare the Citizens of London fearing the French, pulled downe houses neere about their citie, repaired their wals, and clensed their ditches &c. 1386.

The 11. sheriffes William Venor, Hugh Forstalfe, M. Nicholas Exton Fishmonger, sir Nicholas Brember, late Mayor of London, was this yeare beheaded. 1387.

The 12. Thomas Austin, Adam Carlhul, M. Nicholas Tuiford Goldsmith, knighted with William Walworth. 1388.

The 13. sheriffes Iohn Walcot, Iohn Louenay, M. William Venor Grocer. 1389.

The 14. sheriffes Iohn Francis, Thomas Viuent, M. Adam Bamme Goldsmith: this Adam Bammer prouided from beyond the seas Corne in great aboundance, so that the Citie was able to serue the countrie. 1390.

The 15. sheriffes Iohn Shadworth, Henry Vamer, M. Iohn Hend Draper: this Mayor was for displeasure taken, sent to Windsor Castle, and the king made Wardens of the citie. &c. 1391.

The 16. sheriffes Gilbert Maghfield, Thomas Newington, M. William Stondon Grocer, 1392.

The 17. sheriffes Drew Barentin, Richarde Whitington, M. Iohn Hadley Grocer: Farington warde was by parliament appointed to be deuided into two wardes, to witte, infra & extra. 1393.

The 18. sheriffes VVilliam Bramston, Thomas Knoles, M. 1394.

Iohn Froſhe Mercer.

1395. The 19. ſheriffes Roger Elles, VVilliam Shiryngham ~~Seuenoke~~, M. William More Vintner.

1395. The 20. ſheriffes Thomas Wilford, William Parker, M. Adam Bamme Goldſmith.

1397. The 21. ſheriffes Iohn VVodcoke, VVillam Askam, M. Richard VVhitington Mercer.

1398. The 22. ſheriffes Iohn VVade, Iohn VVarnar, M. Drew Barentin Goldſmith.

Henrie the fourth began his raigne the 29. of Septemb. the yeare 1399.

1399. The 1. ſheriffes VVilliam VValdern, VVilliam Hende,
1400. M. Thomas Knoles Grocer.

1400. The 2. ſheriffes Iohn Wakel, William Ebot, M. Iohn Francis Goldſmith.

1401. The 3. ſheriffes, William Venor, Iohn Fremingham, M. Iohn Shadworth, Mercer. The conduite vpon Cornhill was this yeare made of an old priſon houſe called the Tunne.

1402. The 4. ſheriffes, Richard Marlow, Robert Chicheley, M. Iohn VValcote Draper.

1403 The 5. ſheriffes, Thomas Falconer, Thomas Poole, M. William Aſcham Fiſhmonger.

1404 The 6. ſheriffes, William Bouth, Stephen Spilman, M. Iohn Hend Draper. This Iohn Hend was a new builder of the pariſh Church called S. Swithen by London ſtone.

1405 The 7. ſheriffes Henry Barton, William Grome, M. Iohn wodcocke Mercer, this Maior cauſed all the Weres in the riuer of Thames, from Stanes to the riuer of Medway to bee deſtroyed, and the Trinkes to bee burned &c.

1406. The 8. ſheriffes, Nicholas Wooton, Gefferey Brooke, M. Richard Whitington, Mercer. This yeare a great peſtilence in London tooke away more then 30000. people.

1407. The 9. ſheriffes Henry Pontfrackt, Henry Halton, M. Wiliam Stondon Grocer.

1408 The 10. ſheriffes Thomas Ducke, William Norton, M. Drew Ba-

Barentine Goldsmith, This Drew Barentine builded a part of the Goldsmithes hall, and gaue them landes.

The 11 sheriffes, Iohn Law, William Chichley, M. Richard Marlow Ironmonger, A great play at Skinners well, which lasted eight dayes, & was of matter from the creation of the worlde: the most part of all the great Estates of England were there to behold it. 1409

The 12. sheriffes, Iohn Penne, Thomas Pike, M, Thomas Knoles Grocer. This Thomas Knoles began a new to build the Guild hall in London &c. 1410.

The 13, sheriffes, Iohn Raynwel, William Cotton. M. Robert Chicheley Grocer, 1411.

The 14. sheriffes, Ralph Louinhinde, William Seuenoke, M. William Waldren, Mercer. 1412.

Henry the fift began his raigne the 20. of March, the yeare 1412.

The 1. sheriffes, Iohn Sutton, Iohn Michel, M. William Gromar Draper, Sir Iohn Oldcastle assembled a great power, in Ficquetes fielde by London, which power was ouercome and taken by the king and his power. 1413.

The 2. sheriffes, Iohn Michel, Thomas Allen, M. Thomas Falconer Mercer, this Maior caused the Postern called Moregate to be builded, and he lent to the king 10000. markes vpon Iewels, &c. 1414

The 3. sheriffes William Cambridge, Allin Euerard M. Nicholas Wotton Draper. 1415.

The 4. sheriffes Robert Whitington, Iohn Couentie, M. Henrie Barton Skinner. This Henry Barton ordayned Lanthorns with lightes to be hanged out on the Winter eueninges. 1416.

The 5. sheriffes Henry Read, Iohn Gidney, M. Richarde Marlow Ironmonger. 1417

The 6. sheriffes Iohn Brian, Ralph Barton, Iohn Parnesse, M. William Seuenoke. This William Seuenoke, founded in the towne of Seuenoke a free schoole, and almes houses for the poore. 1418.

The 7. sheriffes, Rob. Whitington, Iohn Butler, M. Richarde whitington Mercer, this Maior founded Whitington Colledge. 1419.

1420. The 8. sheriffe Iohn Butler, Iohn Wels, M. *William* Cambridge Grocer.

1421. The 9. sheriffes Richarde Gosseline, William Weston, M. Robert Chichley Grocer. This Maior gaue one plot of ground, thereupon to build the parish church of S. *Stephen* vppon Walbrooke.

Henry the sixt began his raigne the 31. of Auguſt, the yeare 1422.

1422. The first sheriffes, VVilliam Eastfielde, Robert Totarsall, M. VVilliam Waldern Mercer. This yeare the west gate of London was begun to be new builded by the Executors of Richard Whitington.

1423. The 2. sheriffes, Nicholas Iames, Thomas VVindford M. *William* Cromer Draper.

1424. The 3. sheriffes, Symon Seman, Iohn Bywater, M. Iohn Michell Fishmonger.

1425. The 4. sheriffes, William Milreth, Iohn *Brokell*, M. Iohn Couentrie Mercer.

1426 The 5. sheriffes, Iohn Arnolde, Iohn Higham, M. Iohn Reynwell, Fishmonger. This Maior gaue Tenementes to the Cittie for the discharge of three wards in London for fifteenes &c.

1427 The 6. sheriffes, Henry Frowicke, Robert Otley, M. Iohn Gidney Draper.

1428 The 7. sheriffes, Thomas Duffehouse, Iohn Abbot. M. Henry Berton Skinner.

1429. The 8. sheriffes, VVilliam Russe, Ralph *Holland*, M. *William* Eastfield Mercer. Ralph Holland gaue to impotent poore 120. l. to prisoners 80. l. to Hospitals 40. l. &c.

1430. The 9. sheriffes, Walter Charteſey, Robert Large, M. Nicholas *Wotton*, Draper, Walter Charteſey Draper, gaue to the poore 100. l. beſides 20. l. to the Hospitals. &c.

1431 The 10. sheriffes, Iohn Aderley, Stephen Browne M. Iohn VVels Grocer. This Iohn Wels a great benefactor to the new building of the Chappell by the Guilde Hall, and of his goods the Standarde in west Cheape was made.

1432. The 11 sheriffes, Iohn Olney, Iohn Paddesley, M. Iohn Parneis

neis Fishmonger.

The 12. sheriffes, Thomas Chalton, Iohn Ling, M. Iohn Brokle Draper. 1433.

The 13. sheriffes, Thomas Barnewell, Symon Eyre, M. Roger Oteley Grocer. 1434.

The 14. sheriffes, Thomas Catworth, Robert Clopton, M. Henry Frowicke Mercer. 1435

The 15. sheriffes, Thomas Morsted, William Gregorie M. Iohn Michell Fishmonger. 1436.

The 16. sheriffes, William Hales, William Chapman, M. sir William Eastfield Mercer this sir William Eastfield knight of the Bath, a great benefactor to the water Conduites. 1437.

The 17. sheriffes Hugh Diker, Nicholas Yoo, M. Stephen Browne Grocer. Wheate solde for three shillinges the Bushell: but this man sent into Prusia, & caused to be brought from thence certaine ships laden with Rie, which did great releefe. 1438.

The 18. sheriffes, Philip Malpas, Robert Marshall, M. Robert Largo Mercer, Philip Malpas at his decease gaue 120 l. to poore prisoners, and euery yeare for 5. yeares, 400. shirtes, and smockes, 40. payre of sheetes, and 150. gowns of frise, to the poore, to poore maides marriages 100. markes, to high waies 100. markes, and to 500. poore people in London euery one six shillinges, eight pence &c. 1439

The 19. sheriffes, Iohn Sutton, VVilliam Wetinhall, M. Iohn Paddesley Goldsmith, maister of the Mirkes of money in the Tower of London. 1440

The 20. sheriffes, VVilliam Combis, Richard Rich, M. Robert Clopton Draper. 1441

The 21. sheriffes, Thomas Beamont, Richarde Morden, M. Iohn Hatherley Ironmonger. 1442

The 22. sheriffes, Nicholas Wilforde, Iohn Norman, M. Thomas Catworth Grocer. 1443.

The 23. sheriffes, Stephen Forstar, Hugh Wich M. Henry Frowicke Mercer, this year Powles steeple was fired with lightning, and hardly quenched. 1444.

24. sheriffes, Iohn Darby, Godfrey Filding, M. Symon Eyre Draper, this Symon Eyre builded the Leaden hall in London, 1445.

don, to bée a common garner for the citie &c.

1446. The 25. sheriffes, Robert Horne, Godfrey Bolaine, M. Iohn Olney Mercer.

1447. The 26. sheriffes, William Abraham, Thomas Scot. M. Iohn Sidney Draper.

1448 The 27. sheriffes, William Catlow, VVilliam Marcow, M. Stephen Brown Grocer.

1449 The 28, sheriffes, William Hulin, Thomas Canninges M. Thomas Chalton Mercer. This yeare Iacke Cade a Rebell of Kent, came to London, entered the citie &c.

1450 The 29. sheriffes, Iohn Middleton, William Deere, Maior, Nicholas Wilforde Grocer. Souldiers made a fray against the Maior, the same day he tooke his charge at Westminster.

1451 The 30. sheriffes, Mathew Phillip, Christopher VVarton, M. VVilliam Gregorie Skinner.

1452 The 31. sheriffes, Richard Lee, Richard Alley, M. Godfrey Filding Mercer. This yeare was a great fray at the Wrastling.

1453. The 32. sheriffes, Iohn Waldron, Thomas Cooke, M. Iohn Norman Draper. This Iohn Norman was the first Maior that was rowed to Westminster by water: for before that time they rode on horse backe.

1454. The 33. sheriffes, Iohn Field, VVilliam Taylor, M. Stephē Forstar Fishmonger. This Stephen Forstar enlarged Ludgate, for the ease of prisoners there. &c.

1455. The 34. sheriffes, Iohn Yong, Thomas Olgraue M. William Marrow, Grocer. The Mercers seruantes in London, made a riote vpon the Lombardes and other strangers.

1456. The 35. sheriffes, Iohn Stewarde, Ralph Verney, M. Thomas Caning Grocer.

1457. The 36. sheriffes, VVilliam Edwardes, Thomas Reiner, M. Godfrey Boloine Mercer. This Godfrey Boline gaue 1000. l. to poore householders in London &c.

1458. The 37. sheriffes, Ralph Ioceline, Richard Medham, M. Thomas Scot Draper.

1459. The 38. sheriffes, Iohn Plommar, Iohn Stockar, M. VVilliam Hulin Fishmonger.

1460 The 39. sheriffes, Richard Fleming, Iohn Lambarde, M. Richard

Richard Lee Grocer.

Edward the fourth began his raigne the fourth of March, in the yeare 1460. after the account of the church of England.

The first sheriffes, George Ireland, Iohn Locke, M. Hugh VVitch Mercer. 1461.

The 2. sheriffes, VVilliam Hampton, Bartlemew Iames, M Thomas Cooke Draper made knight of the Bath in the fift of Edward the fourth, and had great troubles after. 1462.

The 3. sheriffes, Robert Basset, Thomas Muschampe, Maior Mathew Phillip Goldsmith, made knight of the Bath, the fift of Edward the fourth, and after in the field the tenth of Edward the fourth. 1463

The 4. sheriffes, Iohn Tate, Iohn Stone, M. Ralph Ioceline Draper, knight of the Bath, and also in the fielde. 1464.

The 5. sheriffes, Henry Wauer, William Constantine, M. Ralph Verney Mercer, Henry VVauer one of the sheriffes, made knight of the Bath. 1465.

The 6. sheriffes, Iohn Brown, Henry Brice, M. Iohn Yong Grocer, made knight in the fielde. This yeare began the troubles of Sir Thomas Cooke, and of other Aldermen, as yee may reade in my Summarie. 1466.

The 7. sheriffes, Thomas Stalbroke, Humphrey Heyford, M. Thomas Olgraue Skinner. 1467.

The 8. sheriffes, Symon Smith, William Hariote, M. William Tayler Grocer. This Maior gaue Tenementes to discharge Cordwainer streete ward of fifteenes. 1468.

The 9. sheriffes, Richarde Gardener, Robert Drope M. Richarde Lee Grocer. This yere the Tower of London, being deliuered to the Maior and his Brethren, they deliuered king H. from thence. 1469

The 10. sheriffes, Sir Iohn Crosbie, Iohn Warde, Maior, Sir Iohn Stokton Mercer. Thomas the Bastard Fauconbridge with a riotous company set vpon this cittie, at Aldgate, Bishopsgate, the Bridge &c. and 12. Aldermen with the Recorder were 1470.

knighted in the fielde by Edwarde the fourth, to wit, Iohn Stokton Maior, Ralph Verney late Maior, Iohn Yong late Maior, William Taylor late Maior, Richard Lee late Maior, Mathew Phillips late Maior, George Ireland, William Stoker, William Hampton since Maior, Thomas Stalbroke, Iohn Crosbie, & Bartlemew Iames since Maior, with Thomas Vrswicke Recorder.

1471. The 11. sheriffes, Iohn Allin Iohn Shelley, M. VVilliam Edward Grocer. The water Conduite at Aldermanbury, and the Standarde in Flæteſtræte were finished.

1472. The 12. sheriffes, Iohn *Browne*, Thomas Bledlow, M. sir VVilliam Hampton Fishmonger, this sir VViliam Hampton punished strumpets, and caused stockes to be set in euerie ward to punish vagabondes.

1473 The 13. sheriffes, sir William Stokar, Robert Belisdon, M. Iohn Tate Mercer. This year the sheriffes of London, were appointed each of them to haue xvi. Sargeantes, and sir Clarkes, to wit, a Secondarie, a Clarke of the papers, and 4. other Clarkes, besides the vnder Sheriffes Clarkes.

1474. The 14. sheriffes, Edmond Shaw, Thomas *Hill*, M. *Robert* Drope Draper. This Robert Drope increased the water conduite vpon Cornhill &c.

1475. The 15. sheriffes, Hugh Brice, Robert Celwich, M. *Robert* Bassett Saltar. This Robert Bassett corrected the Bakers, and other Victualers of this Citie.

1476. The 16. sheriffes Richard Rawson, *William Horne* M. sir Ralph Ioceline Draper, knight of the Bath, by the diligence of this Maior, the walles of the Citie were repayred.

1477. The 17. sheriffes, Henry Collet, Iohn Stokar, M. Humphrey Hayforde Goldsmith.

1478. The 18. sheriffes, Robert Harding, Robert Bisielde, M. Richarde Gardener Mercer, Robert Bisielde, Sheriffe was fined by the Maior and paide 50. l. toward the water Conduites.

1479. The 19. sheriffes Thomas Ilam, Iohn VVarde, M. sir Bartlemew Iames Draper, made knight in the field, by E. the 4. T. Ilam newly builded the great Conduite in West Cheape.

1480. The 20. sheriffes Thomas Daniel, *William* Bacon. M. Iohn Brown Mercer.

The

The 21. sheriffes Robert Tate, William Wiking, M. 1481.
William Hariot Draper.

The 22. sheriffes William Whit. Iohn Mathew, M. Ed- 1482.
mond Sha Goldsmith. This Edmond Sha caused the Posterne
called Cripplesgate to be new builded &c.

Edward the fift began his raigne the 9. of Aprill
in the yeare 1483.

Richard the third began his raigne the 22. of
Iune, in the yeare 1483.

THe 1. sheriffes Thomas Norland, William Martin M. 1483.
Robert Bilisden Haberdasher.

The 2. sheriffes Richard Chester, Thomas Britaine, Raph 1484.
Austrie, M. Thomas Hill, Grocer, sir William Stoaker Draper,
Iohn Ward Grocer: thrée Sheriffes and thrée Mayors this yeare
by meanes of a sweating sickenesse &c. Thomas Hill appointed by
his testament the water Conduit in Grasse stréet to be builded.

Henry the seuenth began his raigne the 22. of
August, in the yeare 1485.

THe 1. sheriffs Iohn Tatte, Iohn Swan, M. Hugh Brise Gold- 1485.
smith. This Hugh Brise was kéeper of the kinges mintes at
London.

The 2. sheriffes Iohn Parciuall, Hugh Clopton. M. Henry 1486.
Cellet Mercer. The crosse in Cheape was new builded in beau-
tifull manner.

The 3. sheriffes Iohn Fenkell, William Remington, M.
sir William Horne Salter. This William Horne made knight in 1487.
the field by Henry the seuenth, gaue to the repayring of high waies
betwixt London and Cambridge 500. markes, and to the prea-
chers at Paules crosse, &c.

The 4. sheriffes William Isaack, Raph Tilney, M. Robert 8488.
Tate Mercer.

The 5. sheriffes William Caple, Iohn Brocke, M. William 1489
White Draper.

The
and Richard Chawry Salter loco Wiking dead

1490. The 6. sheriffes Henry Cote, Robert Reuell Hugh Pemberton M. Iohn Mathew Mercer.

1491. The 7. sheriffes Thomas Wood, William Browne, M. Hugh Clopton Mercer. Hugh Clopton builded the great stone bridge at Stratford vpon hauen in Warwickshire.

1492. The 8. sheriffes William Purchase, William Welbecke, M. William Martin Skinner. A ryot made vpon the Esterlings, by the Mercers seruantes, and other.

1493. The 9. sheriffes Robert Fabiant Iohn Winger M. Sir Raph Astrie Fishmonger, made knight by Henry the seuenth, Robert Fabian Alderman made Fabians Chronicle, a painefull labour, to the honor of the Citie, and the whole realme.

1494. The 10. sheriffes Nicholas Alwine, Iohn Warner, M. Rychard Chawry Salter.

1495. The 11. sheriffes Thomas Knesworth, Henry Somer, M. Henry Colet Mercer.

1496. The 12. sheriffes Sir Iohn Sha, Sir Richarde Haddon, M. Iohn Tate the yonger Mercer.

1497 The 13. sheriffes Bartilmew Read, Thomas Windoute M. William Purchase Mercer. All the gardens in the Mozefielde were destroyed, and made plaine ground.

1498. The 14. sheriffes Thomas Bradbury, Stephen Ienings M. Sir Iohn Perciuall Taylor, made knight in the field by Henry the seuenth.

1499 The 15. sheriffes Iames Wilford, Thomas Brond, M. Nicholas Alwin Mercer. This Nicholas Alwin gaue to 3000. poore people in London xij.d. the peece, and to 3000. in the towne of Spalding the like, &c.

1500. The 16. sheriffes Iohn Hawes, William Steede, M. William Remington Fishmonger.

1501. The 17. sheriffes Laurence Ailmer, Henry Hede, M. Sir Iohn Sha Goldsmith, made knight in the fielde by Henry the seuenth. This Sir Iohn Shae caused his brethren the Aldermen to ride from the Guildhall vnto the waters side, where he tooke his Barge to Westminster.

1502. The 18. sheriffes Henry Kebell, Nicholas Nines, M. Bartlemew Reade Goldsmith.

The

The 19. sheriffes Christopher *Hawes*, *Robert* Wats, Thomas Granger M. Sir *William* Capell Draper, made knight by Henry the seuenth. This Sir *William* caused a Cage in euery Ward to be set for punishing of vagabondes. 1503.

The 20. sheriffes *Roger* Acheley, *William Browne*, M. Iohn *Winger* Grocer. 1504.

The 21. sheriffes Richard Shore, *Roger* Croue, M. Thomas Knesworth Fishmonger. This T. *Knesworth* appointed the water Conduit at Bishopsgate to be builded, &c. 1505.

The 22. sheriffes William Copenger, *Thomas Iohnson*, *William* Fitzwilliams, M. Sir *Richard* Haddon Mercer. 1506.

The 23. sheriffes *William* Butler, *Iohn* Kyrkby, M. *William* Browne Mercer: for part Laurence Ailmer Draper. 1507.

The 24. sheriffes Thomas *Exmew*, *Richard* Smith, Mayor Stephen Ienings Marchant taylor. This Stephen Ienings builded the greatest parte of Saint Andrewes Church called Undershaft. He builded a free schole at *Wi*frunchampton in Staffordshire, &c. 1508.

Henry the eight began his raigne the 22. of Aprill the yeare 1509.

The 1. sheriffes, George Monoxe, Iohn Doget, M. Thomas Bradbury Mercer: for parte Sir William Caple Draper. 1509.

The 2. sheriffes Iohn Milborne, Iohn *Rest*, Mayor *Henry Keble* Grocer. This Henry Keble gaue 1000. pound toward the new building of his parish Church of Aldermary. 1510.

The 3. sheriffes Nicholas Shelton, Thomas Mirfine, M. *Roger* Achiley Draper. This *Roger* Achiley prouided corne for seruice of this Citie in great plentie: He caused the same to be stowed vp in the common garner called Leaden Hall. 1511.

The 4. sheriffes *Robert* Aldarnes, *Robert* Fenrother, M. Sir *William* Copinger Fishmonger, for parte *Richarde Haddon* Mercer, for the rest. Sir *W.* Copinger gaue halfe his goods to his wife, and the other halfe to the poore that had most neede. 1512.

The

1513. The 5. sheriffes Iohn Dawes, Iohn Bridges, *Roger* Bafford M. William Browne Mercer, and Iohn Tate Mercer. This Iohn Tate new builded the church of S. Anthonies Hospitall in London,

1514. The 6. sheriffes Iames Yarford, Iohn Monday, M. George Monuoux Draper.

1515. The 7. sheriffes Henry Warley, Richard Grey, William Bayly, M. Sir William Butler Grocer.

1516. The 8. Thomas Seimer, Iohn Thurstone. M. Iohn Rest Grocer.

1517. The 9. sheriffes Thomas Baldrie *Raph* Simondes, M. Sir Thomas *Exmew* Goldsmith. Sir Thomas *Exmew* made the water conduit in London wall by Moregate &c.

1518. The 10. sheriffes Iohn Allen, Iames Spencer, M. *Thomas* Mirfin Skinner.

1519. The 11. sheriffes Iohn *Wilkenson*, Nicholas Partrich, M. Sir Iames Yarforde Mercer. From this time the Mayors of London, for the most part haue beene knighted by curtesie of the kinges, and not otherwise.

1520 The 12. sheriffes Sir Iohn Skeuington, Iohn *Kyme*, M. Sir Iohn Bruge Draper.

1521. The 13. sheriffes Iohn Breton Thomas Pargetor, M. Sir *Iohn* Milborne Draper. This Sir Iohn Milborne founded fourteene Almes houses by the Crossed Friers church &c.

1522 The 14. sheriffes *Iohn Rudstone*, *Iohn* Champneis M. Sir Iohn Mundy Goldsmith.

1523. The 15. sheriffes Michael *English*, Nicholas Senins, M. Sir *T.* Baldry Mercer.

1524. The 16. sheriffes *Raph* Dodmer, *William Roch*, M. Sir *William* Bayly Draper.

1525. The 17. sheriffes Iohn Caunton, Christopher Askew, M. Sir *Iohn* Allen Mercer.

1526. The 18. sheriffes *Stephen Peacocke*, Nicholas Lambart, M. Sir Thomas Seamer Mercer.

1527. The 19. sheriffes Iohn Hardy, *William Holles*, M. Sir *Iames* Spencer Vintner.

1528. The 20. sheriffes *Raph Waren*, Iohn Long, M. Sir Iohn *Rudstone*

Rudſtone Draper.

The 21. ſheriffes Michel Dormer Walter Champion, M. Sir Raph Dodmer Mercer. This yeare it was decréed that no man ſhould be Mayor of London more then one yeare. 1529.

The 22. ſheriffes William Dauntſey, Richard Champion M. Sir T. Pargitor Saltar. 1530.

The 23. ſheriffes Richard Greſham, Edward Altham, M. Sir Nicholas Lambard Grocer. 1531.

The 24. ſheriffes Richard Reynolds, Nicholas Pinchon, Iohn Martin Iohn Priſt, Mayor Sir Stephen Pecocke Haberdaſher. 1532.

The 25. ſheriffes William Forman, Sir T. Kitſon, M. Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew Draper. 1533.

The 26. ſheriffes Nicholas Leuiſon, William Denham, M. Sir Iohn Champneis Skinner. 1534.

The 27. ſheriffes Humphrey Munmouth, Iohn Cootes, M. Sir Iohn Allen Mercer, by the kinges appointment he was of his Councell. A man of great wiſdome, and alſo of great charitie. 1535.

The 28. ſheriffes Robert Paget, William Boyer, M. Sir Raph Waren Mercer. 1536.

The 29. ſheriffes Sir Iohn Greſham, Thomas Lewen, M. Sir Richard Greſham Mercer. 1537.

The 30. ſheriffes William Wilkenſon, Nicholas Gibſon, Mayor William Forman Haberdaſher. 1538.

The 31. ſheriffes Iohn Feiry, Thomas Huntlow, Mayor Sir VVilliam Holles Mercer. 1539.

The 32. ſheriffes Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes, M. Sir William Roch, Draper. 1540.

The 23. ſheriffes Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley, Mayor Sir Michell Dormer Mercer. 1541.

The 24. ſheriffes Henry Hubbarthorne, Henry Amcotes, Mayor Iohn Coores Salter. 1542.

The 35. ſheriffes Iohn Toleus, Richard Dobbes, Maior Sir William Bowyer Draper: For parte Sir Raph Waren Mercer. 1543.

The 36. ſheriffes Iohn Wilford, Andrew Iude, Maior Sir William Laxton Grocer. 1334.

The 37.

1545. The 37. sheriffes George Barnes, Raph Alley, M. Sir Martin Bowes Goldsmith.

1546 The 38. sheriffes Richard Iarueis, Thomas Curteis, M. Sir H. Hubbarthorne Marchant taylor.

Edward the sixt began his raigne the 28. of Ianuary, in the yeare 1546.

1547. The 1. sheriffes, Thomas White Robert Charsey, M. Sir Iohn Gresham Mercer.

1548. The 2. sheriffes William Locke, Sir Iohn Ailife, M. Sir Henry Amcotes Fishmonger.

1549. The 3. sheriffes Richard Turke, Iohn Yorke, M. Sir Rowland Hill Mercer.

1550. The 4. sheriffes Auguſtine Hind, Iohn Lyon, M. Sir Andrew Inde Skinner.

1551. The 5. sheriffes Iohn Lamberd, Iohn Cowper, M. Sir Richard Dobbes Skinner.

1552. The 6. sheriffes William Gerard, Iohn Maynard, M. Sir George Barnes Haberdasher.

Queene Mary began her raigne the 6. of Iuly the yeare 1535.

1553. The 1. sheriffes Thomas Ofley, William Huet, M. Sir Thomas White Merchantaylor: This Sir Thomas White founded S. Iohns Colledge in Oxford. He gaue to the Citie of Briſtow 2000. pound, &c.

1554. The 2. sheriffes Dauid Woodroſe, William Cheſter, M. Sir Iohn Lion Grocer.

1555. The 3. sheriffes Thomas Leigh, Iohn Machil, M. Sir VVilliam Gerrard Haberdasher.

1556. The 4. sheriffes VVilliam Harper Iohn VVhite, M. Sir T. Ofley Marchantaylor.

1557. The 5. sheriffes Richard Malorie Iames Artham, M. Sir Thomas Curteis Fishmonger.

The

The 6. sheriffes Iohn *Halse*, *R*ichard Champion, M. Sir T. Leigh Mercer. 1558.

Queene Elizabeth began her raigne the 17. of November, in the yeare of Christ 1558.

The 1. sheriffes Thomas Lodge, *R*oger Martin, M. Sir William *H*uet Clothworker. 1559.

The 2. sheriffes Christopher Draper, Thomas *R*ow, M. Sir *W*illiam Chester Draper. This yeare the Marchant taylors of London founded their notable frée schoole for poore mens children, &c. 1560.

The 3. sheriffes Alexander Auenon, Humfrey Baskeruile, M. Sir *W*. Harper Marchant taylor. 1561.

The 4. sheriffes William Allin *R*ichard Chamberlain, M. Sir T. Lodge Grocer. 1562.

The 5. sheriffes Edward Bankes, *R*owland Heyward, M. Sir Iohn White Grocer. 1563.

The 6. sheriffes *E*dward Iackman, Lionell Ducket, M. Sir Richard Malorie Mercer. 1564.

The 7. sheriffes Iohn *R*iuers, Iames *H*awes M. Sir *R*ichard Champion Draper. 1565.

The 8. sheriffes *R*ichard Lambert, Ambrose Nicholas, Iohn Langley, M. Sir Christopher Draper Ironmonger. 1566.

The 9. sheriffes Thomas *R*amsey, William Bond, M. Sir *R*oger Martin Mercer. 1567.

The 10. sheriffes Iohn Oleph, *R*obert *H*arding, Iames Bacon, M. Sir Thoms *R*ow Marchant taylor. 1568.

The 11. sheriffes Henry Becher William Dane, M. Alexander Auenon Ironmonger. 1569.

12. sheriffes Francis *B*arnam William Box M. Sir *R*owland Heyward Clothworker. 1570.

The 13. sheriffes Henry Miles, Iohn *B*raunch, M. Sir *W*illiam Allin Mercer. 1571.

The 13. sheriffes *R*ichard *P*ipe, Nicholas Woodrofe, M. Sir Lionel *D*ucket Mercer. 1572.

The

1573. The 15. sheriffes Iames Haruy, Thomas Pulliſon, M. Sir Iohn Riuers Grocer.

1574 The 16. sheriffes Thomas Blanke, Anthony Gamage, M. Iames Hawes Clothworker.

1575. The 17. sheriffes Edward Oſborne, Wolſtane Dixi, Maior Ambroſe Nicholas Salter.

1576. The 18. sheriffes William Kimpton, George Barne, M. Sir Iohn Langley Goldſmith.

1577. The 19. sheriffes Nicholas Backhouſe, Frauncis Bowyer M. Sir Thomas Ramſey Grocer.

1578. The 20. sheriffes George Bond, Thomas Starkie, M. Sir Richard Pipe Draper.

1579. The 21. sheriffes Martin Calthrope, Iohn Hart, Mayor Sir Nicholas Woodroſe Haberdaſher.

1580. The 22. sheriffes Raph Woodcock, Iohn Alate, Mayor, Sir Iohn Branch Draper.

1581. The 23. sheriffes Richard Martin, William Webbe, M. Sir Iames Haruie Ironmonger.

1582. The 24. sheriffes William Roe, Iohn Hayden, Cuthbert Buckle. Mayor Sir T. Blancke Haberdaſher.

1583. The 25. sheriffes William Maſham, Iohn Spencer, M. Edward Oſborne Clothworker.

1584 The 26. sheriffes Stephen Slany, Henry Billingſley, Mayor Sir Thomas Pulliſon Draper.

1585. The 27. sheriffes Anthony Radclife, Henry Pranell, M. Sir Wolſtane Dixie Skinner.

1586. The 28. sheriffes Robert Houſe, William Elkin, M. Sir George Barne Haberdaſher.

1587 The 29. sheriffes Thomas Skinner, IohnKatcher, M. Sir George Bond Haberdaſher.

1588. The 30. sheriffes Hugh Offley, Richard Saltenſtall, M. Sir Martin Calthrope Draper for part, and Richard Martin Goldſmith for the reſt of that yeare.

1589. The 31. sheriffes Richard Gurney, Stephen Some, Mayor Sir Iohn Hart Grocer.

1590. The 32. sheriffes Nicholas Moſley, Robert Broke, M. Iohn Allot, Fiſhmonger for part Sir Rowland Heyward Clothworker

ker for the reſt.

The 33. ſheriffes, *William* Ryder, Benet Barnham, M. Sir *William Webbe* Saltar. 1591.

The 34. ſheriffes Iohn Garrard, Robert Taylor, M. Sir William Roe Ironmonger. 1592.

The 35. ſheriffes Paule Banning, Peter Hauton, M. Sir Cuthbert Buckle Vintner for part: Sir Richard Martin Goldſmith for the reſt. 1593.

The 36. ſheriffes *Robert* Lee, Thomas Benet, Mayor Sir Iohn Spencer Clothworker. 1594.

The 37. ſheriffes Thomas Low, *Leonard* Holiday, Mayor Sir Stephen Siany Skinner. 1595.

The 38. ſheriffes, Iohn *Wattes*, Richard Godard, Mayor Thomas Skinner Clothworker: for part Sir Henry *Billingſley* Haberdaſher. 1596.

The 39. ſheriffes Henry *Roe*, Iohn More, Mayor Sir Richard Saltenſtall Skinner. 1597.

The 40. ſheriffes Edward Holmeden, *Robert* Hampſon, Mayor Stephen Some Grocer. 1598.

Thus much for the chiefe and principall Gouernors of this famous Citie, of whoſe politike gouernment, with the aſſiſtance of inferior officers, their charges for keeping of the peace, ſeruice of the Prince, and honour of this Citie, much might haue beene ſaid, and I had thought to haue touched: but being informed that a learned Gentleman, a Citizen borne, minded ſuch a labor, and promiſed to performe it, I haue forborne, and left the ſame to his good leyſure.

NOw ſince that I haue giuen you an outward view of this City, it ſhall not be impertinent to let you take an inſight alſo of the ſame, ſuch as a Londoner borne, diſcourſed aboue twenty yeares agone, for anſwere (as it ſeemeth) to ſome obiections, that then were made againſt the growing greatnes thereof. The Author gaue it me, & therefore howſoeuer I conceale his name (which it ſelfe pretendeth not) I thinke it may without his offence impart it to others, that they may take pleaſure in the reading, as I doubt not but he did in the writing. Long may they (that liſt) enuie, and long may we and our poſterity enioy the good eſtate of this Citie.

A Discourse of the names and first causes of the institution of Cities, and peopled townes. And of the commodities that doe growe by the same: and namely of the Citie of London. Written by way of an Apologie (or defence) against the opinion of some men, which thinke that the greatnesse of that Citie standeth not with the profit and securitie of this Realme.

CIties and well peopled places bee called Oppida, in Latine, eyther ab ope danda, or ab opibus, or ab opponendo se hostibus. They be named also ciuitates a coeundo, and (vrbes) either of the word vrbare, because the first inclosure of them was described with ỹ draught of a Plow. Or els ab orbe, for the round compasse that they at the first had.

In the Greeke a Cittie is tearmed πόλις, eyther of the worde πολὺς, multus, or of πολέω πολέυεσ: id est, habitare, alere, gubernare.

In the Saxon (or old English) sometimes Tun, which wee now call Towne, derived of the word Tynan, to inclose or tyne, as some yet speake. But for as much as that word was proper to euery village and inclosed dwelling, therefore our auncestors called their walled townes, burh or birig, and we now Bury and Borow, of the Greeke word πύργος (as I thinke) which signifieth a Tower or a high building.

The walles of these townes had their name of vallum, because at the first they were but of that earth which was cast out of the trench or ditch wherewith they were enuironed.

But afterward, being made of matter more fit for defence, they were named a muniendo mœnia. By the Etimologie of

these names, it may appeare that common weales, Cities and townes were at the first inuented, to the end that men might leade a ciuile life amongst themselues, and bee saued harmeles against their enemies: whereupon Plato saith, Ciuitates ab initio vtilitatis causa constitutæ sunt. Aristotle 1. Politicorum 2. saith, Ciuitas a natura profecta est: homo enim animal aptum est ad cœtus, & proinde ciuitatis origo ad viuendum, institutio ad bene viuendum refertur. And Cicero, (lib. primo de inuentione) in the beginning saith, Fuit quoddam tempus cum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, &c. quo quidem tempore, quidã (magnus viz. vir, & sapiens) dispersos homines in agris, & tectis siluestribus abditos, ratione quadam compulit in vnum locum, atq; eos in vnam quamq; rem induxit vtilem & honestam. Vrbibus verò constitutis, fidem colere, & iustitiam retinere discebant, & alijs parere sua voluntate consuescebant, &c. The same man discourseth notablie to the same effect, in his Oration pro Sestio, a little after the middest thereof, shewing that in the life of men dispersed vis beareth all the sway: but in the Ciuile life and societie ius is better maintained, &c. This thing well saw King William the Conqueror, who in his lawes (fol. 125.) saith Burgi et Ciuitates fundata & edificata sunt, ad tuitionẽ gentium, & populorum Regni, & idcirco obseruari debent cum omni libertate, integritate, & ratione. And his predecessors, king Ethelstane, and King Canutus in their lawes (fol. 62. & 106.) had commanded thus: Oppida instaurantur &c.

Seeing therefore that as Cicero 2. officior. saith, proxime & secuudum Deos, homines hominibus maximè vtiles esse possunt. And that men are congregated into Cities and common wealthes, for honesty and vtilities sake, these shortly be the commodities that do come by cities, communalties, and corporations. First, men (by this neareneſſe of conuersation) are wõdrawen from barbarous feritie and force, to a certaine mildnes of manners, and to humanitie and iustice: whereby they are contented to giue and take right, to and from their equalles and inferiors, and to heare and obey their heades and superiors. Also the doctrine of God

be

is more fitly deliuered, and the discipline thereof more aptly to bee executed, in peopled Townes then abroad, by reason of the facilitie of common and often assembling. And consequently, such inhabitantes be better managed in order, and better instructed in wisedome: whereof it came to passe that at the first, they that excelled others this way, were called astuti of the Greeke worde (ἄστυ) which signifieth a Citie, although the tearme be now declined to the worst part (and do betoken euill) euen as Tyrannus, Sophista, and some such other originally good wordes are fallen: And hereof also good behauiour is yet called Vrbanitas, because it is rather found in Cities, then elswhere. In summe, by often hearing men be better perswaded in religion, and for that they liue in the eye of others, they bee by example the more easily trayned to iustice, and by shamefastnesse restrained from iniurie.

And whereas common wealthes and kingdomes cannot haue (next after God) any surer foundation, then the loue and good wil of one man towardes an other, that also is closely bred and maintained in Cities, where men by mutuall societie and companying together, do grow to alliances, communalties and corporations.

The liberall sciences and learninges of all sortes, which be lumina reipublicæ, do flourish only in peopled townes, without the which a realme is in no better case then a man that lacketh both his eyes.

Manual artes, or handie craftes, as they haue for the most part béene inuented in townes and Cities, so they cannot any where els be eyther maintained or amended. The like is to bee saide of Marchandize, vnder which name I comprehende all manner of buying, selling, bartering, exchaunging, communicating of thinges that men néede, to and fro. Wealth and riches (which are truely called Subsidia belli, & ornamenta pacis) are increased chiefly in Townes and Cities, both to the prince & people.

The necessitie of the poore and needie is in such places both sooner to be espied, and hath meanes to be more charitably relieued.

The places themselues be surer refuges in all extremities of forraine inuasion, and the inhabitantes bee a ready hand and strength of men with munition to oppresse intestine sedition.

Moreouer, for as much as the force of the warres of our

time consisteth chiefly in shotte (all other soldiers being eyther horsemen or footemen armed on lande, or Mariners at the Sea) It seemeth to me that Cittizens and Townesmen bee as fitte to be imployed in any of these seruices (that on horsebacke onely excepted) as the inhabitantes that be drawen out of the Countrie.

Furthermore, euen as these societies and assemblies of men in Cities and great Townes, are a continuall bridle against tirannye, which was the cause that Tarquin, Nero, Dionisius, and such others haue alwayes sought to weaken them. So (being well tempered) they are a strong forte and bulwarke not onely in the Aristocratie, but also in the lawfull kingdome, or iust royaltie.

At once the propagation of religion, the execution of good policie, the exercise of charitie, and the defence of the countrie, is best performed by Townes and Cities: and this ciuile life approcheth neerest to the shape of that mistical bodie wherof Christ is the heade, and men bee the members: whereupon both at the first, that man of God Moyses, in the common wealth of the Israelites, and the gouernors of all Countries in all ages sithence haue continually maintayned the same. And to chaunge it were nothing els but to Metamorphose the worlde, and to make wild beastes of reasonable men. To stand longer vpon this it were in re non dubia, vti oratione non necessaria: and therefore I will come to *London*.

The singularities of the City of London.

Whatsoeuer is saide of Cities generally, maketh also for London specially: howbeit these thinges are particularly for our purpose to bee considered in it. The situation: the former estimation that it hath had: the seruice that it hath done: the present estate and gouernment of it, and such benefites as doe growe to the realme by the maintenance thereof.

This

This Realme hath onely three principall Riuers, whereon a royall Cittie may well be situated: Trent in the North, Seuerne, in the Southwest, and Thames in the South East: of the which Thames both for the streight course in length reacheth furthest into the bellie of the lande, and for the breadth and stilnesse of the water is most nauigable vp and downe the streame: by reason whereof London (standing almost in the middle of that course) is more commodiously serued with prouision of necessaries, then any towne standing vpon any of the other two riuers can be, and doth also more easily communicate to the rest of the realme the commodities of her owne intercourse and trafficke. This Riuer openeth indifferently vpon Fraunce and Flaunders, our mightiest neighbors, to whose doings we ought to haue a bent eye, and speciall regarde: and this Cittie standeth thereon in such conuenient distance from the sea, as it is not onely neare inough for intelligence of the affayres of those princes, and for the resistance of their attempts: but also sufficiently remoued from the feare of any suddaine daungers that may bee offered by them: whereas for the Prince of this realme to dwell vpon Trent, were to turne his backe, or blind side to his most daungerous borderers: and for him to rest and dwell vppon Seuerne, were to be shut vppe in a cumbersome corner: which openeth but vpon Ireland onely, a place of much lesse importance. Neither coulde London bee pitched so commodiously vppon any other parte of the same Riuer of Thames, as where it now standeth. For if it were remoued more to the west, it should lose the benefit of the ebbing and flowing: and if it were seated more towarde the East, it shoulde bee nearer to daunger of the enemie, and further both from the good ayre, and from doing good to the inner parts of the Realme: Neyther may I omit that none other place is so plentifully watered with springs, as London is.

And whereas (amongst other thinges) Corne and Cattell, Hay and fuell bee of great necessitie: of the which Cattell may bee driuen from a farre, and corne may easily bee transported. But Hay and Fuell (being of greater bulke and burthen) must be had at hande: onely London (by the benefite of this situation

and riuer) may be sufficiently serued therewith. In which respect an Alderman of London reasonably (as me thought) affirmed, that although London receyued great nourishment by the residence of the Prince, the repaire of the parliament, and Courtes of iustice, yet it stood principally by the aduantage of the situation vpon the riuer: for when as on a time it was told him by a Courtier, that Queene Mary (in her displeasure against London) had appointed to remoue with the Parliament and terme to Oxford, this plaine man demanded, whether she meant also to diuert the Riuer of Thames from London, or no: and when the Gentleman had answered no, then quoth the Alderman, by Gods grace we shall doe well enough at London, whatsoeuer become of the Tearme and Parliament. I my selfe being then a young scholler at Oxford did see great preparation made towardes that Tearme and Parliament, and do well remember that the common opinion and voice was, that they were not holden there, because prouision of Hay could not be made in all the Countrey to serue for tenne whole dayes together, and yet is that quarter plentifully stored with Hay for the proportion of the shire it selfe.

For proofe of the auncient estimation of London, I will not vse the authoritie of the British historie, nor of such as follow it, (although some holde it credible enough that London was first Trinobantum ciuitas, or Troia noua, that famous Cittie in our histories, and then Ludstoune, and by corruption London, as they report) because they bee not of sufficient force to drawe the gayneſayers. Neyther will I stande much vppon that honorable testimony which Gerual. Tiberiens. giueth to London in his booke de otijs Imperialibus, saying thus, concerning the blessing of God towardes it.

In vrbe London, exceptione habet diuulgatum id per omnes æquè gentes Lucani prouerbium,

Inuida fatorum series summisque negatum
Stare diu:

Nam ea annis 354. ante Romam condita, nunquam amisit principatum nec bello consumpta est.

But I will rather vse the credite of one or two auncient forraine

ren writers, and then descend to latter histories. Cornel. Tacitus lib. 4. Annal sayeth, Londinum copia negociatorum, et commeatu maxime celebris, and Herodian in the life of Seuerus the Emperour sayeth, Londinum vrbs magna et opulenta, Beda lib. Ecclesiastic. 10. Cha. 29. sheweth, that Pope Gregorie appointed two Archbishops Seas in England, the one at London, the other at Yorke, king Ethelstane in his lawes appointing how many Mint maisters should bee in each Citie, allotteth eight to London, and not so many to any other cittie. The penner of those lawes that are saide to bee made by Edwarde the Confessor and confirmed by William the Conqueror sayeth, London est caput Regni, et Legum, king Henrie the first, in the third chapter of his lawes commandeth that no Citizen of London shoulde be amerced aboue 100. s. for anie pecuniarie pain. The great Charter of England (that Helena,) for which there was so long and so great warre, and contention, in the 9. Chapter sayeth, ciuitas London habeat omnes suas Libertates antiquas &c. aboute the time of king Iohn, London was reputed regni firmata Columna, as Alexander Necham writeth, and in the beginning of the raigne of Richard the second, it was called Camera regis, as Thomas Walsingham reporteth. I passe ouer the recital of the Saxon Charter of king W. the Conqueror the latine Charters of Henry the first, and second of Richarde the first, of Iohn, and of Edward the first (all which gaue vnto the Citizens of London great Priueledges) and of Edwarde the thirde, who reciting all the grants of his Predicessors, not onely confirmed but also increased the same, and of the latter kinges who haue likewise added many thinges thereunto. Onely I wish to bee noted by them that during all this time all those wise and politique Princes haue thought it fitte not onely to maintaine London in such plight as they found it, but also to adorne, increase and amplifie it with singular tokens of their liberall fauour and good liking. And whether there be not now the same or greater causes to draw the like or better estimation, and cherishing, let any man bee iudge, that will take the paines to compare the present estate of London, (yet still growing to better, with the former condition of the same.

It

It were too much to recite particularly the martiall seruices, that this Citie hath done from time to time: neither do I thinke that they be all committed to writing, onely for a taste (as it were) I will note these few following.

Almost 60. yeares before the Conquest, a huge Armie of the Danes (whereof king Sweyne was the leader,) besieged king Etheldred in London, (then the which as the storie sayeth then he had none other refuge) but they were manfully repulsed, and a greate number of them slaine.

After the death of this Sweyn, his sonne Canutus (afterward king of England) besieged London, both by Land and Water: but after much labour, finding it impregnable, he departed: and in the same yeare repayring his forces, he girded it with a new siege, in the which the Citizens so defended themselues, and offended him that in the end hee went away with shame.

In the dissention that arose betweene king Edward the Confessor, & his father in law Earle Goodwin (which was the mightiest subiect within this land that euer I haue read of.) The Earle with a great Armie came to London, and was for all that by the countenance of the Citizens resisted, till such time as the Nobilitie made reconciliation betweene them. About 70. yeares after the Conquest Maude the Empresse made warre vppon king Stephen for the right of the Crowne, and had taken his person prisoner, but by the strength and assistance of the Londoners and Kentishmen, Maude was put to flight at Winchester, and her brother Robert then Earle of Gloucester, was taken in exchange for whome king Stephen was deliuered, I dispute not whose right was better, but I auouch the seruice, seeing Stephen was in possession.

The Historie of VVilliam VValworth the Maior of London, is well knowne, by whose manhoode and policie, the person of king Richatde the second was rescued, the Citie saued, Wat Tiler killed, and all his straglers discomfited, in memory and reward of which seruice the Cittie had a Daggar added to their shielde of Armes, and the Maiors haue beene most commonly Sithens knighted.

After the common opinion of men of late times.

Iacke Cade also hauing discomfited the kinges Armie, that was

was sent against him, came to London, and was there manfully and with long fight resisted, vntill that by the good policie of the Citizens his company was dispersed.

Finally in the tenth yeare of the raigne of king Edwarde the fourth, and not many dayes before the death of Henry the first, Thomas Neuell, (commonly called the Bastarde of Faucon-bridge,) armed a great Company against the king, and being denied passage through London, he assaulted it on diuers parts: but he was repulsed by the Citizens, and chased as far as Stratforde with the losse of a great many.

Thus much of certaine their principall, and personall seruices, in war onely, for it were infinite to repeate the particular aides of men and money which London hath ministred: and I had rather to leaue it to be coniectured at by comparison to be made betweene it, & othercities, whereof I will giue you this one note for an example. In the 12. yeare of the raigne of king Edward the 2. it was ordered by Parliament, that euery Citty of the Realme shoulde make out souldiours against the Scots: at which tyme London was appointed to send 200. men, and Canterbury (being then one of our best Citties) 40. and no more. And this proportion of fiue to one, is now in our age increased, at the least fiue to one, both in souldiers and subsidie. As for the other seruices that London hath done in times of peace, they are to be measured by consideration of the commodities whereof I will speake anon. In the meane season let the estate and gouernment of this Citie be considered to the end that it may appeare that it standeth well with the policie of the Realme.

Cæsar in his Commentaries is witnes, that in his time the Cities of Britain had large Teritories annexed vnto them, and were seuerall estates of them selues gouerned by particular kinges or Potentates, as in Italie and Germany, et bee: and that Mandubratius was king of the Trinobantes, whose chiefe Citie London is taken to haue been. And I find not that this gouernment was altered eyther by Cæsar, or his successors, notwithstanding that the Countrie became tributorie vnto them: but that it continued vntill at the length the Britons themselues reduced all their peoples into one Monarchy, howbeit that lasted not any long

season

season: for vpon Vortiger their king came the Saxons our Auncestors, and they draue the Britons into Wales, Cornwall, and Britaine, in France, and in processe of warre deuided the Country amongst themselues into an Eptarchie, or seauen kingdomes, of the which one was called the kingdome of the East Saxons, which hauing in manner the same limmites that the Bishoprycke of London now enioyeth, contayned Essex, Middlesex, and a part of Hertfordshire, and so included London. Againe it appeareth that in course of time, and about 800. yeares after Christ, Egbert (then king of the West Saxons) Vt pisces sæpe minutos magnus comedit, ouercame the rest of the kinges, and once more erected a Monarchie, the which till the comming in of the Normans, and from thence euen hetherto hath continued.

Now I doubt not (whatsoeuer London was in the time of Cæsar) but that vnder the Eptarchie and Monarchie it hath béene a subiect, and no frée Citie, though happily endowed with some large Priuiledges, for king William the Conqueror founde a Portréeue there whose name was Godfrey (by which name hee gréeteth him in his Saxon Chre) and his office was none other then the charge of a Bayliffe, or Réeue, as by the selfe same name continuing yet in Grauesend, and certaine other places may well appeare. But the Frenchmen vsing their owne language, called him sometime a Prouost, and sometime a Bayliffe, whatsoeuer his name and office were, he was perpetuus Magistratus giuen by the Prince, and not chosen by the Citizens, as it séemeth, for what time king Richarde the first néeded money towardes his expedition in the Holy Land, they first purchased of him the Liberty to choose yearely from amongst themselues two Bayliffes: And king Iohn his successor, at their like suite changed their Bayliffes into a Maior, and two sheriffes. To these Henry the thirde added Aldermen, at the first elegible yeareise, but afterward by king E. the thirde made perpetuall Magistrates, and Iustices of the peace within their wardes, in which plight of gouernment it presentlie standeth. This shortlie as I could is the Historicall and outward estate of London: now come I to the inwarde pith & substance.

The estate of this City is to bee examined by the quantitie and by the qualitie.

The

The quantitie therefore consisteth in the number of the Citizens which is very great and farre exceedeth the proportion of Hippodamus which appointed 10000. & of others which haue set downe other numbers as méete styntes in their opinions to bée well gouerned, but yet seeing both reason and experience haue freed vs from the law of any definite number, so that other things bée obserued, let that bee admitted: neyther is London (I feare mée) so great as populous: for well sayeth one, non idem est magnâ ciuitas & frequens, magna est enim quæ multos habet qui arma ferre possunt, whatsoeuer the number bée, it breedeth no feare of sedition: forasmuch as the same consisteth not in the extreames, but in a verie mediocrity of Welth and riches, as it shall better appeare anone. And if the causes of English rebellions be searched out, they shall be found in effect to bee these twaine, Ambition, and Couetousnes, of which the first raigneth in the mindes of high and noble personages, or of such others, as séeke to be gratious and popular, and haue robbed the heartes of the multitude, whereas in London if any where in the worlde, honos veré onus est, and euery man rather shunneth then séeketh the Maioraltie which is the best marke amongst them, neyther hath there béene any strong faction, nor any man more popular then the rest, forasmuch as the gouernment is by a Paterne (as it were) and alwaies the same, how often soeuer they change their Magistrate. Couetousnes, (that other syze of sedition) possesseth the miserable and néedy sort, and such as be naughty packes, vnthrifts, (which although it cannot be chosen, but ỹ in a frequent City as London is, there shalbée found many) yet beare they not any great sway, séeing the multitude and most part there is of a competent welth, and earnestly bent to honest labour, I confesse that London is a mighty arme and instrument to bring any great desire to effect, if it may be won to a mans deuotion: whereof also there want not examples in the English Hiſtorie. But forasmuch as the same is by the like reason seruiceable and méete to impeach any disloyall attempt, let it rather be well gouerned then euil liked therfore, for it shal appeare anon that as London hath adhered to som rebellions, so hath it resisted many & was neuer ỹ author of any one. The quality of this city consisteth eyther in the law & gouern-

ment

ment thereof: or in the degrées and condition of the Citizens, or in their strength and riches.

It is besides the purpose, to dispute, whether the estate of the gouernment here bee a Democratie, or Aristocratie, for whatsoeuer it bée being considered in it selfe, certaine it is, that in respect of the whole Realme, London is but a Citizen, and no cittie, a subiect and no free estate, an obedienciarie, and no place endowed, with any distinct or absolute power, for it is gouerned by the same law, that the rest of the Realme is, both in causes Criminall and Ciuill, a few customes onely excepted, which also are to bee adiudged, or foriudged by the common law. And in the assembly of the estates of our Realme (which wee call Parliament) they are but a member of the Comminaltie, and send two Burgesses, for their citie, as euery poore Borough doth, and two knights for their County as euerie other shire doth, and are as straightlie bound by such lawes as any part of the Realme is, for if contribution in subsidie of money to the Prince be decrée de, the Londoners haue none exemption, no not so much as to assesse themselues: for the Prince doth appoint the commissioners.

If Souldiers must be mustered, Londoners haue no law to keepe themselues at home, if prouision for the Princes householde bée to be made, their goodes are not Priueledged. In summe therefore the gouernment of London differeth not in substance, but in ceremonie from the rest of the Realme, as namely, in the names and choise of their officers, and in their Guildes and Fraternities, established for the maintenance of Handicraftes, and Labourers and for equitie and good order, to bee kept in buying and selling. And yet in these also are they to bée controlled by the general law for by the statutes 28. E. 3. Chap. 10. and 1. H. 4. Cha. 15. the pointes of their misgouernment are inquirable by the inhabitants of the Foren shires adioyning and punishable by such Iusticiars as the Prince shall thereunto depute, to conclude therefore the estate of London for gouernment is so agreeable a Symphony with the rest, that there is no feare of dangerous discord to ensue thereby.

The multitude (or whole bodie) of this populous Citie is two waies to bee considered, generally, and specially, generally they

they bée naturall subiectes, a part of the commons of this Realme and are by birth for the most part a mixture of all countries of the same, by bloud Gentlemen, Yeomen, and of the baselt sorte, without distinction: and by profession busie Bées, and trauellers for their liuing in the Hiue of this common welth, but specially considered, they consist of these thrée partes, Marchantes, Handicrafts men, and Labourers. Marchandize is also deuided into these thrée sortes, Nauigation, by the which Marchandizes are brought, and carried in and out ouer the Seas, Inuection by the which commodities are gathered into the Citie, and dispersed from thence into the Countrie by land and negotiation, which I may call the kéeping of a retayling or standing shop. In common speech they of the first sort bée called Marchantes, and both the other Retaylers, Handicraftes men be those which do exercise such artes as require both labour and cunning, as Goldsmithes, Taylors and Habberdashers, Skinners &c. Labourers and Hirelinges, I cal those quorum operæ non artes emuntur, as Tullie sayeth, of which sorte be Porters, Carmen, Watermen &c. Againe these thrée sortes may be considered eyther in respect of their welth, or number: in welth Marchantes, and some of the chiefe Retaylers haue the first place, the most part of Retaylers, and all artificers: the second or meane place, and Hyrelinges the lowest roome: but in number they of the middle place, be first, and do farre exceede both the rest: Hyrelinges be next, and Marchantes bee the last. Now, out of this, that the estate of London, in the persons of the Citizens, is so frendly interlaced, and knit in league with the rest of the realme, not onely at their beginning by birth and bloude as I haue shewed, but also very commonlie at their ending by life and conuersation (for that Marchantes and rich men being satisfied with gaine doe for the most part) marrie their children into the Countrie, and conuey themselues after Ciceros counsell, Veluti ex portu in agros et possessiones: I doe inferre that there is not onely no danger towardes the common quiet thereby, but also great occasion and cause of good loue and amitie: out of this, that they bee generally bent to traueli and do flie pouertie, per mare, per saxa, per ignes, as the Poet sayeth, I draw hope, that they shall escape the note of many vices, which idle people doe fall into.

And

And out of this, that they bee a greate multitude, and that yet the greatest part of them bée neyther too rich nor too poore, but doe liue in the mediocritie, I conclude with Aristotle that the Prince nédeth not to feare sedition by them, for thus sayeth hee. Magnæ vrbes, magis sunt a seditione liberæ, quod in eis dominetur mediocritas, nam in paruis nihil medium est, sunt enim omnes vel pauperes vel opulenti. I am now to come to the strength and power of this Citie, which consisteth partly in the number of the Citizens themselues, whereof I haue spoken before, partly in their riches, and in their warlike furniture, for as touching the strength of the peece it selfe that is apparant to the eye, and therefore is not to bée treated of.

The welth and warlicke furniture of London is eyther publicke or priuate, and no doubt the common trasure cannot be much there, seeing that the reuenew which they haue, hardly sufficeth to maintaine their Bridge and Conduites, and to pay their officers and seruantes. Their Tolle doth not any more then pay their Fée Ferme, that they pay to the Prince. Their Issues for default of Appearances be neuer leuied, and the profites of their courtes of Justice, do go to particular mens handes. Arguments hereof bée these two: one that they can doe nothing of extraordinaris charge, without a generall contribution: an other that they haue suffered such, as haue borne the chiefe office amongst them, and were become Bankrupt, to depart the Citie, without releese: which I thinke they neyther would nor could haue done, if the common treasure had sufficed to couer their shame, hereof therefore wée néede not be afraid. The publike armour and munition of this City remayneth in the Halles of the Companies, as it doth throughout the whole Realme, for a great part in the parish churches, neyther is that kept together, but onely for obedience to the law, which commandeth it, and therefore if that threaten danger to the estate, it may (by another law) be taken from them, and committed to a more safe Armourie.

The Priuate riches of London resteth chiefly in the handes of the Marchantes, and Retaylers, for Artificers haue not much to spare, and Labourers hau neede that it were giuen vnto them. Now how necessarie and seruiceable the estate of Marchandize is

to

to this Realm, it may partly appeare by the practise of that peaceable, politike, and rich Prince king *Henry* the seauenth, of whom Polidore (writing his life) sayeth thus, Mercatores ille sæpenumero pecunia multa data gratuitò iuuabat, vt mercatura (ars vna omnium cunctis æquè mortalibus tum cómoda, tum necessaria) in suo regno copiosior esset. But chiefly, by the inestimable commodities that grow thereby: for who knoweth not that wee haue extreame néede of many thinges, whereof forraine countries haue great store, and that wee may spare many thinges whereof they haue neede: or who is ignorant of this that wee haue no mines of siluer or golde within our Realme: so that the increase of our coyne, and Bulloine commeth from elsewhere, and yet neuertheless we be both fed, clad, and otherwise serued with forreine commodities and delightes, as plentiful as with our domestical: which thing commeth to passe by the meane of marchandize onely, which importeth necessaries from other countries, and exporteth the superfluities of our own. For seeing we haue no way to encrease our treasure by mines of gold or siluer at home, and can haue nothing without money or Ware from other countries abroad, it followeth necessarily, that if we follow the councel of that good old Husband Marcus Cato, saying, oportet patrem familias vendacem esse, non emacem, and do carrie more cómodities in value ouer the seas, then wée bring hether from thence: that then the Realme shall receiue that ouerplus in money: but if we bring from beyond the seas marchandize of more value, then that which we do send ouer may counteruaile, then the Realme payeth for that ouerplus in readie money, and consequently is a looser by that ill husbandrie: and therefore in this part great and hédefull regard must be had that Symmetria, and due proportion be kept, least otherwise, eyther the Realme bee defrauded of her treasure, or the subiectes corrupted in vanitie, by excessiue importation of superfluous and néedelesse Marchandize, or els that we féele penurie, euen in our greatest plentie and store by immoderate exportation of our owne néedefull commodities. Other the benefites that marchandize bringeth, shall hereafter appeare in the generall recitall of the commodities that come by London: and there-

fore it resteth that I speake a worde of Retaylors, and finally shew that much good groweth by them both. The chiefe parte of retayling is but a handmaid to marchandize, dispersing by peece-meale that which the marchant bringeth in grosse: of which trade be Mercers, Grocers, Vinteners, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, Millayners, & all such as sell wares growing or made beyond the seas: & therefore so long as Marchandize it selfe shalbe profitable, & such proportion kept as neyther wee loose our treasure thereby, nor bee cloyed with vnnecessarie forrein Wares, this kinde of retayling is to be retayned also.

Now that Marchantes and Retaylers of London be very rich and greate, it is so farre from any harme, that it is a thing both praise worthie, and profitable: for Mercatura (sayeth Cicero) si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna est & copiosa non est vituperanda. And truely Marchantes and Retaylers doe not altogether intus Canere, and profit themselues onely, for the Prince, and Realme both are enriched by their riches: the Realm winneth treasure, if their trade be so moderated by authority, that it breake not proportion, & they besides beare a good fleece which the Prince may sheare when shee seeth good,

But heere before I conclude this part, I haue shortly to aunswere the accusation of those men, which charge London with the losse and decay of many (or most) of the auncient Cities, Corporate Townes, and Marketes within this Realme, by drawing from them to her selfe alone (say they) both all trade of traffique by sea, and the retayling of wares, and exercise of manuall artes also. Touching Nauigation, which (I must confesse) is apparantly decayed in many port townes, and flourisheth only, or chiefly at London, I impute that, partly to the fall of the Staple (the which beeing long since a great trade, and bestowed sometimes at one town and sometimes at an other within the Realme, did much enrich the place where it was: & being now not onely diminished in force, but also translated ouer the seas, cannot but bring some decay with it (partly to the empayring of Hauens, which in many places haue empouerished those Townes, whose estate doth ebbe and flow with them, and partly to the dissolution of Religious houses,

by

by whose welth and haunt, many of those places were chiefly fed and nourished. I meane not to rehearse particular examples of euery sorte: for the thing it selfe speaketh, and I hast to an ende: As for Retaylers therefore, and Handicraftes men, it is no marualle if they abandon Countrie Townes, and resort to London: for not onely the Court, (which is now a dayes much greater and more gallant then in former times, and which was wont to bee contented to remain with a smal company, sometimes at an Abbey or Priorie, sometimes at a Bishops house, and sometimes at some meane Manno^r of the kings own) is now for the most part eyther abiding at London, or els so neare vnto it, that the prouision of thinges most fit for it, may easily be fetched from thence: but also by occasion thereof the Gentlemen of all shires do flie, and flocke to this City, the yonger sorte of them to see and shew vanitie, and the elder to saue the cost and charge of Hospitality, and house kee-ping. For hereby it commeth to passe that the Gentlemen being eyther for a good portion of the yeare out of the Countrie, or playing the Fermours, Graziars, Brewers or such like, more then Gentlemen were wont to doe within the Countrie, Retaylers and Artificers, at the least of such thinges as pertaine to the backe or belly, do leaue the Countrie townes where there is no rent, and do flie to London, where they be sure to finde ready and quicke market. And yet I wish, that euen as many townes in the Low Countries of king Philips do stand some by one handy arte and some by an other: so also that it might be prouided here, that the making of some thinges might (by discrete dispensation) be allotted to some speciall Townes, to the end, that although the dayntenesse of men cannot be restrayned, which will needes seeke those thinges at London, yet other places also might bee releeued, at the least by the Workemanshippe of them.

Thus much then of the estate of London, in the gouernment thereof, in the condition of the Citizens, and in their power and riches. Now follow the enumeration of such benefites as redound to the Prince and this realme by this City: In which doing I professe not to rehearse all, but onely to recite and runne ouer the chiefe and principall of them.

Besides the commodities of the furtherance of Religion and Iustice: The propagation of Learning: The maintenance of artes: The increase of riches, and the defence of Countries (all which are before shewed to grow generally by Cities, and bee common to London with them) London bringeth singularlie these good thinges following.

By aduantage of the scituation it disperseth forraine Wares (as the stomacke doth meat) to all the members most commodiously.

By the Benefite of the riuer of Thames, and greate trade of Marchandize, it is the chiefe maker of Marriners, and Nurse of our Naule: and ships (as men know) bee the wodden walles for defence of our Realme.

It maintayneth in flourishing estate, the Countries of Norfolke, Suffolke, Esser, Kent, and Susser, which as they lie in the face of our most puissant neighbour, so ought they (aboue others) to be conserued in the greatest strength and riches: and these (as it is well known) stand not so much by the benefite of their own soile, as by the neighbourhood and nearenes which they haue to Londō.

It releeueth plentifully, and with good policie, not onely her owne poore people (a thing which scarcely any other Towne or shire doth) but also the poore that from ech quarter of the realme do flocke vnto it, and it imparteth liberally to the necessitie of the Vniuersities besides. It is an ornament to the realm by the bewtie thereof, & a terror to other countries by reason of the greate welth and frequentie. It spreadeth the honor of our Countrie far abroade by her long nauigations, and maketh our power feared, euen of barbarous Princes. It onely is stored with rich Marchantes which sort onely is tollerable: for beggerlie Marchants, do byte too neare, & will do more harme then good to the realme.

It onely of any place in this realme is able to furnish the sodaine necessitie with a strong Army. It auaileth the prince in Tonnage, Poundage and other her customes, much more then all the rest of the Realme.

It yeeldeth a greater Subsidie then any one part of the realme, I meane not for the proportion of the value of the goodes onely, but

but also for the faithfull seruice there vsed, in making the assesse, for no where else bee men tared so neare to their iust value as in London: yea manye are founde there, that for their countenaunce and credite sake, refuse not to bee rated aboue their abilitie, which thing neuer happeneth abroade in the countrie. I omit that in auncient time, the inhabitantes of London and other cities, were accustomably tared after the tenth of their goodes, when the Countrie was assessed at the fiftéenth, and rated at the viij. when the countrie was set at the rij. for that were to awake a slæping Dogge, and I should be thought dicenda, tacenda, locutus, as the Poet said.

It onely doth and is able to make the Prince a ready prest or loane of money.

It onely is founde fit and able to entertaine strangers honorablie, and to receaue the Prince of the realme worthely.

Almightie God (qui nisi custodiat ciuitatem, frustra vigilat custos) grant, that her Maiestie euermore rightly estéeme and rule this Citie, and he giue grace, that the Citizens may answere duty, aswell towards God and her Maiestie, as towardes this whole realme and countrie, Amen.

An Appendix containing the examination of such causes as haue heretofore moued the Princes, eyther to fine and ransome the citizens of London, or to seize the liberties of the City it selfe.



These all may be reduced to these few heads: for eyther the citizens haue adhearedd (in aide or armes) to such as haue warred vpon the Prince: or they haue made tumult, and broken the common peace at home: or they haue misbehaued themselues in point of gouernement and iustice: or finally (and to speake the plain truth) the princes haue taken hold of small matters, and coyned good summes of money out of them.

To the first head I will referre whatsoeuer they haue done eyther

ther in those warres that happened betweene king Stephen and Maude the Empresse, being competitors of the crowne: or betweene king *Iohn* & his nobles assisting Lewes the French kinges sonne when he inuaded the realme: for it is apparent by all histories, that the Londoners were not the mouers of these warres, but were onely vsed as instruments to maintaine them. The like is to be said of all the offences that king *Henry* the third (whose whole raigne was a continuall warfare) conceyued against this Cittie, concerning the bearing of armour against him: for the first part of his raigne was spent in the continuation of those warres that his father had begun with *Lewes*. And the rest of his life he bestowed in that contention, which was commonly called the Barons warres. In which Tragedie London (as it could not bee otherwise) had now and then a part, and had many a snubbe at the kinges hand for it. But in the end when hee had triumphed ouer Simon Mountford at Euesham, *London* felt it most tragicall: for then he both seysed their liberties, and sucked themselues drie: and yet Edictum Kenelworth (made shortly after) hath an honorable testimony for *London*, saying, Te London laudamus &c. As for the other offences that hee tooke against the Londoners, they pertaine to the other parts of my diuision.

Next after this, against whom the Londoners did put on armes, followeth king *Edward* the second, who in the ende was depriued of his kingdome, not by their meanes, but by a generall defection, both of his owne wife and sonne, and almost of the whole nobilitie and realme besides. In which trouble, that furious assault, and slaughter committed by them vpon the Bishop of Excester (then Treasurer of the Realme) is to be imputed, partly to the sway of the time wherewith they were caried, and partly to a priuate displeasure which they had to the Bishop.

Finally commeth to hand king Richard the second: for these three onely in all the Catalogue of our kinges, haue beene heauie Lordes to London, who also had much contention with his nobilitie, and was in the ende deposed. But whatsoeuer countenance and aide the Citie of London brought to the warres and vprores of that time, it is notoriously true that London neuer ledde the dance, but euer followed the pipe of the nobility. To close vp this

first

first part therefore I affirme, that in all the troublesome actions during the raignes of these three kinges, as also in all that heauing in, and hurling out, that afterward happened betweene K. Henry the 6. & king Edward the fourth, the citie of London was many times a friende and fautor, but neuer the first motiue or author of any intestine war or sedition.

In the second roome I place a couple of tumultuous affraies that chaunced in the daies of King Richard the first, the one vpon the day of his coronation against the Iewes, which contrary to the Kings owne proclamation, would néedes enter the Church to sée him sacred, and were therefore cruelly handled by the common people. The other was caused by William with the long beard, who after that he had inflamed the poore people against the richer sort, and was called to answere for his fault, tooke Bow Church for sanctuarie, and kept it Castle like, till he was fiered out.

Here is place also for the stoning to death of a Gentleman (seruant to the halfe brother of King Henry the third) which had before prouoked the Citizens to furie by wounding diuers of them without any cause 1257. for the riotous fray betweene the seruants of the Goldsmithes and the Taylors, 1268. for the hurlie burlie and bloodshed betwéen the Londoners and the men of Westminster, moued by the youngmen vpon an occasion of a wrestling on S. Iames day, 1221. & made worse by one Constantine an ancient Citizen: for the braule and businesse that arose about a Bakers loafe at Salisbury place 1391. for the which and some other misdemeanors K. Richard the 2. was so incensed by euill counsell against the Londoners, that he determined to destroy them, and raze their Citie, and for the fight that was betweene the citizens & Sanctuarie men of S. Martins 1454. vnder K. Henry the sixt. And finally for the misrule on euill May day 1519. and for such other like, if there haue beene any.

To the third head may be referred the seiser of their liberties, for a false iudgement giuen against a poore widow, called Margaret Viel 1246. The 2. seuerall seisers in one yere 1258. for false packing in collections of money and other enormities: And finally the seiser made by King Edward the first for taking bribes of the Bakers 1285. But all this seueritie in seising and resuming of the

liberties (which was in old time the onely ordinary punishment) was at length mitigated by king Edward the third, and King Henry the fourth in their statutes before remembred.

In the last place stand those offences, which I repute rather taken then giuen, and do fall within the measure of the adage, vt canem cedas, cito inuenias baculum: for King Iohn in the tenth of his raigne deposed the Baylieses of London, because they had bought vp the Wheate in the market, so that there was not to serue his Purueyers. King Henry the third his sonne compelled the Londoners to pay him 5000. l. because they had lent to Lewes the French the like summe, of a good mind to dispatch him out of their Citie and the realme, at such time as the Protector and the whole Nobility fell to composition with him for his departure. And the same King fined them at three thousand markes, for the escape of a prisoner out of Newgate, of whom they toke no charge: for he was a Clearke, prisoner to the Bishop of London vnder the custody of his owne seruants, and as for the place, it was onely borrowed of the Londoners to serue that turne. Hitherto of these things to this ende, that whatsoeuer misdemeanor shalbe obiected out of history against London, the same may herein appeare, both in his true place, and proper colour.

Because

BEcause amongst other mine Authors I haue oft times alledged Fitz-Stephens, as one more choise then other, namely for the auncient estate of this Citie, more then three hundred yeares since: And also the said Author being rare, (as to my knowledge) not extant out of mine owne custodie, I haue in this place thought good by impression to imparte the same to my louing friendes, the learned Antiquaries as the Authour wrote it in the Latine tongue. And first to note in effect, what M. Bale in commendation of the said Authour writeth.

William Stephanides, or Fitzstephen, a Monke of Canterburie, borne of worshipfull parentes in the Citie of London, well brought vp at the first vnder good maisters, did more and more increase in honest conditions and learning: for euer in his yong yeares there appeared in him a certain light of a Gentleman-like disposition, which promised many good things, afterward by him performed. Such time as other spent in braules, and idle talke, hee employed in holesome exercises for the honour of his countrey, following therein the example of Plato: and was very studious both in humanitie and diuinitie. The Citie of London his birth place, the most noble of all other Cities of this land, and the Princes seate, situated in the South part of this Iland, he loued aboue al the other: so that at length he wrote most elegantly in latine of the site and rites of the same. Leland in diuers of his bookes commendeth him for an excellent writer. Hee liued in the raigne of king Stephen, wrote in the raigne of Henry the second, & deceased in the yeare of Christ 1191. in the raigne of Richard the first. Editio anni. 1548.

Descriptio Nobilissimæ Ciuitatis Londoniæ.

De Situ eiusdem.

INter nobiles vrbes orbis, quas fama celebrat, ciuitas *Londonia* regni Anglorum sedes vna est, quæ famam sui latiùs diffundit, opes & merces longiùs transmittit, caput altiùs extollit. Fœlix est aeris salubritate; Christiana religione, firmitate munitionum, natura situs, honore ciuium, pudicitia matronali, ludis etiam quàm iucunda; & Nobilium fæcunda virorum: quæ singula semotim libet inspicere.

De Clementia Aeris.

BIsiquidem emollit animos hominum clementia cœli, non vt sint in Venerem putres, sed ne feri sint, & bestiales; potiùs benigni & liberales.

De Religione.

ESt ibi in ecclesia beati *Pauli* episcopalis sedes, quondã fuit Metropolitana, & adhuc futura creditur, si remeauerint ciues in Insulã: nisi fortè Beati *Thomæ* Martyris titulus Archiepiscopalis, & præsentia corporalis, dignitatẽ illam *Cantuariæ* (vbi nunc est) conseruet perpetuam. Sed cùm vtramq; vrbium harum Sanctus *Thomas* illustrauerit, *Londoniam* ortu, *Cantuariam* occasu: ipsius sancti intuitu, cum iustitiæ accessu, habet altera aduersus alterã, quod ampliùs alleget. Sunt etiã (quod ad Christianæ fidei cultum pertinet) tùm in *Londonia*, tùm in suburbano 13. maiores ecclesiæ conuentuũ, præter minores parochianas. 126.

De Firmitate vrbis.

HAbet ab Oriente arcem Palatinam, maximam & fortissimam, cuius & area, & muri à fundamento profundissimo exurgunt: cemento cum sanguine animalium temperato. Ab occidente duo castella munitissima: mu-

ro.

ro vrbis alto & magno, duplatis Heptapylæ portis intercontinuante, turrito ab Aquilone per intercapedines. Similiterquè ab Auſtro *Londonia* murata & turrita fuit: ſed fluuius maximus piſcoſus Thamenſis, mari influo refluoq; qui illac allabitur, mænia illa tractu temporis alluit, labefactauit, deiecit. Item ſurſùm ab occidente Palatium Regium eminet ſuper fluuium eundem, ædificium incõparabile, cum aut emurali & propugnaculis, duobus millibus ab vrbe, ſuburbano frequenti continuante.

De Hortis.

VNdiqué extra domos ſuburbanorum Horti ciuium arboribus conſiti, ſpatioſi, & ſpecioſi, contigui habentur.

De Paſcuis & Sationalibus.

ITem à Borea ſunt agri paſcui, & pratorum grata planities, aquis fluuialibus interfluis: ad quas molinorum verſatiles rotæ citantur cum murmure iocoſo. Proximé patet foreſta ingens, ſaltus nemoroſi ferarum, latebræ ceruorum, damarum, aprorum, & taurorum ſylueſtrium: Agri vrbis ſationales non ſunt ieiunæ glareæ, ſed pingues Aſiæ campi qui faciunt lætas ſegetes, & ſuorum cultorum repleant horrea cerealis mergite culmi.

De Fontibus.

SVnt & circa *Londoniam* ab Aquilone ſuburbani fontes præcipui aqua dulci, ſalubri, perſpicua, & per claros riuo trepidante lapillos. Inter quos fons Sacer, fons Clericorum, fons Sancti Clementis nominatiores habentur, & adeuntur celebriori acceſſu, & maiori frequentia ſcholarum & vrbanæ iuuentutis in ſerotinis æſtiuis ad auram exeuntis. Vrbs ſané bona cúm bonũ habeat Dominum.

De honore Ciuium.

VRbs iſta viris eſt honorata, armis decorata, multo habitatore populoſa, vt tempore bellicæ cladis ſub

rege *Stephano* bello apti ex ea exeuntes oſtentatui haberentur 20000. armatorũ equitum; 60. mille peditum eſtimarentur. Ciues *Londoniæ* vbicunqué locorum præ omnibus alijs ciuibus ornatu morum, veſtium & menſæ, locutione, ſpectabiles & noti habentur.

De Matronis.

Vrbis Matronæ ipſæ Sabinæ ſunt.

De Scholis.

IN *Londonia* tres principales eccleſiæ ſcholas celebres habent de priuilegio & antiqua dignitate. Plerunque tamen fauore perſonæ alicuius, vel aliquorum doctorum, qui ſecundum philoſophiã noti & præclari habentur, & aliæ ibi ſunt ſcholæ de gratia & permiſſione. Diebus feſtis ad eccleſias feſtiuas magiſtri conuentus celebrantur: Diſputãt ſcolares, quidam demonſtratiué, Dialecticé alij: alij recitant enthymemata: hij meliùs perfectis vtuntur Syllogiſmis. Quidam ad oſtentationem exercentur diſputatione, quæ eſt inter colluctantes. Alij ad veritatẽ, ea quæ eſt perfectionis gratia: ſophiſtæ ſimulatores agmine & inundatione verborum beati iudicantur. Alij paralogizantur: Oratores aliqui quandoq; orationibus Rhetoricis aliquid dicunt appoſitè ad perſuadendum, curantes artis præcepta ſeruare, & ex contingentibus nihil omittere. Pueri diuerſarum ſcholarum verſibus inter ſe conrixantur: & de principijs artis Grammaticæ, regulis præteritorum vel futurorum contendunt: Sunt alij qui epigrammatibus, rithmis & metris vtuntur, vetere illa triuiali dicacitate, licentia Feſcennina ſocios ſuppreſsis nominibus liberiùs lacerant, Lœdorias iaculantur & ſcommata, ſalibus Socraticis ſociorũ, vel fortè maiorum vitia tangunt, vel mordacius dente rodunt Theonino audacibus *. Auditores multùm ridere parati ingeminant tremulos naſo criſpante cachinnos.

De

De dispositione vrbis.

SIngulorum officiorum exercitores, singularum rerū venditores, singularum operarum suarum locatores, quotidiano mane per se sunt locis distincti omnes vt officijs. Pretereà est in *Londonia* supra ripam fluminis inter vina in nauibus & cellis vinarijs venalia, publica coquina: ibi cotidiè pro tempore est inuenire cibaria fercula, assa, frixa, elixa, pisces, pisciculos, carnes grossiores pauperibus, delicatiores diuitibus, venationum, auium, aucularum. Si subitò veniant ad aliquem ciuium amici fatigati ex itinere, nec libeat ieiunis expectare, vt noui cibi emantur, coquantur, dant famuli manibus limphas panesque, interim ad ripam curritur, ibi prestò sunt omnia desiderabilia. Quantalibet militum vel peregrinorum infinitas intrat vrbem, qualibet diêi vel noctis hora, vel ab vrbe exitura, ne vel hi nimium ieiunent, vel alij impransi exeant, illuc si placeat diuertunt, et se pro modo suo singuli reficiunt: qui se curare volunt molliter, accipenserem vel aliam auem, vel attagen Ionicum non quærant, appositis quæ ibi inueniuntur delicijs: Hæc equidem publica coquina est & ciuitati plurimum expediens, et ad ciuitatem pertinens: Hinc est quod legitur in Gorgia *Platonis*, iuxta medicinam esse coquorum officium, simulantium & adulationē quartæ particulæ ciuilitatis. Est ibi extra vnam portarum statim in suburbio quidam planus campus re & nomine. Omni sexta feria, nisi sit maior festiuitas præceptæ solempnitatis, est ibi celebre spectaculum nobilium equorum venalium. Spectaturi vel empturi veniunt qui in vrbe adsunt, comites, barones, milites, ciues plurimi. Iuuat videre gradarios *succussatura nitēte* suauiter ambulātes: pedibus lateraliter simul erectis, quasi a subalternis & demissis: Hinc equos, qui armigeris magis conueniunt, durius incedentes, sed expeditè tamen, qui quasi â contradictoribus

bus pedes ſimul eleuãt & deponunt: Hinc nobiles pullos iuniores, qui nondum fræno bene aſſueti, altius incedunt, & mollia crura reponunt: Hinc ſummarios membris validis & vegetis. Hinc dextrarios precioſos, elegantis formæ, ſtaturæ honeſtæ, micantes auribus, ceruicibus arduis, clunibus obeſis. In horum inceſſu ſpectant emptores, primo paſſũ ſuauiorẽ, poſteà motũ citatiorẽ, qui eſt quaſi a contrarijs pedibus anterioribus ſimul ſolo amotis & admotis, & poſterioribus ſimiliter. Cum talium ſonipedum curſus imminet, & aliorum fortè qui ſimiliter ſunt in genere ſuo ad vecturã validi, ad curſuram vegeti: clamor attollitur, vulgares equos in partem ire præcipitur: Seſſores alipedum pueri tres ſimul, aliquando bini ex condicto & bini certamini ſe præparant, docti equis imperitare, indomitorum lupatis temperant frænis ora: hoc maxime præcauent, ne alter alteri concurſum præripiat. Et qui ſimiliter pro modo ſuo ad certamen curſus illius attollunt; tremunt artus, moræ impatientes, ſtare loco neſciunt, facto ſigno membra extendunt, curſum rapiunt, agilitate peruicaci feruntur: certant ſeſſores laudis amore, ſpe victoriæ, equis admiſſis ſubdere calcaria, & nec minus vrgere eos virgis & ciere clamoribus. Putares omnia in motu eſſe, ſecundum Heraclitum, & falſam omnino Zenonis ſententiam, dicentis, quoniam, non contingit moueri, neque ſtadium pertranſire. Parté alia ſtant ſeorſim ruſticorũ peculia, agrorũ iuſtrumenta, ſues longis lateribus, vaccæ diſtentis vberibus, corpora magna boum, lanigerũq; pecus: ſtant ibi aptæ aratris, trahis & bigis equæ: quarundam ventres fœtibus tument: alias editi fœtus obeunt pulli laſciuiores, ſequela inſeparabilis. Ad hanc vrbẽ ex omni natione quæ ſub cœlo eſt, naualia gaudent inſtitores habere commercia. Aurum mittit Arabs, ſpecies & thura Sabæus, Arma Scythes, oleum palmarum diuite ſilua. Pingue ſolum Babilon

bilon, Nilus lapides precioſos. Seres purpureas veſtes. Norwegi, Ruſſi, varium, griſium, ſabelinas: Galli ſua vina. Vrbe *Roma* ſecundum Chronicorum fidem ſatis antiquior eſt. Ab eiſdem quippe patribus Troianis hæc prius a *Bruto* condita eſt, quàm illa a *Remo* et *Romulo*. Vnde et adhuc antiquis eiſdem vtuntur legibus, communibus inſtitutis. Hæc ſimiliter illi regionibus eſt diſtincta: habet annuos pro conſulibus vicecomites: habet ſenatoriam dignitatem & magiſtratus minores: Eluuiones et aquæductus in vicis: Ad genera cauſarũ deliberatiuæ, demonſtratiuæ, iudicialis loca ſua, fora ſingula: habet ſua diebus ſtatutis comitia. Non puto vrbem eſſe in qua ſint probabiliores conſuetudines, in eccleſiis viſitandis, ordinatis Dei honorandis, feſtis feriandis, eleemoſinis dandis, in hoſpitibus ſuſcipiendis, in deſponſationibus firmandis, matrimoniis contrahendis, nuptiis celebrandis, conuiuijs ornandis, conuiuis hilarandis, etiam in exequiis curandis & cadaueribus humandis. Solæ peſtes Londini ſunt, immoderata ſtultorum potatio, et frequens incendium. Ad hæc omnes ferè Epiſcopi, Abbates, & Magnates Angliæ, quaſi ciues et municipes ſunt vrbis Londoniæ: ſua ibi habentes ædificia præclara, vbi ſe recipiunt, vbi diuites impenſas faciunt, ad conſilia, ad conuentus celebres in vrbem euocati, a Domino rege, vel Metropolitano ſuo, ſeu propriis tracti negotiis.

De Ludis.

AMplius et ad ludos vrbis veniamus, quoniã nõ expedit vtilẽ tantùm et feriã vrbẽ eſſe, niſi dulcis etiam ſit, & iucunda. Vnde et in ſigillis ſummorum Pontificum, vſque ad tempora *Leonis Papæ*, ex altera parte Bullæ, ſculpto per impreſſionem piſcatore Petro, et ſupra eum claue, quaſi manu Dei de cœlis ei porrecta, et circa eum verſu,

Tu pro me nauem liquiſti, ſuſcipe clauem.

Ex

Ex altera parte impreſſa erat vrbs, et ſcriptura iſta, *Aurea Roma.* Item ad laudē *Cæſaris Auguſti*, et *Romæ* dictū eſt.

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt ſpectacula mane,
Diuiſum imperium cum Ioue Cæſar habes.

Lundonia pro ſpectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis ſcenicis, ludos habet ſanctiores, repreſentationes miraculorum, quæ ſancti Confeſſores operati ſūnt, ſeu repræſentationes paſſionum, quibus claruit conſtantia Martyrum. Præterea quotannis die, quæ dicitur Carnivale vt â puerorum ludis incipiamus (omnes enim pueri fuimus) ſcholarum ſinguli pueri ſuos apportant magiſtro ſuo gallos gallinaceos pugnatores, & totū illud antemeridianum datur ludo puerorum vacantium ſpectare in ſcholis ſuorum pugnas gallorum. Poſt prandium exit in campos omnis iuuentus vrbis ad luſum pilæ celebrem. Singulorum ſtudiorum ſcolares ſuam habent pilā: ſingulorum officiorum vrbis exercitores ſuam ſinguli pilam in manibus. Maiores natu patres & diuites vrbis, in equis ſpectatum veniunt certamina iuniorum, & modo ſuo inueniuntur cum iuuenibus: & excitari videtur in eis motus caloris naturalis, contemplatione tanti motus & participatione gaudiorum adoleſcentiæ liberioris. Singulis diebus dominicis in Quadrageſima poſt prandia exit in campos iuuenum recens examen in equis bellicoſis: in equis certamine primis: quorum quiſque aptus & in gyros currere doctus equus. Erumpunt a portis cateruatim filij ciuium laici, inſtructi lanceis & ſcutis militaribus: iuniores haſtilibus ferro dempto præfurcatis, ſimulachra belli cient & agoniſticam exercent militarem. Adueniunt &plurimi Aulici rege in vicino poſito, & de familijs conſulum & Baronum ephebi: nón dum cingulo donati militiæ, grátia concertandi. Accendit ſingulos ſpes victoriæ: equi feri adhinniunt, tremunt artus, frænos mandunt, impatien-

impatientes moræ ſtare loco neſciunt. Cum tandem Sonipedum rapit vngula curſum, ſeſſores adoleſcentes diui ſis agminibus hij præcedentibus inſtant, nec aſsequuntur, hij ſocios deijciunt & preteruolant. In feriis paſchalibus ludunt quaſi prælia naualia: in arbore ſiquidem mediamna ſcuto fortiter innexo, nauicula remo & raptu fluminis cita, in prora ſtantem habet iuuenem ſcutum illud lancea percuſsurũ: qui ſi ſcuto illi lanceam illidens frangat eam, & immotus perſiſtat, habet propoſitum, voti compos eſt: ſi vero lancea integra fortiter percuſſerit, in profluentem amnem deiicitur: Nauis motu ſuo acta præterit. Sunt tamen hinc inde ſecus ſcutum duæ naues ſtationariæ, & in eis iuuenes plurimi, vt eripiant percuſſorem flumine abſorptum cum primo emerſus comparet, vel ſũma rurſus cum bullit in vnda. Supra pontem & in ſolariis ſupra fluuium, ſunt qui talia ſpectent, multum ridere parati. In feſtis tota æſtate iuuenes ludentes exercentur, in ſaliendo, in arcu, in luctа, iactu lapidũ, amentatis miſsilibus vltra metam expediendis, parmis duellionum. Puellarum Cytheræa ducit choros, & pede libero pulſatur tellus, vſq; imminente luna. In hyeme ſingulis fere feſtis ante prandium, vel apri Spumantes pugnant pro capitibus, & verres fulmineis accincti dentibus addendi Succidiæ, vel pingues tauri Cornupetæ, ſeu vrſi immanes cum obiectis depugnant canibus. Cúm eſt congelata palus illa magna quæ mœnia vibis aquilonalia alluit, exeunt luſum ſuper glaciem denſæ iuuenum turmæ: Hi ex curſu motu captato citatiore, diſtantia pedum poſita, magnum ſpatium latere altero prætenſo perlabuntur. Alii quaſi magnos lapides molares de glacie ſedes ſibi faciunt: ſeſſorem vnum trahunt plurimi præcurrentes, manibus ſe tenentes: In tanta citatione motus aliquando pedibus lapſi cadunt omnes proni. Sunt alii ſuper glaciem ludere doctiores,

ſinguli

ſinguli pedibus ſuis aptantes, & ſub talaribus ſuis alligantes oſſa, tibias ſcilicet animalium, & palos ferro acuto ſuperpoſito tenentes in manibus, quos aliquando glaciei allidunt: tanta rapacitate feruntur, quanta auis volans, vel pilum baliſtæ. Interdum autem permagna procul diſtantia ex condicto, duo aliqui ita ab oppoſitis, veniunt, concurritur: palos erigunt, ſe inuicem percutiunt: vel alter, vel ambo cadunt, non ſine læſione corporali: cùm poſt caſum etiam vi motus feruntur ab inuicem procul: & qua parte glacies caput tangit, totum radit, totum decorticat. Plerumq; tibia cadentis, vel brachiũ, ſi ſuper illud ceciderit, confringitur. Sed ætas auida gloriæ, iuuentus cupida victoriæ, vt in veris prælijs fortius ſe habeant, ita in ſimulatis exercẽtur. Plurimi ciuium delectantur, ludentes in auibus cœli, Niſis, accipitribus & huiuſmodi, & in canibus militantibus in ſiluis. Habentque ciues ſuum ius venandi, in Middleſexia, Hertfordſcira, & tota Chiltra, & in Cantia vſque ad aquam Craiæ. Lundonienſes tunc Trinouantes dicti *Gaium Iulium Ceſarẽ*, qui nullas niſi ſanguine fuſo vias habere gaudebat, repulerunt. Vnde *Lucanus.*

Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis.

Ciuitas *Lundonia* reperit aliquos, qui regna plurima, et Romanum ſibi ſubdiderunt imperium: et plurimos alios, quos mundi Dominos virtus euexit ad Deos, vt fuerat in Apollinis oraculo *Bruto* promiſſum:

Brute ſub occaſu ſolis, trans Gallica regna,
Inſula in Oceano eſt vndiq; clauſa mari:
Hanc pete: namq; tibi ſedes erit illa perennis
Hæc fiet natis altera Troia tuis.
Hic de ſtirpe tua reges naſcentur; & ipſis
Totius terræ ſubditus orbis erit.

In temporibus Chriſtianis nobilem illum edidit Imperatorem

peratorem *Conſtantinum*, qui vrbem Romam, et imperialia inſignia omnia Deo donauit, & beato *Petro* et *Silueſtro* Papæ, cui & ſtratoris exhibuit officium, & ſe non amplius Imperatorem, ſed ſanctæ eccleſiæ Romanæ defenſorem gauiſus eſt vocari : et ne pax *D*omini Papæ occaſione præſentiæ eius ſecularis ſtrepitus tumultu concuteretur, ipſe ab vrbe Domino Papæ collata diſceſsit, & ſibi ciuitatem Bizantium edificauit. *Lundonia* & modernis temporibus, reges illuſtres magnificoſq; peperit, Imperatricem *Matildem*, *Henricum* regem tertium, & beatum *Thomam* Archiepiſcopum Chriſti Martyrem glorioſum, quali non candidiorem tulit, nec quo fuerit deuinctior alter omnibus bonis totius orbis Latini.

Faultes escaped in this booke.

Page.	Line.	Errat.	Correction.
1.	19.	for Themantius	reade Theomantius.
3.	9.	Connius	Comius.
4.	15.	forseyted	fortified.
5.	21.	come	Rome.
7.	15.	Cornwell	Cornwall.
ibid.	27.	Trinauant.	Trinobant.
8.	3.	Ethelrod	Ethelred.
9.	20.	the same	the same wall.
10.	13.	Tedwell	Todwell.
13.	7.	writing	written.
16.	23	Bulman	Bulmar.
21.	5	15.	215.
23.	6	stage	siege.
36.	6	weaklely	new.
49.	22.	3.	16.
ibid.	25.	7.	17.
52.	22	Efford	Voffurd.
73.	24.	bray	Berie.
74.	25.	Libnor	Licour.
79.	16.	Picad	Picard.
ibid.	29	Henry	Hugh.
100.	4. 8.9	Troynage.	Tronage.
109.	35.	Michel	Nychell.
124.	10.	Breadstreet	Brodestreet.
154.	14	1482.	1582.
ibid.	17.	Hudstone	Rudstone.
155.	1.	About	at.
168.	34.	of Mayor	of mayoraltie 1584. sir William Garrard Mayor.
283.	9.	this	his
306.	20	Sir George	Saint George.
336.	17	lane	place.
444.	26	Senins	Fenins.

FINIS.